30a 1951

Awards
Congressional Medal of Honor

Jim Crow On Way Out In Far East

30a Awards

Willie Thompson Becomes First Negro Congressional Medal of Honor Winner Since Spanish-American War; Morale High

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the sixth and last in a series of articles by Bradford P. Laws, Courier Far East war correspondent, who is authoring a book, "The United Nation's Soldier." The book is scheduled for publication this winter. The Courier is presenting it in condensed form.

By BRADFORD P. LAWS
(Veteran Correspondent in Korea)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—There was little time for our battle-weary GIs to sit down and think over what might happen if the UN and the Reds decided on an armistice, even though it was something nice to think about. But there was work to be done up front.

And so, that is where our attention was focused as the battle continued to wage furiously all along the 160-mile front.

Courier

April

After three weeks of sailing away from their homeland, Ethiopia's 1,153 chosen soldiers of Emperor Haile Selassie's Imperial Bodyguard reached Korea and thus became the seventeenth member of the United Nations police force.

Pat. 11-3-51

The Thirty-second Regiment Heavy Tank Company of the Seventh U. S. Infantry Division held off the Communist assault for days and went on to turn back the first phase of the Reds' spring offensive.

The first combatant troops were rotated to the U. S. after nearly a year of service.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

May

Probably the last major battle that the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment engaged in as a unit was the "spearhead" led by the Eagles' Second Battalion and sparked by Sgt. Earl Gearlds and Pfc. Ivan Bordelon. The "spearhead" was actually the operation for the seizure of Hill 616.

June

For the first time since 1898 a Negro won the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military honor. He was Pfc. William Thompson of New York City who when ordered out of his foxhole dotting the perimeter guarding the retreating U. S. Twenty-fifth Division stated he was going to stay behind and if he couldn't make it back he would at least "take a lot of the enemy with me."

The 23-year-old doughboy who was a member of "M" Company, Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, was last seen with a machine gun blasting away, spraying belt after belt of hot lead to hold back the Reds who were closing in, lobbing grenades at him. That night in August, 1950, near Masan, Korea, not only did Willie Thompson stave off the oncoming Reds in order that his buddies could retreat, but he gave the Negro its first CMH winner since the Spanish-American War.

Sgt. Desmond H. Jackson of Cleveland, Ohio, who arrived in Korea with the advanced party of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was the only original member left. Overdue for rotation and wounded four times on different occasions in combat against the Reds, the Eagles squad leader still hankers for the fray.

July

Little did they know that the eighty-first year of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment would be the last one for the famed all-Negro organization. Just one year after they had been committed to battle in the Korean War came the announcement from Washington that the Army would disband its last remaining all-Negro regiment. The famed unit had practically been inactive for the last couple months for the first time during the war.

In September, 1950, in one of my weekly stories I reported, "On the front lines jim crow is losing out fast to the more rational and democratic system of integration as the U. S. Army begins to drop its color line here in Korea. Impractical if not impossible, Army brass hats found out, was the business of maintaining lily-white units on the one hand and jim crow units on the other. For some time now, limited numbers of Negro infantry replacements have been fed into what were previously all-white infantry combat units. Simultaneously, South Korean squads under white American non-coms were being incorporated into all-Negro units which never before had white enlisted personnel."

I wrote those lines one year ago with the hopes that some day segregation would be entirely wiped out in the armed forces this might be just that day.

August

With peace talks pending things were nearly at a standstill except for the Air Force. With this particular branch of the service Maj. Charles McGee of Chicago continued to take first place honors as his Forty-fourth Fighter-Bomber Squadron claimed the Air Force record for total combat missions and hours flown for any fighter squadron. Major McGee, the only Negro Air Force combat squadron commander, himself had compiled 236 combat missions of the squadron's 5115.

Courier 3-31

September

Today the once large groups of Negro units are rapidly disappearing on the battlefield. With replacements steadily pouring in the bulk of the former all-Negro doughboy units have been disbanded. Nevertheless, the heroic epic of our boys might be a little harder to tag now-a-days, but you can rest assured that he is still adding to the saga of history only now with a long-awaited and well-deserved equal footing.

Is the Medal of Honor White?

EVERY week or so you read in the newspapers about some young soldier in Korea receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor.

P. 6

Since all but one of the recipients are white, despite the large number of Negro combatant troops engaged in Korea from the earliest days of the so-called "police action," and who actually won the first battle for the UN forces, we are beginning to wonder if there is any racial angle about this Congressional Medal.

Courier 2-29-51

Negro soldiers arrived in Korea shortly after the Reds took Seoul, and although fantastically outnumbered by the hordes opposing them, they conducted a notable holding action and actually won the first victory in the theatre against great odds.

Only one of them received any Congressional Medal of Honor although many other soldiers who had done no more were so honored.

Courier

We would not be so touchy about this if the same thing had not happened in World War II and World War I.

Before 1901, the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to forty-two Negroes—twenty-five soldiers and seventeen sailors; but only one Negro has received the coveted award in over fifty years.

During that period Negroes have served Uncle Sam all over the globe, risking their lives and performing deeds of great valor.

In the South Pacific, in North Africa, in Italy, in France and in Germany Uncle Sam's black soldiers performed prodigies of valor.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Isn't this rather peculiar?

Is this high award open to all American heroes, or just to white ones?

NAACP, Urban League Differ On Civil Defense Invitation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Two top organizations are in conflict over sending representatives to a federal civil defense conference here May 7-8, called by Millard F. Caldwell, Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

The conflict became known when it was learned that the National Urban League had accepted Mr. Caldwell's invitation to send representatives to the conference.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rejected a similar bid to send four representatives to the conference. In a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at a meeting held March 13, the NAACP called for non-cooperation with the Federal Civil Defense Administration and for mass resignation of N. A. A. C. P. members from all civil defense positions, such as wardens, nurses' aides, and so forth.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, informed Caldwell that he had been directed by Lloyd Garrison, league president, to accept the invitation to send representatives to the conference.

"The question of civil defense against the threat of modern warfare is one that involves the very existence of all Americans, no matter what their race, political belief or geographical areas of residence," Granger wrote Caldwell.

"For this reason, the National Urban League unreservedly supports any effort calculated to unite the American people in an efficient plan for protection of civilian life and resources in case of war disaster."

Mr. Granger sought to avoid any misinterpretation of the league's acceptance of Caldwell's invitation by stating that the league "opposes and will continue to oppose any official or unofficial policy which tends to cheapen the status of Negro Americans as individuals or weaken their position as fully-participating citizens within the whole American community."

Apathy among colored people, Granger wrote, "is greatly encouraged among our Negro population when officials holding important state or federal posts assume attitudes which disparage the ability and full citizenship status of any racial group within the population.

"For this reason, the National Urban League hopes that a part of the conference program will be given over to a direct and soul-searching discussion of this most important factor in our national morale."

The Urban League was one of eleven organizations to which Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, sent telegrams on March 29, asking their representatives to meet with him to devise means of removing Caldwell as Federal Civil Defense Administrator and to express "our opposition to the administration's (Truman's) appeasement policies."

White declined to accept Caldwell's invitation "unless and until" the former governor of Florida repudiated his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee last January 15, when Caldwell's confirmation as Federal Civil Defen Administrator was under consideration.

In his testimony before the committee, Caldwell said he had no reason to recede from his view concerning the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing the white Democratic primary in a Texas case.

"I happen to believe that a group of people voluntarily in an association should have the right to select the membership of that association," Caldwell said. But while he was Governor of Florida, he added, he directed law enforcement officers to see to it that no incident occurred in the voting of colored people and they voted without any objection.

White also protested Caldwell's failure to use the salutation "Mr." in writing an official of the NAACP. Caldwell testified that he reserved the right to address anybody as he pleased.

White also criticized Caldwell for his advocacy of the southern regional education program. Caldwell denied that the program had anything to do with racial segregation.

"It is the measured opinion of the NAACP, White telegraphed Caldwell rejecting his invitation, "that no conference or program will be fruitful of beneficial results unless administrator of such program is willing without reservation to obey both the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution. Any other course is negation of democracy and human freedom."

College Draft Ban Faces Congress KO

Vinson Predicts Rebuff to Hershey

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee said today the House probably will vote to scuttle Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey's elaborate new deferment plans for college students.

Under the plans, draft registrants who get into college before being called by their local boards will be deferred to continue their studies if they score 70 in annual tests set up by Maj. Gen. Hershey or if they maintained a high standard of classwork. The upper 50 per cent of all college students are expected to qualify.

Forms Already Printed.

The first tests have been scheduled. Tests and forms have been printed and are being distributed to local boards.

Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D., Texas), a member of the Armed Services Committee, said yesterday he will offer an amendment to the draft bill to bar the tests and leave college deferments on the present basis.

Cole Defends Plan.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N. Y.), another key member of the committee, said he will fight any move to knock out the new deferment program. He said it is just about what Gen. Hershey promised the committee and that the committee had found it satisfactory.

"The alternative is to denude our colleges and universities," Mr. Cole said.

Other committee sources objected, however, that they did not realize how liberal the plan was when Gen. Hershey first outlined it.

Calls Proposal Sound.

Mr. Vinson said today the Kilday proposal is sound and predicted it would be written into the bill.

The committee had given informal approval to the deferment plan when Gen. Hershey outlined it several weeks ago.

About 570,000 registrants now are deferred for college training It has been estimated this figure would jump to 800,000 under the new plan.

Barred From Hospitals, Baby-in-Arms, GI Die

Shortage of Army Care Facilities Is Blamed; Investigation Opens

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The Army today investigated a reported shortage of military hospital facilities after disclosure of the death of an infntry private and a seargent's baby son, both of whom the military said had been denied immediate medical attention.

The probe also followed a report from Chicago that a father smuggled his soldier-son from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., after the soldier complained he was not getting proper medical treatment.

Barred from Hospital.

An Army official said in Los Angeles last night that the investigation was started in hopes of reaching an agreement hereby military cases may be transferred to civilian hospitals.

The Army said it wants to know why Pvt. Arthur Credighton, 20, of Yazoo City, Miss., was refused admittance at Los Angeles County General Hospital last week. He died en route to the Navy hospital at Oceanside, Calif., 70 miles south, the only major military medical installation serving the Los Angeles area.

Mixup Blamed.

Military regulations provide for treatment of servicemen at civilian hospitals with reimbursement by the Army. The Army believes, however, the hospitals don't know about it.

Arthur Will, county superintendent of charities at Los Angeles General Hospital, said, "under conditions, we don't take military cases. But we're willing to do so anytime the military wants to make the arrangements. It takes us more than a year to get paid."

Sgt. Dale Ballenger said his 9-month-old son, James L. Ballenger, died in his mother's arms last month, 10 minutes before the family reached Oceanside. He had taken the baby to the Ft. MacArthur infirmary, he said, but was told to waint until a lineup of soldiers has been treated. The child's ailment later was diagnosed as influenza, Sgt. Ballenger said.

Short of Facilities.

Col. Sidney F. Dunn, commandant of Ft. MacArthur, said that "the trouble is that military enlistments are increasing while medical facilities are being cut back."

The soldier who complained he was not getting proper medical treatment, Pvt. Stanley Amborski, 21, was reported improving from virus pneumonia at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital.

Army Plans To Cut Draft Quota For May And June

WASHINGTON—(I N S)—Army plans to cut May and June draft calls to 20,000 each and to bring home 20,000 Korean veterans a month starting in May.

Meanwhile, the Navy said it will seek nearly 146,000 enlistees over the next 14 months and senate-house conferees on the draft-universal training bill agreed to increase the present service period from 21 to 24 months.

The conferees, however, met a stone wall in the attempt to reconcile differences over UMT.

The 20,000-man draft figure for May and June given to the house committee on April 10 created some confusion in that, since that date, the army has cut the May draft call from 60,000 to 40,000.

It was not clear whether this represented a change in plans since the house hearings. But the defense department said that outcome of the current communist drive in Korea will determine whether army draft calls must be boosted in the weeks ahead.

Hitherto secret testimony made public by the committee showed that the army already has exceeded the 1,400,000-man strength set for it by July 1.

In other developments:

1. The latest Korean casualty list showed an increase of 969 over the previous week with the total now standing at 61,744. This includes 9,380 killed in action; 41,428 wounded, of whom 1,087 have died, and 10,936 listed as missing, of whom 100 are known to be dead.

2. The house appropriations committee voted another 6.5 billion dollars for the armed forces, which, would bring total expenditures for this year to 48 billions if congress approves the new sum.

3. The American Legion presented a list of legislative requests to the house veterans affairs committee, topped by a proposal that World War II benefits be extended to those on active duty since the start of the Korean war.

4. The Senate preparedness committee urged that Korean veterans be used to train draftees and said that such realistic instruction would benefit recruits more than life insurance.

In the second day of meetings to work out a compromise acceptable to both houses, conferees on the draft-UMT bill made it plain that universal training is the big stumbling block.

One Senate conferee said the House group is standing firm on its provision that congress would have to pass another law before UMT could take effect.

DRAFT EXTENSION OK'D BY CONGRESS

House Gives Final Approval by 339-to-41 Vote

(The Associated Press)

Washington, June 7—A House roll call vote of 339 to 41 Thursday stamped final congressional approval on a bill to extend the draft law four years and lay the foundation for a system of universal military training.

The Senate approved the bill, a compromise between the two houses, by voice vote last week. President Truman is expected to sign it into law with no delay. The present draft law will expire July 9.

The most controversial feature of the long argued legislation lowers the minimum draft age from 19 to 18½ years. The military services had asked that it be put at 18.

Another important feature is the plan for universal military training (UMT) for all young men. The bill creates a commission of five persons to work out a plan for a training corps, into which, if Congress takes later action, youths of 18 could be inducted for training.

As for the draft, the lawmakers provided that local draft boards may not induct any boys under 19 until all those available in the 19-to-26 age group have been called.

In other important provisions, the bill:

1. Extends the period of draftee service to 24 months. It's 21 now.

2. Requires all male citizens and most aliens between 18 and 26 to register.

3. Reduces physical standards for acceptance to those that prevailed in January, 1945; cuts mental standards slightly.

Students Take Third Test for Draft Deferral

150-Question Examination, Lasting 3 Hours, Given at 20 Centers in City

The third examination of college students to determine possible draft deferments on scholastic grounds was conducted yesterday at twenty places in New York City. Similar tests were given here and elsewhere in the nation on May 26 and June 16, and the fourth and last is scheduled for July 13.

The students were given three hours to answer the 150 questions prepared by experts of the Educational Testing Service at Princeton, N. J. When the papers have been graded by electronic scoring machines, they will be forwarded to local draft boards for their guidance in granting scholastic deferments.

In Manhattan and the Bronx, the tests, beginning at 9 a. m., were given at City College, Columbia University, DeWitt Clinton High School, Fordham University, George Washington High School, the High School of Commerce, Manhattan College, New York University, both uptown and Washington Square; Pace College and Stuyvesant High School.

Six centers were used in Brooklyn and Wagner College in Staten Island and Jamaica High School and Queens College in Queens.

New V. A. Attendance Rule

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UP).—The Veterans Administration said today that thousands of veterans in trade and industrial schools will have to go to class at least thirty hours a week, beginning tomorrow, in order to be considered full-time students under the G. I. bill.

The V. A. explained that only full-time students are entitled to full rates of subsistence pay, which range from $75 to $120 a month. Only veterans in below-college-level trade and technical courses where shop practice forms an integral part of their daily activities are affected by the law's new attendance requirements. The V. A. mentioned courses in automobile repair and machine-shop operations as examples.

The new weekly minimum, which added five hours to the previous rate of twenty-five hours a week, is a requirement of legislation enacted by Congress nearly a year ago. However, that requirement did not become effective for most schools until July 1.

Dorothy Height 1 of 48 on Board

NEW YORK — Miss Dorothy I. Height, prominent in social service, civic and fraternal circles, is one of 48 outstanding women named by the Department of Defense to serve on the newly created Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

Named by General George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, the committee will serve in an advisory capacity to Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of manpower affairs.

Group Long Needed

Mrs. Rosenberg in a statement on the new Committee declared:

"We expect expert counsel from this group to help us evolve policies that will make military service an attractive duty and that will assure parents that we are genuinely interested in the welfare of their young women in the services."

Mrs. Rosenberg declared that there has been an apparant need for such a group for some time, but now that the "ceiling" on the number of women in the services has been removed by Congress, such a committee has been made a necessity.

The first meeting of the Committee is scheduled for mid-September, when after an over-all introduction to Defense Department policies and problems at the Pentagon, the members will be assigned to panels to take up specific problems facing the women's services.

Five Main Problems

These problems, in addition to recruiting, are training, housing, education and recreational standards.

Miss Height is a member of the Training Services staff of the National YWCA. She is national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Negro Women, and vice president of the American Council on Human Rights.

Miss Height is well known for her writings and activities in the field of race relations, and has inspired many programs and projects to promote job opportunities, vocational guidance facilities, scholarship funds for leadership training in social work, and to strengthen international relations.

In announcing the committee Mrs. Roseberg emphasized that the members would be serving as individuals and not as representatives of various organizations. They will serve a one-year term.

AU's Dr. Washington Makes Armed Service 'Grand Tour

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, head of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, was one of the group of 66 prominent citizens invited recently to make an inspection tour of Armed Services Installations by Defense Secretary George C. Marshall.

Dr. Washington, the only Negro in the group, enjoyed the comradeship on the ten-day jaunt of such captains of industry as the president of the General Mills Company, the president of Capitol Air Lines, the vice president of United States Steel and Dr. C. W. Mayo of the Mayo Brothers Clinic.

Although the general purpose of the tour was "to acquaint certain selected civilians with the status of the Departmen of Defense and the current problems with which it has to deal," Dr. Washington made some sideline observations which were not included in the general aims.

Both of the absorbing nature of the tour, Dr. Washington says:— "the observations I was able to make regarding the treatment of the Negro soldiers, sailor and Air Force member were necessarily very sketchy and based upon very brief interviews."

However, by missing lunch periods, recreation and similar features of the planned program, he was able to carry on brief interviews with Negro service men and women to see how well the Armed Forces' integration policy was working.

Denying that his observations would have the completeness of the studies made by several journalists working at it full time (notably Jimmy Hicks), Dr. Washington stated: "If what I say has any value at all—it is that I am older than most of them (journalists) and in a few instances in a better position to judge conditions from a point of view of time and space."

He explains that in having viewed the scene over a longer period of time than most of the youthful installation the Pentagon Building, sons based on eye witness observation.

At the top level Armed Service installation, th Pentagon Building, Dr. Washington says on the basis of his two day stay there that integration is fully in force. He noticed that Negroes held a variety of positions in a variety of offices and departments.

After the two day tour of the Pentagon, the party spent two days at the following installations; Quantico Marine Base, Virginia; Fort Benning, Georgia; Eglin Air Force Base, Florida and the U. S. Naval Base at Norfolk, Va.

Although integration reaches from the Chief Petty Officers rooming together on an aircraft carrier to the cells in the guard house at Eglin Field, Dr. Washington says that there are several gaps in between.

Most of his personal observation, however, seems to reveal that integration is gradually taking hold at least in the installations he visited. Making an admittedly unscientific comparison, Dr. Washington says: "The Army, Navy and Air Force are doing more to develop integration than any institution I know of—not excepting the church, professional interracial committees and organized labor."

According to Dr Washington's notes and discourse, the church can not be entirely discounted becaues it appeared that he was more impressed with the work being done by two Negro chaplains than any other persons in the service.

One, an Army Captain, is stationed at Fort Benning and is Chaplain of a regiment of 1500 white and 960 Negro soldiers. Because of his excellent personality and combat experience, he is very popular with the men of both races who momentarily expect overseas service.

The other Chaplain is an Air Force officer stationed at Eglin Field, Florida. He is a Post Chaplain and his chapel is located where most of the Negro soldiers are stationed. However, almost half of his Sunday congregation is white.

Another outstanding person that impressed the touring group (as well as co-workers) was a young WAC Lieutenant who is noted for being one of the most efficient persons on the Public Relations Staff at Elgin Field.

Of his Fort Benning experience, Dr. Washington states that efforts are being made in the direction of integration but those effors have not been completely successful. There are, he says, many officers who are opposed to the treatment of Negro soldiers by the white policemen and civilians of Columbus, Ga.

Summing up his trip and experiences, Dr. Washington says that, in the main, the citizen's tax dollar is being well spent for defense. Of integration: "The future of integration depends upon the ambition, aggressiveness and preparation of Negroes."

He indicated that at some time in the future, he may give a more detailed and interpretive analysis of the Armed Services' integration policy.

Serving their country

Pvt. Wallace Anger (left), of 2500 Sixth Avenue, North, Bessemer, and Pvt. Edward Goodson, of 1314 41st Street, Brmingham.

Pvt. Lillian Richardson (left), of Hooper City, and Pvt. Lee Ernest Walker, of 2613 11th Avenue, Bessemer.

Pvt. Tommie L. Reezer (left), of Birmingham, Route 10, and Pvt. Paul Edward Moore, of 1921 10th Alley, South.

Pvt. Glen E. Pace (left), of Birmingham, Route 14, and Pvt. Roosevelt Waynes, of 6141 Avenue G, Fairfield.

Pvt. James Gordon (left), of Wylam, and Pvt. Ninnie N. Sturdivant, of 2201 Avenue H, Bessemer.

Pvt. Cecil Crenshaw (left), of 608 Ninth Street, Pratt City, and Pvt. Alfred M. Kindsay, of 22 17th Court, South.

With Our GIs

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Commissions as second lieutenants of artillery in the Reserve Corps were preesnted to ten Negro cadets—among a group of seventy-five cadets—at a ceremony July 26, by Lieut.-Gen. John H. Hodge, commanding general of the U. S. Third Army.

The new second lieutenants included Edward C. Bell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Harry L. Budd, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frederick T. Smith Jr., Toledo, Ohio; Ernest W. Quarles, Detroit, Mich.; Ralph Lemon, Cincinnati, Ohio; Quintos K. Unthank, New Castle, Del.; Earl F. Johnson, Atlantic City, N. J.; William J. Caldwell, Finleyville, Pa.; John W. Rowland, Bluefield, W. Va., and Walter Martin Jr., Covington, Ky.

Gussie Mae Johnson, Route 1, Box 23, Elmodel, Ga., and Pvt. Wiley King, son of Mrs. Jodie Bell King, Route 4, Box 47, Newton, Ga., have completed fourteen weeks of basic training with the Eighth Infantry Division at Fort Jackson.

Both men were inducted into the Army last April. Prior to his induction, Private Johnson taught school in Newton. He is a graduate of Newton Hign School and attended Albany State College, Albany, Ga.

* * *

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY—Sfc. Governor M. Strothers, son of Mrs. Louise Strothers, 7737 Erwig Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., was among the soldiers recently promoted in the 547th Engineer Combat Battalion. Sgt. Francis E. Dunmore, son of Mrs. Florence I. Dunmore, 410 E. 165th Street, New York City, was also promoted. Corp. Willie D. Johnson, nephew of Mrs. Rosa Weldon, 54 Mayson Avenue, Atlanta, Ga., was promoted to sergeant.

Sfc. Strothers

Sgt. Booker Giles, husband of Mrs. Betty Giles, 1334 County Street, Portsmouth, Va., has been elected to attend the NCO Academy at Munich, Germany, from the 547th Engineer Combat Battalion.

M/Sgt. Melvin M. Jones of Oakland, Cal., took over as S-3 of the battalion during a recent bridging operation, as did M/Sgt. Herbert T. Von Moore of Chicago, Ill. The battalion set a new record in pontoon bridging on this operation.

U. S. Negro Soldier Proving To Be Master Of Modern War

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—The American Negro soldier, filling a rapidly expanding role, is providing himself a qualified master of the complexities of modern war.

Uncle Sam's latest war game has shown the Negro to be a highly versatile fighting man. He is fast becoming an ever more highly trained member of a powerful and intricate military machine.

When the Army and Air Force wound up the largest joint military training operation since World War II, at Fort Bragg, N. C. on August 27, observers on hand for the gigantic Exercise "Southern Pine" had seen many convincing demonstrations.

hey had seen the close tactical ccoperation of air and ground forces; they had seen the logistical (supply) operations of a large, complex fighting force put on a near-scientific basis; they had seen U. S. troops demonstrate a high degree of readiness, and they had seen the latest tactics of "vertical development" (mass airbone assaults on enemy positions).

But they had also seen U. S. Negro troops convincingly demonstrate their ability to handle almost all the highly specialized jobs which are part of modern military operations.

Among the approximately 110,000 troops participating in Exercise "Southern Pine" were thousands of Negro soldiers; men from New England; men from the Southwest, men from the East, the Midwest, the Deep South. They had come from 25 different stations, among them Fort Devens, Mass; Camp Hood, Texas; Fort Campbell, Ky.; Camp Gordon, Ga.; Fort Lee, Va.; Fort Meade, Maryland; Camp Rucker, Ala.; Camp Atterbury, Ind.; and Fort Bragg itself.

In Exercise "Southern Pine" Negro soldiers fought on both sides in the mythical battle between an invading 'Aggressor" Army and U. S. defending forces. Many of them donned the distinctive green uniforms of the 'Aggressor,' while many others retained their maneuver status as U. S. Army troops.

But wherever they were, Negro troops acquitted themselves well. Some of them were in the drivers' seats of light and medium tanks which rumbled across the rolling sand hills of North Carolina; many of them dropped from the skies as paratroopers; others were members of Signal units which strung and maintained thousands of miles of wire forming the communications lifelines between major maneuver commands.

Some were in Engineer units building bridges; making map overlays, or handling water purification and distribution; others were in Ordnance units, keeping the complex arms and machines of a modern army in fighting trim; still others served in Chemical units designed to do such jobs as laying smoke screens or decontaminating gassed areas.

There were Negro troops throughout the big Logistical Command setup which had been pioneered in Korea and put to further test in "Southern Pine." Some of them were in Transportation units which kept the troops and the supplies rolling to the points where they were needed: others were in units providing the gasoline, oil and lubrication necessary for the tanks, the jeeps the trucks and other military vehicles.

Some were members of units providing expert laundry service right in the field, or of units which provided shower and bath facilities for the dusty troops whenever they had a brief respite from combat.

And many as highly trained in their jobs as the combat troops, served in the ambulance units which in real war would evacuate the wounded to field or evacuation hospitals. Fortunately, the humanitarian role for which they were trained wasn't put to literal use in the big exercise, for no 'live' ammunition was used, only factor to differentiate "Southern Pine" from actual combat.

On the fighting front the men of the Third Battalion of the famed Third Armored Cavalry, Fort George Meade, Md., distinguished themselves early in the maneuver, their unit spearheaded a powerful 'Aggressor' thrust which had defending U. S. forces reeling before reinforcements could be brought up to stem the Aggressor advance.

Morale was a big factor in the success of the Third Armored. Not only does their historic unit have a proud record to live up to—its men were called 'Brave Rifles' by General Winfield Scott at Chapultepec during the Mexican War in 1847, and the Reigment has kept the motto ever since—but the modern tankmen of the Third Battalion exhibited an espirit de corps all their own.

"I'd never seen anything like it," commented 1st Sgt. John W. Batts, topkick of 'G' company and a resident of Baltimore, Md. "Most of these men are youngsters," the gizzled veteran of 17 months in Southwest Pacific jungles during World War II, went on, "and have lots of energy to expend. But, my, how they expended it!"

As for the paratroopers, the morale of the men of the Third Battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment at Fort Bragg, is well known to anyone who has come into contact with the 'chutists,' whether on the battlefield or on a city street.

ese Negro troopers are members of the 82nd Airbone Division, the Army's most decorated unit, which pioneered the modern airborne assault and won glory in Sicily and in Europe during World War II.

The doughty paratrooper considers himself 'something special'—and he is. And in Exercise "Southern Pine" the men of the Third Battalion, 505th Air, convincingly demonstrated this 'special' equality when they took part in the mass airborne assault that broke the back of the Aggressor offensive. Their mass parachute drop, carried out by a Joint Airborne Task Force, was a dramatic highlight of the gigantic exercise.

No less convincing than the jobs done by Negro tankmen and parachutists was the performance of the 40th Signal Construction Battalion from Camp Gordon, Ga. Although most of its troops had been in the Army less than 10 months, this highly-trained outfit was charged with the installation and maintenance of most of the wire communications betwen major commands on both U. S. and 'Aggressor' sides—and it came through with flying colors.

Modern communications is a highly technical phase of military operations and requires a great deal of knowledge as well as skill. And when a training operation of the size and scope of Exercise "Southern Pine" is involved the responsibility placed on the shoulders of Signalmen is tremendous. They must be among the first troops on hand—and among the last to leave—for before maneuver can begin thousands of miles of wire must be strung; and before operations can be 'closed out,' this same wire must be taken up.

Trained at the Signal School at Camp Gordon, the men of the 40th were quite equal to the task that befell them at Fort Bragg. They reached the scene on June 6, more than two months before the operational phase of the big exercise was to begin. And before the first 'shot' was fired they had strung 3,500 circuit miles of wire, providing not only the major command communications channels, but linking the multitude of observation points from which the approximately 800 umpires taking part in "Southern Pine" were to report the progress of the 'battle.'

Call Illinois 44th Division to U. S. Duty

BY LLOYD NORMAN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Sept. 12—Illinois' 44th and Ohio's 37th national guard divisions will be called to federal duty by Feb. 15, the army said today.

Another national guard division, probably an armored outfit, will be federalized later in 1952, making a total of nine divisions, two regimental combat teams, and miscellaneous units called from the national guard to augment the regular army during the Korean war.

The Illinois division, made up of downstate units outside of Cook and Du Page counties which fought in World War II, will start nine to 12 months of training Feb. 15 at Camp Cooke, north of Los Angeles, Cal. The Ohio division will go to Camp Polk, La., on Jan. 15. Both are infantry divisions. They are approximately at 40 per cent of full strength [18,000 men] and will be filled out with recruits and draftees.

Gen. Bolen in Command

The 44th division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Harry L. Bolen, was formed after World War II from former downstate units of the 33d [Illinois] division. It includes the 130th infantry regiment, senior in the Illinois guard dating back to 1809 when Illinois was still a territory.

Abraham Lincoln as a captain commanded a mounted company of the 130th in the Black Hawk war of 1831-32. The 130th also fought in the war with Mexico, the Civil war, the Spanish American war, on the Mexican border in 1916, and both World wars.

The 44th division also includes the 129th infantry regiment which was formed in the 1860s and served in the Civil war, Puerto Rico in 1898, and in France in World War I. Also in the 44th are the 123d infantry, the 44th division artillery, the 123d, 209th, and 223d field artilleries; the 144th anti-aircraft air warning batallion, the 106th tank battalion, the 135th engineers, the 203d medics, and various headquarters units. The 123d infantry was formed in World War II. The 106th tank battalion fough in five major campaigns in Europe in World War II.

10,000 Guards Called Up

Gen. Bolen, 55, is a real estate and insurance broker of Cairo, Ill. From an air corps private in World War I, he transferred to the National Guard in 1920. He was a lieutenant colonel with the 130th regiment of the 33d infantry division in World War II, later going with the 6th infantry division to New Guinea and the Philippines. He took command of the division last October.

The 44th division wears an orange shoulder patch with two blue Arabic number 4s back to back.

Ohio's 37th "Buckeye" division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Leo Kreber, a West Pointer who served in both world wars.

The national guard now has more than 100,000 men in federal service with the army. They are included in the 40th and 45th infantry divisions now in Japan; the 28th and 43d infantry divisions slated to go to Europe, and the 31st and 47th infantry divisions and two regimental combat teams in training in this country.

History Of Outfit Goes Back To 1869

Regiment Won Glory And Honor On San Juan Hill In 1898

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—The glorious combat record of the 82-year-old 24th Infantry Regiment is reviewed in connection with the Army's announcement last week "plans for carrying to completion" the integration of colored personnel in all combat units in the Far East Command and to break up the regiment, its oldest and largest colored unit.

The Army's announcement confirmed a report from Tokyo that the 24th, a component of the 25th Infantry Division, will be disbanded and its personnel assigned to mixed units as replacements.

The 24th Infantry Regiment was one of four colored regiments organized after the Civil War in accordance with an act of Congress. The other three regiments—the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the 25th Infantry have previously been deactivated.

ITS HISTORY dates back to July 28, 1866, when the 38th Infantry Regiment was constituted. The 38th Infantry was consolidated with the 41st Infantry Regiment March 15, 1869. These two regiments were activated as the 24th Infantry at Fort McKavitt, Texas, November 1, 1869.

During its early years the regiment's principal duty was maintaining order among settlers and the Indians in the West.

In the Spanish-American War, the regiment won honor and glory when it took part in combat and participated in the victory of the Battle of San Juan Hill. It was the regiment's storming of the blockhouse at San Juan Hill in Santiago, Cuba, that inspired the design of the regimental insignia—a blue disc edged with gold, in which there is embedded a blockhouse of masonry with a tower typical of the old fort that was situated on San Juan Hill. The regimental motto is "Semper Paratus," Always Ready.

* * *

AFTER HOSTILITIES were ended, the 24th played a heroic part in the fight against yellow fever at Siboney, Cuba.

During the period from 1899 to 1913, the 24th was sent to the Philippines three times to help quell insurrections. From 1916 to 1919, the regiment participated in the Mexican Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa and his bandits. For twenty years—from 1922 to 1942, the regiment was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, as demonstration troops for the Infantry School.

In April, 1942, the 24th sailed from the States to the New Hebrides to become the first colored combat troops in the Pacific theater. They fought their way up through the Solomons, the Russells, the Marianas and were on Okinawa when the war ended. The green-crossed Japanese surrender plane that landed on Okinawa, with its peace emissaries, was guarded by men of the 24th Infantry.

THE FIRST UNIT of the regiment joined the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning Division in Japan in October, 1946, and the main body was transferred from Ie Shima to the division in February, 1947. The regiment performed occupational duties in its zone of responsibility until it was sent to Korea shortly after fighting broke out there on July 27, 1950.

During the 24th Regiment's eightieth birthday celebration in Japan in 1949, General Douglas MacArthur paid the unit this tribute:

"During this long period it has maintained a standard of service and built a tradition of devotion to the American cause to which all Americans may point with pride and satisfaction—a record which involves complete confidence that, despite the hazards of time and events, the 24th may be relied upon invincibly to do its duty."

ATLANTANS IN ARMED FORCES — Shown here is a group of young Atlantans who have joined the Armed Forces recently and who have successfully completed their AF basic airmen indoctrination courses at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Having completed their basic training, these young men are now prepared to enter the Air Force technical training and for assignment in specialized work. Their courses included a scientific evaluation of their aptitude a inclination for following a particular vocation and career. Left to right, they are: Pvt. Julius Gibbs, 17, son of Mrs. Carbie Gibbs, 368½ Lyons Ave., Pvt. De Ranius Knowles, 20, son of Mrs. Evelyn Knowles, 163 Mildred Street, S. W.; Pvt. John W. Bailey, 17, son of Mrs. Pauline Wyatt, 255 Redwine Ave., College Park, Ga.; Pvt. Robert L. Kemp, son of Mrs. Martha L. Kemp, 131 Hilliard Street, S. E.; Pvt. Henry Jackson, 23, of Mr. Henry Jackson, 430 Martin Street, S. E.; and Pvt. John Moore, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moore, 223 Walker Street.

In service

Sgt. Henry Ball (left), of 1315 First Place, North, has been ordered to Korea. He is in finance work in the Air Force. Pfc. R. Henderson, (right), of Birmingham, is attending the Air Force technical school at Bowling Green University, Ohio. He is learning to become a clerk.

Pvt. Reuben A. Whetone (left), of 1512 Seventh Avenue, North, and Pvt. Calvine Tucker (right), of 524 North 42nd Street, have completed Air Force basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Pvt. Odell Williams (left), of Birmingham Route 8, and Pvt. Alfred Leroy Monk (right), of 805 West First Street, have completed Air Force basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Pvt. Joseph Foreman (left), of 5509 12th Avenue, Wylam, and Pvt. Sam Harris (right), of 5511 12th Avenue, have completed Air Force basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Pfc. Carl Russell (left), of 2324 Eighth Avenue, is on duty in the Air Force at Eglin AFB, Fla. Pvt. Billy Kelly (right), of 332 16th Avenue, North, has completed basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Pvt. John Jones (left), of Birmingham Route 10, and Pvt. Wilbert Baskin (right), of 2311 26th Street, are completing Air Force basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Pvt. Chris Cunningham (left), of 911 Avenue E, and Pvt. Fred Phillips, Jr. (right), of 6821 Madrid Avenue, are completing Air Force basic training at Lackland AFB, Fla.

Pvt. Roy Douglas Wesson (left), of 813 Avenue G, and Pvt. Spencer Peterson, Jr. (right), of 2124 Third Avenue, Bessemer, are completing Air Force basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Howard's Gain Is Shaw's Loss

4-Hour Stop-Over In Nation's Capital Decides Career For Ft. Eustis Major

FORT EUSTIS, Va.—If he and a friend had not had a four-hour stop-over in Washington, D. C., enroute to Raleigh, N. C., Major Robert Armstead might not have been commander of the 381st Port Battalion at Fort Eustis.

An interview revealed this week that the major, who is a native of Hampton, had spent a year working at odd jobs to save enough money to go to college after graduation from Newport News' Huntington High School in 1928.

Deciding that the $70 he'd managed to save was not sufficient to start his education, he took the advice of a friend that young Armstead should accompany him to Shaw University in Raleigh where there was a special setup for football players.

BUT ON THE way, they had a four-hour stop-over in the nation's capital and decided to say hello to friends at Howard University. The friends must have proved influential, because the major and his friend enrolled there immediately.

Major Armstead registered in the school of liberal arts, taking a pre-dental course, but later changed to the school of engineering and architecture.

Howard was one of the first colored universities to install ROTC training and Major Armstead was one of 16 selected to enter advance training in preparation for a commission.

* * *

HE RECEIVED HIS second lieutenancy in the Organized Reserve after completing a six-weeks tour of duty at Fort Washington.

In 1936, the major began work on the Langston Terrace project, a government project, as rodman and draftsman. After working here about a month he was promoted to the position of civil engineer, which he held until completion of the project

The following year he accepted a position as instructor of architectual-mechanical drawing at Florida A. and M. College in Tallahasse, Fla. In March 1941, he was ordered into active military service in a newly organized unit, the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens, Mass.

MAJOR ROBERT ARMSTEAD

* * *

HE LATER ATTENDED the infantry school, and returned to take command of Company "C," a rifle company. In October, 1942, he was promoted to captain. After a tour of duty in Europe, and after the 366th was deactivated, Major Armstead returned to the United States.

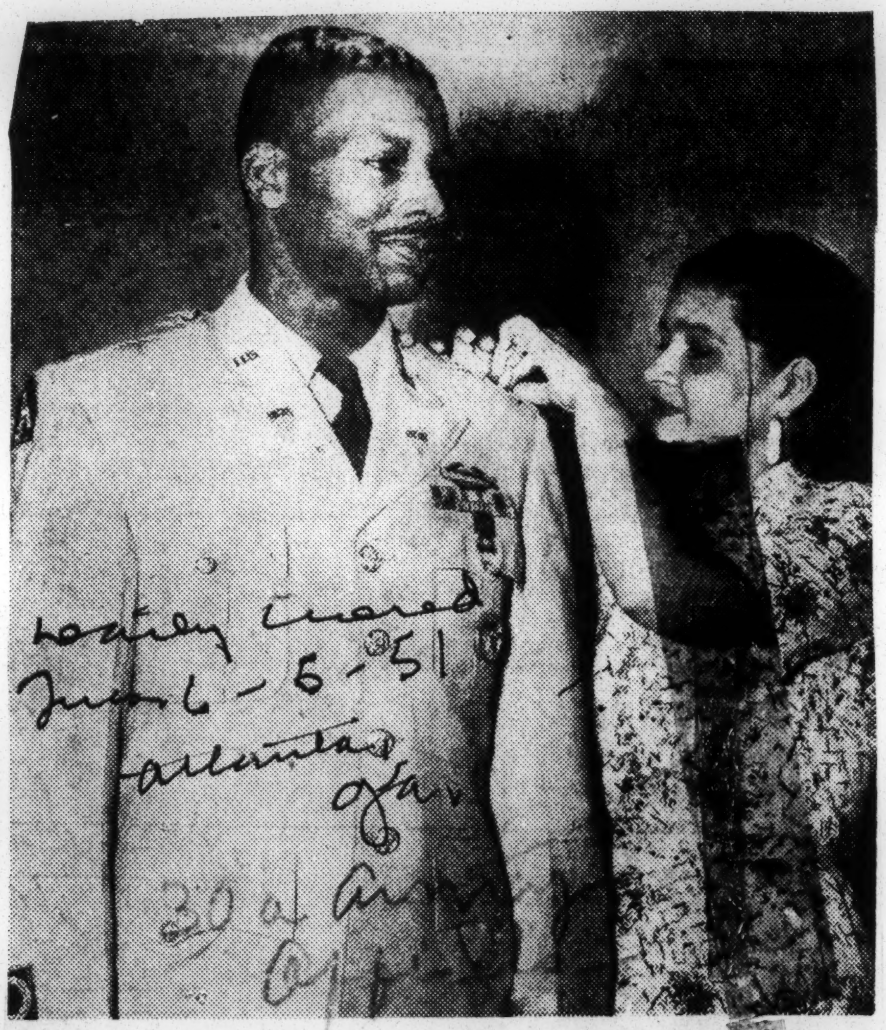
After discharge, he went into private business as a building contractor. In 1947, he accepted a position at Florida Normal and Industrial College at St. Augustine, Fla.

As a reserve officer, Major Armstead took command of the active reserve 239th Port Company and in August 1949, took command of the active reserve 381st Port Battalion, both at Jacksonville, Fla. On January 10, 1950, he was promoted to the rank of major and received orders to attend the Highway Transportation Course at Fort Eustis, for a period of four months. The 381st Port Battalion was ordered into active military service at Fort Eustis last Sept 3, with Major Armstead in command.

* * *

AT THE TRANSPORTATION Center, Major Armstead has served on the promotion board, the investigation board and as a member of the General Court and Summary Court Martial Boards.

His priority assignment today is the supervision of road construction from Theatre No. 3 to the 200 block. This road will facilitate traffic movement from Transportation Replacement Training Center to the Transportation School.



RECEIVES SILVER BARS—Lt. Thomas J. Simmons, one of the five Negro army officers in the Pentagon Building, is receiving his silver first lieutenancy bars from his wife, Mrs. Verdelle Z. Simmons. The lieutenant is Administrative Officer in the Office of the Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, James C. Evans. He was a former student at Georgia State Teachers College, Bethune-Cookman College and Boston University.

New Officers Join Outfit in Germany

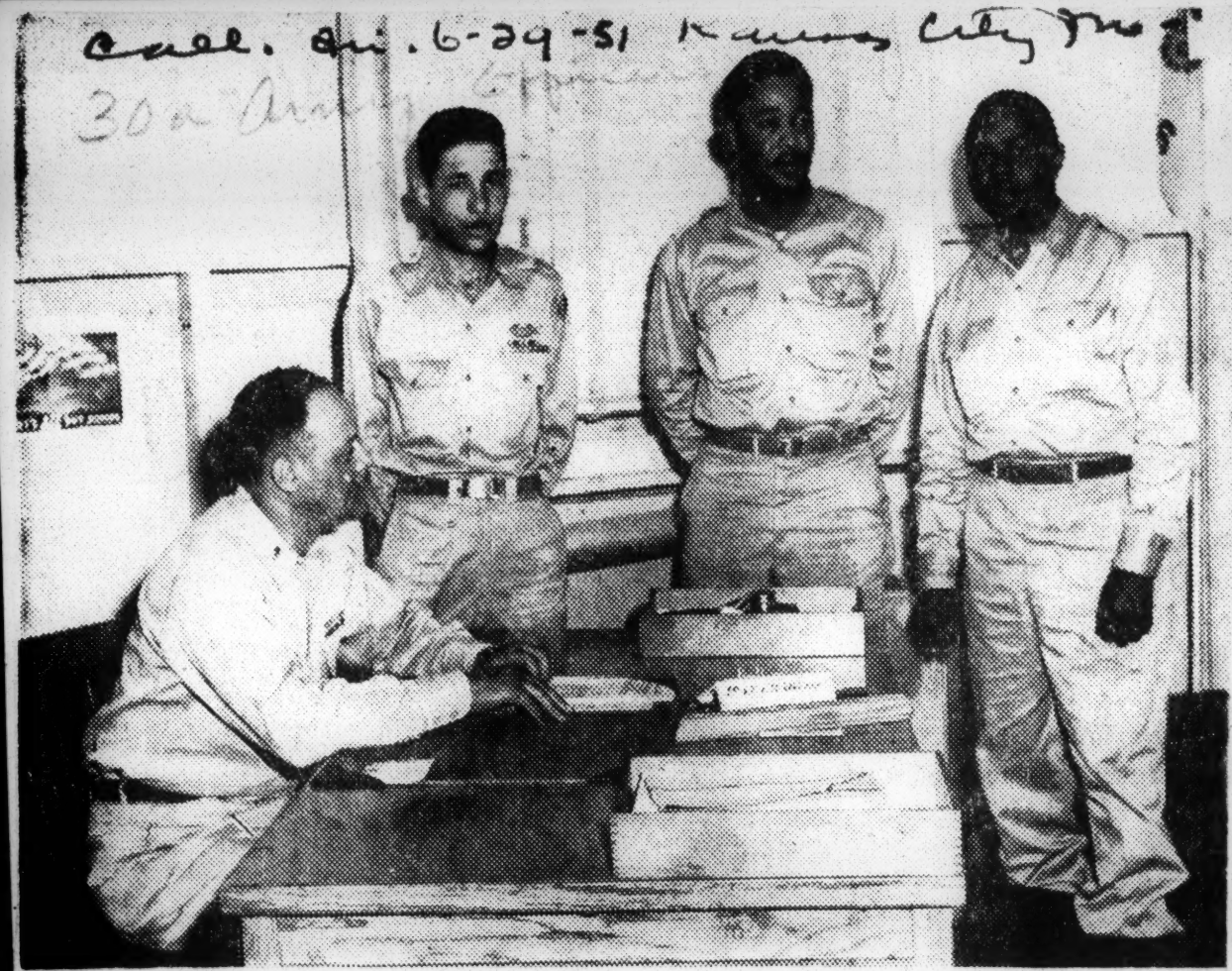
FLAK KASERNE, KITZINGEN, Germany—The 371st Infantry Battalion recently welcomed the newly assigned officers and enlisted men. Officers and warrant officers joining were:

Capt. James B. S. Fullilove, Yazoo City, Miss.; 1st Lt. Frederick A. Rivers, Memphis Tenn.; WOJG Samuel A. Jones Jr., San Francisco; and WOJG Arthur Sapp, Brownwood, Tex.

Major Lucious E. Young of Washington, former operations officer, has been reassigned as battalion executive officer, replacing Major Roy W. Sorrell, who recently returned to the U.S. for reassignment; and Major Milton D. Branch, also of Washington, has been reassigned as battalion operations officer, replacing Major Young.

Cont. Am. 6-29-51 Kansas City Mo

30a Arch



COMMAND WHITE TROOPS.—First Lieutenant Frank N. Walker, seated, shown with his company officers of the 436th QM Bath company at Fort Hood, Texas, which is a part of the 56th QM Battalion where colored officers command white troops. Next to Lt. Walker is 1st Lt. Warren L. Dupre of New Orleans, who had just received orders to go to Korea, Lt. Thomas R. Solomon of Prairie View college, a newlywed, and 1st Lt. James L. Satchell of 30 N. 50th St., Philadelphia, who commands an all-white detachment in the Battalion headquarters.—U. S. Army Photo.

Courier 6-23-51

PROMOTED—Thurston Jamieson, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and assistant professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce university, was promoted recently from captain to the field grade of major in the U. S. Army.

Funeral Service For Dr. M. Goff Held In New York City

family

MAJOR MARCELLUS GOFF

ALBANY, Ga. — (SNS) — Funeral service was held last week for Dr. Marcellus H. Goff, 50, prominent physician in New Rochelle, New York. The noted physician and former army officer departed this life, Thursday, October 18 at his home, 49 Lathers Park following a brief illness.

Dr Goff was born in Albany, July 6, 1901 the son of Mr William B and Mrs. Alethea Attaway Goff. Educated in the public schools of Georgia, the late physician attended high school in Atlanta and received his college and medical school education at Howard University, Washington.

He was the recipient of a Rosenwall Fellowship in post graduate medicine during the 1930's and trained at the University of Chicago Medical School.

During World War II, Dr Goff served as a major with the 366th Infantry Regiment. His tour of duty took him to Ft Devens, Mass. and Ft Huachuca, Ariz.

From the time of his discharge from the Army in 1945, Dr. Goff lived and practiced in New Rochelle, N. Y. He had practiced in Kimbel, W Va.

Dr Goff made frequent trips to Albany to see his parents and last year delivered an address to the Criterion Club here.

A well known figure in fraternity and sports circles, Dr Goff excelled in tennis and basketball during his college days.

He was basileus of his chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and was a member of the Masons. He was a member of various national and civic organizations.

Funeral services were held at the St Catherine's AME Zion Church with Rev W E Carrington of St Catherine, the Rev. Dr. C. M. Long, Sr. Rev C M Long, Jr, and the Rev. Henri M. Dias officating

Members of Omega Psi Phi fraternity served as pallbearers and representatives from the 366 Infantry Regiments served as honorary pallbearers.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs Harriet Goff, a son, William Benjamin Goff, II, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Goff, a sister, Mrs. Genevieve Gaines of New York City, a foster sister, Mrs Flower Johnson of Philadelphia, Pa. Two aunts, Mrs Daisy Duncan and Mrs Mayme Frederick of Jacksonville and West Palm Beach, respectively. Three cousins and a host of friends.

95th Ambulance Company Plays Major Army Role

CAMP MACKALL, N. C. — The 95th Ambulance Company (separate), a regular Army outfit, is the only one of its kind assigned to the enemy Agressor Force in Exercise Southern Pine, a joint-Army-Air Force training maneuver now being held in the sand hills of North Carolina on the Fort Bragg military reservation. The unit's mission is the evacuation of hospital patients.

With headquarters at Fort Bragg, the 95th Ambulance Co. reported into the enemy encampment June 7 to get set up for the maneuver. Now at Camp Mackall, which only a few weeks ago was a ghost camp, the Company forms part of the Agressor Service Command which aids grizzled combat soldiers in the field.

The 95th was relieved from attachment to the 188th Medical Battalion (Sep.) and attached to the Maneuver Director at Fort Bragg for the training erercise. It has assumed the responsibility of evacuation in the Camp Mackall area and to the Fort Bragg Hospital.

Intensive training in its mission has been carried out in the unit. Every man in the organization, including officers and non-commissioned officers, are required to drive a vehicle and to be proficient in medical duties and map reading for field locations, all necessary because of the mobility of the unit.

This week found the personnel hard at work in finishing pre-maneuver preparation. Studies have included anatomy, physiology, first aid, map reading, ambulance driving radiological and chemical warfare and the methods of loading ambulances. Logistics and evacuation have also been on the agenda.

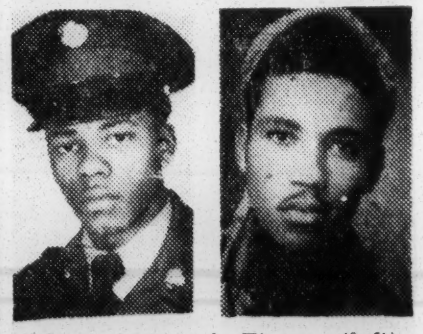
Aggressor to which the 95th is assigned is a simulated enemy force designed by military chiefs to create realism in war games. Troops have reported from all sections of the United States to participate in this largest maneuver since World War II. Friendly U. S. Troops are now gathered at nearby Fort Bragg to repel the Aggressor "attack" on August 13.

The 95th Ambulance Company is commanded by Captain Calvin D. Cosby of Knoxville, Tenn., and three other men assigned as platoon officers, 1st. Lt. Robert Vest, Washington, D. C., Lt. Ellis D. Jones, Durham, N. C., and 1st Lt. Carl J. O'Kelley, Jonson, Arizona, all veterans of World War II. First Sergeant of the unit is M-Sgt. Bennie Livingstone, Columbus, Georgia, a Regular Army man with 16 years service. Supply Sergeant is SFC Mack Kindrick, Columbus, Georgia, with 27 years service.

This Ambulance Company is established to operate in either a corps or Army area. Their work during Exercise Southern Pine, to end August 27, will reflect the keen efficiency of a special trained medical unit.

Serving their country

Pfc. John Moore (left), of 4223 First Avenue, North, has completed his basic training at Sheppard AFB, Tex. Pfc. Ralph Crawford (right), of 3229 Second Avenue, South, is serving with the Army in Korea.



Corp. Andrew L. Thomas (left), of 1218 Sipsey Street, was recently awarded three bronze stars for heroic action in Korea. Sgt. James K. Warner (right), of 1525½ Seventh Alley, South, is serving with the Combat Engineering Battalion in Korea.

Pvt. Joseph Washington (left), of Wenonah, is serving in the Army in Japan. Corp Willie Price (right), of 2020 22nd Avenue, North, is serving with the Eighth Army in Korea.

Pfc. Robert Littleton (left), of Birmingham, is serving with the Eighth Army in Korea. W-O Frederick L. Broxton (right), of Tuskegee, is with the ROTC at Tuskegee Institute.

Johnnie B. McCaa (left), of Aliceville, was promoted to staff sergeant in the U. S. Air Force recently. Sgt. Charlie Johnson, (right), of West Blocton, received the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious service in Korea.

Pvt. Chester Streeter (left), of Bessemer, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. D. C. Griffith (right), of Oneonta.

Pvt. Johnnie Roscoe (left), of 3070 29th Avenue, North, is serving with the Army in Korea. Pvt. Frank O'Neal (right), of 3321 32nd Street, is stationed in Japan.

Pfc. Clyde Jones (left), of Birmingham, is serving with the Army in Korea. Pfc. Louise Aaron (right), of Birmingham, is a weather observer at Ellington AFB, Houston, Tex.

FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE

JAMES M. LAWSON, a 20-year-old theological student, has recently been sentenced to a three-year prison term for refusing to report for induction into the armed forces.

His friends advised him before this sentence that he ister as a conscientious objector, but he chose rather to take a stand as he saw it.

James is a highly capable young man. He is vice-president of the National Congress of Methodist Youth.

There are those who feel that he "made a needless sacrifice." We know him as a young man of lofty ideals and moral courage, and although we may not agree with his reasoning we respect him in the fortitude which led him forth to what he considered obedience to God rather than to man.

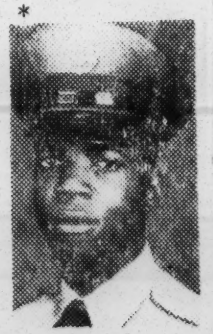
With Negro Servicemen

Birmingham area Negroes in the Armed Forces were reported on during the week from Fort Ord, Cal., Korea, and Lakland Air Force Base, Tex. Mrs. Rosa L. Morgan, 902 11th-st, n, has been assigned to the 20th Infantry, stationed at Fort Ord, Cal. Morgan is receiving advanced training as a gunner observer.

MORGAN

* * *

PICKETT



BELL

Two Alabama Air Force men, Private Bell and Pvt. Willie Pickett, are completing their basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.

Their training is preparing them for technical positions in specialized fields.

Pvt. Bell is the son of Mrs. Mary Bell of Hayneville, and Pvt Pickett is the son of Mrs. Donnie B. Gaiters, of Saginaw.

* * *

Cpl. Dawkins is an armament specialist with the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing in Korea. He arrived in the Far East in November of 1950. He spent a short time in Japan.

DAWKINS

His unit is known as the "Eyes of the Air Force." Aircraft of the 67th fly deep into enemy territory to photograph installations, troop movements and supply storage areas.

Cpl. Dawkins is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Dawkins, 2320 Northway, Bessemer, and is a former student of Brighton High School.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM DAWSON
DEMOCRAT- CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE CONGRESS

Draft Passed

While everybody in Washington wanted to talk about MacArthur, Georgia's cagey and crusty Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, set out to pilot the controversial draft bill through the House. As usual, his performance was a lesson in skilled parliamentary maneuver. He knew that he couldn't get everything he wanted (like Universal Military Training), but he was determined to get as much as possible, and did.

Patient and aggressive by turns, Carl Vinson gave ground where it hurt the least, bulled through the vital points, knocked down a host of emasculating amendments. A Republican attempt to put a 4,000,000-man limit on the armed forces was rejected; so was a move to require specific congressional approval before dispatching drafted troops to Europe.

These amendments were allowed: aliens living in the U.S. will be draftable, same as citizens (138 to 123); draftees may write bellyaching letters direct to their Congressmen (voice vote); draft-age volunteers for the Army may sign up for only a 26-month volunteer hitch (voice vote); 19-year-olds must be called to the colors before 18½-year-olds (158 to 82); inactive and volunteer reservists called up to active service may take their cases to civilian appeal boards (voice vote).

International

DAWSON
He got what he wanted.

The stickiest issue of all was an amendment to give draftees the choice of service in a segregated unit. Here Southerner Vinson, an outspoken opponent of the proposal, got impassioned support from Chicago's Democratic William Dawson, one of the two Negroes in the House, whose face bears scars from combat in World War I. "How long, how long, my confreres and gentlemen from the South," Dawson cried, "will you divide us Americans on account of color . . . Deny to me, if you will, all that American citizenship stands for. I will still fight for you. Why will this body go on record to brand this section of citizens second class?" He sat down to thundering applause from both sides of the House, including some from Southern Democrats. When it came to a final vote, the segregation move was defeated, 138 to 123.

Then, after two weeks' discussion, the entire bill passed by a vote of 372 to 44. It was a compromise, but it did go part way toward cleaning up the ramshackle collection of halfway compromises in the draft. Under the House bill:

¶ The draft is extended for three years;

¶ The draft age is lowered to 18½;

¶ Length of service is 26 months (in the Senate's version, it is 24 months);

¶ Men between the ages of 25 and 35, now automatically deferred, will be subject to call; so will draft-age married men without children;

¶ Draftees, after their 26 months, will be on inactive duty for the rest of a six-year period before final discharge;

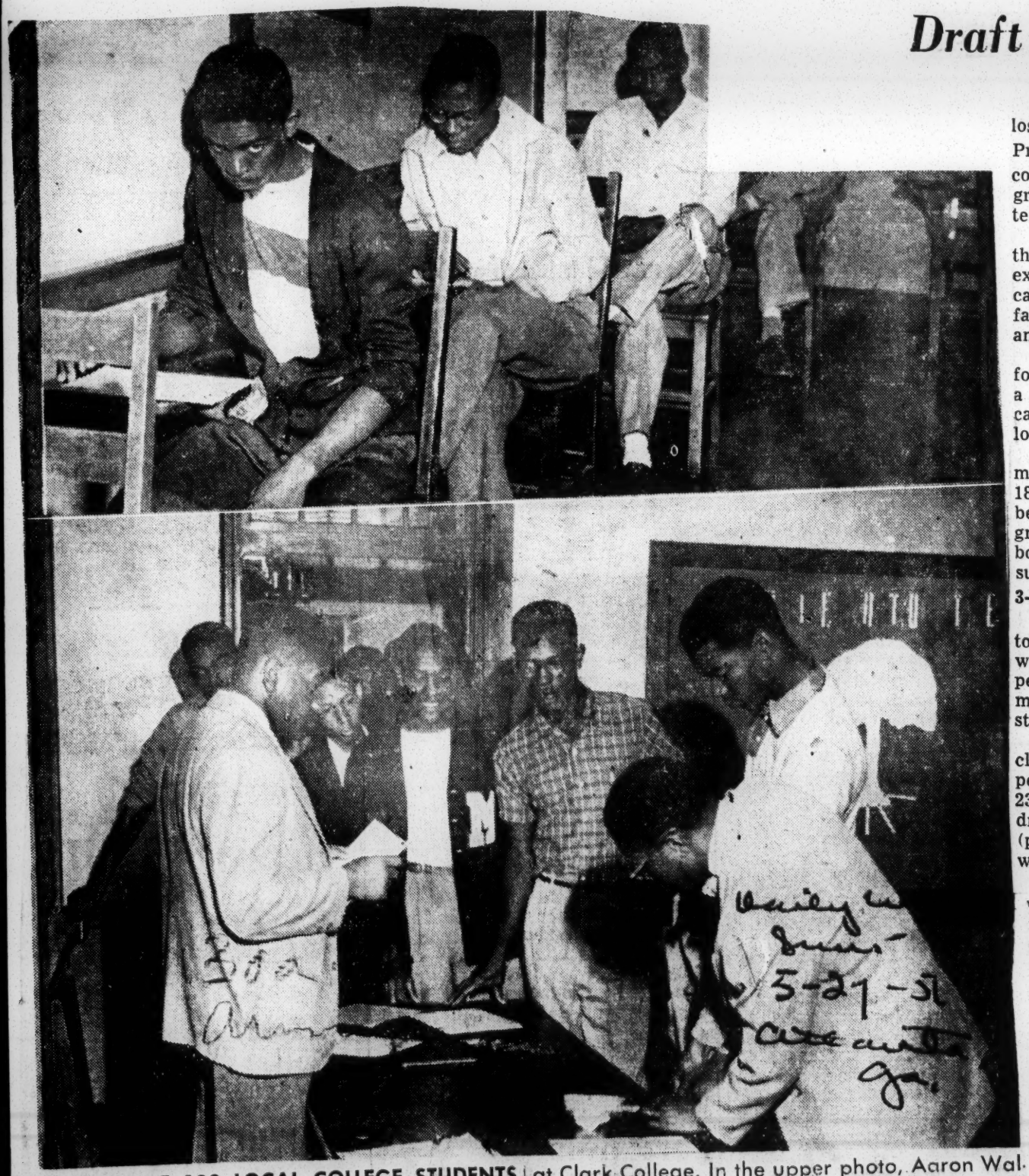
¶ All troops will get at least four months' basic training before being sent overseas, six months' training before going into combat;

¶ Promising students will get a chance to finish up their college education, but the final decision in each case is up to the individual draft board.

Next step: resolving the differences with the Senate's version, already passed.

• • •

Last week the Senate passed by default (41 votes against; eight short of the necessary constitutional majority) President Truman's plan to reorganize the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Under the plan, now effective, the RFC will have a single administrator to be appointed by the President, and a special five-man investigating board to review all loans over $100,000 Probable one-man boss: NSRB Chairman Stuart Symington, one of the few Truman favorites still personally popular in Congress.



SOME OF THE 130 LOCAL COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE ARMY DEFERMENT EXAM — These young men are racking their brains harder than they ever have in final examinations — they're taking, or preparing to take, the Army Deferment Examination. Those who pass the examination are allowed to continue their college studies. The test was administered locally at Clark College. In the upper photo, Aaron Walters, Lee Fussell, Love Collins and Robert Braswell ponder their answers carefully. In the lower photo, Mr. William Morrell (bending at right) affixes Charles Clark's finger-print to his examination paper. Mr. Lewis Adams (left) looks on. — (Perry Photo)

Draft Bill Signing to Kill 385,000 Deferments

By the United Press

Some 385,00 regitrants will lose draft deferments soon when President Truman signs the new compromise Draft-UMT bill, congressional experts estimated yesterday.

The registrants are men 19 through-25 years old who are now excused from military service because they support a wife or have failed to meet current physcal and mental requirements.

The new bill bars deferments for men whose only dependent is a wife and pegs mental and physical induction standards at the lowest level of World War II.

The measure also lowers the minimum draft age from 19 to 18½. But the experts said it "may be years" before any of this age group are called, because draft boards first must exhaust their supply of men aged 19 through 25.

3-A's Mainly Affected

Selective Service refused even to estimate how many registrants will lose their deferments. But experts on Capitol Hill, who spent months writing the law, said it stacks up somewhat like this:

About 1,136,000 men now are classified 3-A—deferred for dependency. Of this total, about 235,000 married men without children or collateral dependents (parents, sisters, etc.) probably will be reclassified 1-A.

Actually, more than that number will lose their 3-A classification. But the experts assume some will win deferments on other grounds, such as essential war jobs.

The new law also will force the Army to lower its passing grade on induction tests from 70 to 65, and to peg its physical standards at a level not higher than that which existed in January, 1945.

Signature Expected Today or Thursday

By The Associated Press

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee announced yesterday that President Truman will sign the Draft-Universal Military Training bill today or Thursday.

Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.), also told the committee the President will appoint the five-man National Security Training Commission called for in the measure.

Three commissioners, including the chairman, must be civilians. The two others are to be active or retired members of the armed forces.

Appointment of this commission sets up on paper the National Security Training Corps, but no one can be inducted into it until after Congress approves the training program which the commission would be required to submit within four months.

AU's Dr. Washington Makes 'Armed Service Grand Tour'

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, head of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, was one of the group of 66 prominent citizens invited recently to make an inspection tour of Armed Services Installations by Defense Secretary George C. Marshall.

Dr. Washington, the only Negro in the group, enjoyed the comradeship on the ten-day jaunt of such captains of industry as the president of the General Mills Company, the president of Capitol Air Lines, the vice president of United States Steel and Dr. C. W. Mayo of the Mayo Brothers Clinic.

Although the general purpose of the tour was "to acquaint certain selected civilians with the status of the Departmen of Defense and the current problems with which it has to deal," Dr. Washington made some sideline observations which were not included in the general aims.

Both of the absorbing nature of the tour, Dr. Washington says:—"the observations I was able to make regarding the treatment of the Negro soldiers, sailor and Air Force member were necessarily very sketchy and based upon very brief interviews."

However, by missing lunch periods, recreation and similar features of the planned program, he was able to carry on brief interviews with Negro service men and women to see how well the Armed Forces' integration policy was working.

Denying that his observations would have the completeness of the studies made by several journalists working at it full time (notably Jimmy Hicks), Dr. Washington stated: "If what I say has any value at all—it is that I am older than most of them (journalists) and in a few instances in a better position to judge conditions from a point of view of time and space."

He explains that in having viewed the scene over a longer period of time than most of the youthful installation the Pentagon Building, sons based on eye witness observation.

At the top level Armed Service installation, th Pentagon Building, Dr. Washington says on the basis of his two day stay there that integration is fully in force. He noticed that Negroes held a variety of positions in a variety of offices and departments.

After the two day tour of the Pentagon, the party spent two days at the following installations; Quantico Marine Base, Virginia; Fort Benning, Georgia; Eglin Air Force Base, Florida and the U. S. Naval Base at Norfolk, Va.

Although integration reaches from the Chief Petty Officers rooming together on an aircraft carrier to the cells in the guard house at Eglin Field, Dr. Washington says that there are several gaps in between.

Most of his personal observation, however, seems to reveal that integration is gradually taking hold at least in the installations he visited. Making an admittedly unscientific comparison, Dr. Washington says: "The Army, Navy and Air Force are doing more to develop integration than any institution I know of—not excepting the church, professional interracial committees and organized labor."

According to Dr. Washington's notes and discourse, the church can not be entirely discounted becaues it appeared that he was more impressed with the work being done by two Negro chaplains than any other persons in the service.

One, an Army Captain, is stationed at Fort Benning and is Chaplain of a regiment of 1500 white and 960 Negro soldiers. Because of his excellent personality and combat experience, he is very popular with the men of both races who momentarily expect overseas service.

The other Chaplain is an Air Force officer stationed at Eglin Field, Florida. He is a Post Chaplain and his chapel is located where most of the Negro soldiers are stationed. However, almost half of his Sunday congregation is white.

Another outstanding person that impressed the touring group (as well as co-workers) was a young WAC Lieutenant who is noted for being one of the most efficient persons on the Public Relations Staff at Elgin Field.

Of his Fort Benning experience, Dr. Washington states that efforts are being made in the direction of integration but those effors have not been completely successful. There are, he says, many officers who are opposed to the treatment of Negro soldiers by the white policemen and civilians of Columbus, Ga.

Summing up his trip and experiences, Dr. Washington says that, in the main, the citizen's tax dollar is being well spent for defense. Of integration: "The future of integration depends upon the ambition, aggressiveness and preparation of Negroes."

He indicated that at some time in the future, he may give a more detailed and interpretive analysis of the Armed Services' integration policy.

Draft Official Pays High Tribute To Negro Staff

DURHAM, N. C.—The head of the nation's draft system paid high tribute in a commencement address at North Carolina College here Monday to two Negro members of his staff.

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the National Selective Service System, lauded Major Joseph S. Christmas and Major Isham Gregory Newton for their "efficient patrotic devotion in the service of our country."

Major Christmas is a native of Durham, an alumnus of N. C. College and at present dept director of Selective Service in the Virgin Islands. Major Newton, a native of Washington, D. C. and a graduate of Lincoln and Pennsylvania Universities, is at present on active duty with Selective Service in Washington. Newton is professor of political science at North Carolina College.

General Hershey spoke to N. C. C's 254 members of the graduating classes in Duke Auditorium. Seventy-four veterans of World War II were represented among the graduates.

Without referring directly to the problems of race relations in the United States, General Hershey said said the "problem of getting alnog with people" is the great issue facing Americans.

He said although America is not perfect, it is the best country most of us know, and for the privileges of living here, we ought to assume corresponding responsibilities.

The Selective Service head challenged the youth graduates to convince people who doubt "the worthwhileness of education" that college training improves individpals and gives them an outlook to help make the world a better place to live

General Hershey warned about the dangers of scientific over-specialization. Without decrying the advances of science, he urged greater achievements in the area of human relations.

Equality of Races

A Civil War Commentary on Negro Soldiers

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Your readers who have followed with interest the discussions of recent years regarding the place of the Negro in our armed services and who read with gratitude and hope of the ending by the Army of racial segregation for the Far East command may be interested in the letter of a young white officer, written eighty-seven years ago, in comment on the Negro soldiers in the Civil War. It was recently found in some old family files, and I inclose a quotation therefrom. It was written by a twenty-five-year-old captain to his parents and nine sisters at home in Connecticut, following a major defeat just suffered by the Northern army in Virginia.

He wrote: "A few days since, I was over at the place of the big fight of a week ago yesterday. I saw from our batteries the whole field of operation. It was a severe defeat for us. The correspondents of the semi-Copperhead stamp seize the opportunity to heap all the blame on the colored troops. I saw a number of their officers and they were perfectly satisfied with the behavior of their men. From all I could learn, the blacks fought as well as the whites and the whole disaster arose, not from bad behavior on the part of the troops, but from poor generalship. The plan was one of the most brilliant of the war and the commencement of the act was auspicious, but the general officers who had charge of the execution of the movement lost everything by their tardiness—not by having troops of dark skin."

Who can say that a drop of water falling steadily on a stone, cannot make an impression on that stone? It was nearly a century ago that that young officer made his observation. Because he and countless others have long been declaring their conviction of a great truth—of the native equality of the races—we, today, are beginning to consider its significance for a different and better world.

RUTH A. HAMILTON.

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 3, 1951.

Maj. Campbell Is Promoted

Courier
Sat. 3-17-51

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Major William A. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, who has been serving as management analyst in the Far East Forces Headquarters in Tokyo since last July, has recently been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

During World War II Lieutenant Colonel Campbell was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster for heroism and extraordinary achievement in flight.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Promote 3 GIs In Germany

MUNICH, Germany—Three enlisted men of the headquarters and service company of the 370th Airborne Infantry battalion were made warrant officers recently.

They are M/Sgt. Ceth T. Hunter, New York City; M/Sgt. Wilson Mazeek, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Sfc. Bernard J. Margin, New Orleans.

Lieut. Harry Sutton Killed in Korea

NEW YORK—Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, wife of Lieut. Harry E. Sutton of Sutton's Ridge, received a wire Wednesday, Feb. 21, that her husband had been killed in action in Korea, Saturday, Feb. 3.

DR. JENKINS CORRECT

Washington — I noticed one of your reporters challenged Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College for introducing Col. James H. Robinson at the 1951 commencement exercises as the senior officer in the Regular Army.

The truth is Dr. Jenkins was accurate in his introduction. Colonel Robinson is not only the senior colored officer, but is the only colonel in the Regular Army. I think Dr. Jenkins is due an apology.

(Lt.) THOMAS J. SIMMONS

ARMY IS BREAKING UP ONLY NEGRO REGIMENT

Racial Segregation Is Ended In The Far East—24th Has Served Well And Long

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 26. — The Army announced Thursday that it is ending racial segregation in the Far East Command, closing the 82-year history of its oldest and last Negro regiment.

It said the integration of white and Negro troops at all levels in Japan, Korea and Okinawa would be completed in about six months. It also announced the disbandment of the 24th Infantry Regiment which has been a fighting part of the 25th Division throughout the Korean campaign.

Organized In Texas

The 24th Regiment was organized at Fort McKavitt, Texas, in 1869. It won its first battle honors in the frontier campaigns against the Indians and achieved its greatest fame as one of the units which stormed San Juan Hill at Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish-American War.

The regimental insignia shows the stone blockhouse at the crest of the hill which the Negro regiment captured as Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders swarmed up another slope.

The 24th was the First Negro unit to get into the war in the Pacific in 1942. It fought in the Solomons, the Marianas and the Okinawa campaigns and in 1946 joined the occupation force in Japan.

Speeded By Necessity

The end of segregation was speeded in Korea last year by the critical need at the front for every man who could fire a gun against the Chinese Communists. The 24th Regiment and one artillery battalion, also attached to the 25th Division, were the largest Negro units in Korea. Smaller units have been serving with the Second and Third Divisions.

The Army said the end of segregation applied only to the Far East command. The process is proceeding more slowly on the home front. The Army has a number of all-Negro units smaller than regiments.

Last year a presidential order ended a quota system which had limited the number of Negroes serving in the Army. Also by executive order "equality of treatment and opportunity for advancement" was made Army-wide policy.

Army disbands last all-Negro regiment

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) — The Army announced today it will disband its last all-Negro regiment, now serving in Korea.

It said the decision was reached because the Korean campaign has demonstrated that Negro soldiers serve more effectively in non-segregated units.

The regiment is the 24th (Negro) Infantry. It is now a part of the 25th Division.

The Army said that the integration of Negro soldiers into other units will be carried out gradually and will be completed in about six months.

Thereafter Negro and white troops will be assigned to both combat and service units without regard to color.

Kill 24th To End Army Segregation

TOKYO — Recommendations by top U. S. Army officers in Korea has led policy making brass in Washington to bring racial segregation in the army closer to an end by disbanding the only remaining all-Negro regiment, the 24th.

It was revealed here last week that Negro troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment will be integrated into other divisions now in Korea.

The 24th is famous for its battle exploits in the Korean conflict and in numerous other engagements. Its greatest victory in Korea came during the early stages of the war when the outfit captured Yechon for the first major victory scored by allied forces.

Army

Unit Disbanded

Famed 24th Is No More

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A piece of good news, which also may be classed as bad news (depends upon which way you look at it) came out of the nation's capital here last week.

The famed Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, the all-Negro unit currently a part of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division in Korea, will become a part of the historical past.

The U. S. Army, acting upon recommendations from commanding officers in Korea, have decided to abolish the units as such and send its troops to other divisions as replacements, integrating them with white troops.

The Twenty-fourth is the last remaining Negro regiment in the Army. On one hand, the integration of Negroes and whites in the armed services is what Negroes throughout the country have been clamoring for. But it's a case of either having your cake or eating it, for with complete integration, comes to end of a colorful all-Negro unit which was responsible for many of the daring sagas that repose on the pages of America's military history.

GI Commended for Holding Off Reds

Deactivated 24th Infantrymen Being Relieved From Battlelines

By RALPH MATTHEWS
AFRO War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Next to the term "Bif R," which means rotation home, the term the Korean veterans use most is "AOI" which means Zone of the Interior. This covers anywhere from Japan to the continental United States.

A bunch of lads from the deactivated 24th Infantry were celebrating their ZOI orders when I pinned them down in the front line sector.

Happiest among them was Pfc. James W. Cox, son of Mrs. Junie Nee Cox of 212 Willard Ave., New Castle, Pa.

Cox had recently been commended for holding off an enemy unit of regimental strength with a 60-millimeter mortar covering a hill until members of Company E could withdraw in order) against the oncoming heavy odds.

Stayed on Hill Alone

"I stayed up on the hill alone and pumped bullets as long as I could," Cox declared, "and then had to run for it just in time to catch the last truck to leave the scene.

"As I ran down the hill, the Reds were sniping at me from all sides, but I held my mortar up over my shoulders to protect my head and just made it in time," he added.

Another happy soldier was Pfc. Freeman Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of 36 W. Mytle Ave., Youngstown, Ohio. Davis broke down in giggles over his own experience in spite of the fact that it almost proved tragic.

Desperate Bid for Freedom

"I was supposed to be a tough guy," said Davis, "but a tougher foe taught me a lesson. After we had mopped up an area I saw a lone Chinese trying to make his escape, so I went after him and captured him.

"I was marching him back, feeling very proud of myself, when all of a sudden he whirled, snatched my gun and tried to beat my brains out.

"A comrade, Taft Adams of Philadelphia, looked back just in time and came to my rescue. Adams was later wounded and evacuated to the States but I will never forget him."

Bernard Freeman, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Freeman of 2031 S. 70th St., Philadelphia, also had a harrowing experience, which, in retrospect, caused him to relate between chuckles, although it was far from humorous at the time.

Frostbite Silent Enemy

"We were marching up a hill," said Freeman," and although it was cold as blazes, I was felling fit as a fiddle.

"About half way up, just as we began to encounter enemy fire, I became conscious that I could not lift my feet. Try as I would, my legs would not move.

"I knew I wasn't frightened that bad, because I have been under all kinds of fire from Pusan to the Yula River, but here I was and my feet would not budge.

"I told my nearest buddy and he said 'Man, your feet are frost bitten, get back to the rear. If you stay there, you're a sitting pigeon."

Glad to Leave Kore

"I crawled back down the hill on my hands and knees. I am sure glad I won't spend another winter in Korea."

(Editor's Note: The Army has sent Korea new boots which, it boasts, will keep feet warm in temperatures 45 degrees below zero.)

Other soldiers who are scheduled for ZOI are:

Joe W. Potts, 1346 Sampson St., Fresno, Calif., son of Mrs. Beulah Potts; Aaron Vale, 2123 I St., NE Washington, son of Mrs. Addie Vale; Earl Minor Jr., son of Mrs. Rosemary Minor, 5928 Calumet, Chicago; and Nick Feeney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Feeney, 2643 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn.

Joy, Tears Mark Deactivation Of Famous 24th Infantry Regt.

Amsterdam News Sat 4-27-51

By RALPH MATTHEWS

(Amsterdam News Korean Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—There were both joy and tears as the long-anticipated deactivation of the famous 24th Infantry Regiment finally came to pass among the rolling hills of Korea bringing to a close a great epic in the history of colored troops in the United States Army. The joy was expressed by the hundreds of men, both youthful draftees who saw in the ceremony only the long-awaited chance to get back home after their six months tour at the front, and seasoned veterans who had witnessed many a bloody campaign with the unit both here and throughout the Pacific during World War II.

The tears were shed by men like M/Sgt. Jack M. Gourdine of Chicago to whose lot fell the solemn job of casing the colors for the last time as Commander D. Gillis, his staff and the entire regiment looked on. As he folded the blue and gold standard and placed it in its canvas bag as taps were sounded tears rolled down his cheeks. "I hope I am never called upon to perform such a duty again," he said, remembering the many pleasant moments he had experienced with the regiment during his eight years of service.

Led Last Assault

Another man who was none too happy was 2nd Lt. Clifton McVey of 305 G St., San Antonio, Texas, who led the last assault of a platoon against an enemy. And grim of face was 1st Lt. Joseph Crawford of Slidell, La., who is credited with killing the last Red aggressor before the life of the regiment itself was snuffed out.

The last man reported to have been called in from an outpost was Cpl. Hoover R. Jones of Philadelphia. But while the colors were cased and the regiment is just a part of the records in the archives of the Pentagon Building, the spirit of the unit is not dead.

Takes A Hill

This was proved less than three days later as 1st Lt. Jed E. Carter, a former member of the 24th, went into battle under the banner of the Fourteenth Regiment to which a large number of the personnel was transferred and turned in a laudable performance in taking a hill under stubborn resistance.

Leading his platoon of integrated GIs, Carter, who lives at 1522 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif., won the praise of his commanding officers who said he "was the coolest man they had ever seen under fire." Four times he charged the hill under withering fire before his mission was accomplished.

Under constant fire almost since the beginning of the Korean conflict, the 24th or Deuce Fours, as they are known in Army parlance, have been the whipping boys of the campaign.

They have been the butt of attack of many correspondents who have pointed up and even exaggerated their shortcomings attributing many break throughs to them for which they were not fully responsible.

That the racial origin of the unit was partly responsible for this bad press there is no doubt because they were subject to the same type of attack to which the South Korean resent so bitterly.

Writing on this subject, a Korean official, Mr. J. Chang, says:

"Criticisms are always welcome from anybody at any time, but as a Korean, I feel disappointed with the unjust criticisms which have been heaped upon Korea.

"Newspaper readers in foreign countries will get the impression that Korean troops always withdraw before a Communist drive because they are reading only what U. S. Army authorities want them to read and doubtless as is natural, they read only favorable stories about their own forces while everything about the ROK Army, favorable or not, sees print. This has laid stress of allied defeats only on the ROK Army thus creating the impression that our troops are generally unstable and lack morale. This kind of reporting of the war is very discouraging to the Korean soldiers who fight the best they can without heavy fire, power and armored forces. This kind of reporting has also contributed to convincing many Americans that further supply of Korea will be of little value and consequently Koreans continue to bear the brunt of the struggle.

"In fact, a number of our brave soldiers threw their bodies under Russian made tanks with explosives in belt and hand once they perceived their flimsy guns were ineffective. These soldiers will go down in history as the first group of Democracy's heroes who willingly laid down their lives for freedom of their fellowmen."

This statement by Mr. Chang was interposed here because it not only expresses the truth about the ROK Army, but it is a fitting answer to the criticisms heaped upon the 24th Regiment by irresponsible reporters during the early part of the Korean campaign when men like Lt. Gilbert and others were being court martialled out of hand for alleged misbehavior before the enemy.

During the interim between World War II and the outbreak of the Korean conflict, the 24th was a literal dumping ground for the undesirables in many units both in the States and in the Far East. Misfits of all descriptions, both poor colored enlisted men and inefficient white officers who had failed elsewhere were shunted into the 24th where, as a housekeeping regiment in Occupied Japan, their shortcoming were not serious.

But when they were rushed into the Korean campaign with these failings aggravated by inadequate equipment similar to that of which the Koreans complain, a procedure of convenience became a military catastrophe. In spite of the gallantry of the many, the failings of the few were seized upon to stigmatize a heroic regiment and an equally heroic race.

Today the 24th is no more and with its passing is the last all-colored combat regiment in the Army of Uncle Sam.

Tid-Bits From Washington

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON — As long as world tensions exist in such a degree that the slightest incident involving two nations may start a third world war, it will be necessary for the United States to have a sound long-range military program. In order to have such a program there must be some form of universal military training.

Although the Senate passed both UMT and a 24-month draft, the House has abandoned UMT.

There appears to be no sound reason why colored people should be opposed to universal military training, since they are as much concerned with the peace and security of the United States as other citizens.

Of course, there are some colored pacifists just as there are some white pacifists, and there are some colored persons (just as there are whites) who refuse to recognize the commitments the government has made to contain communism and stop its spread in both Europe and Asia.

One aspect of the differences between President Truman and General Douglas MacArthur, which led to the relief of General MacArthur of all of his commands, was the highly explosive situation in the Far East.

United States troops chiefly have been fighting in Korea since shortly after June 25 when the North Koreans crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. Fighting with the North Koreans are Red China forces.

The Yalu River forms the boundary between North Korea and Manchuria. Red Chinese forces are moved into Korea across the Yalu. Russian-built jet planes fly from Manchurian bases across the Yalu, engage American planes in combat and whenever they wish to break off the fight all they have to do is zoom back across the Yalu. They have complete sanctuary in Manchuria.

If an American pilot, in the heat of battle, should follow one of these Russian-built planes back across the Yalu and shoot it down, his action might be construed as an act of war against Red China, which Russia is pledged to join in any "aggressive" war.

What is an "aggressive" war, in the opinion of the Communists, can best be determined by the fact that the United Nations action in Korea is called by them "a war of aggression."

Confronted with such a situation, it appears that universal military training is a matter of urgent necessity, and if the Congress would adopt the program advanced by General George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, the training of young men could be achieved under circumstances that will strengthen democracy and prove of lasting value from a physical and mental standpoint.

In the past ten years the armed services have made great strides in wiping out racial segregation and discrimination. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force have adopted policies of equality of treatment and opportunity for all personnel. In the implementation of those policies, the Navy and the Air Force have officially abolished racial segregation. The Army has abolished it in its training centers and no longer maintains segregated units larger than a regiment.

As a matter of fact, racial segregation in the Army is steadily being wiped out under the impact of war and the effective utilization of its personnel. No longer is it possible to tell whether a soldier in Korea is white or colored by checking the designation of the unit to which he is assigned.

Aside from the military advantages of UMT, it appears that the program would have some educational advantages, particularly for colored men from the South, who, in a large measure, have been denied educational opportunities, and would also help them to select the right occupations and to decide what further education, if any, they should undertake.

Bringing young men into a training program from all parts of the United States would have a tremendous effect upon their attitudes and contribute to national unity. If the principles of the program recommended by the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training are adopted, there would be no racial discrimination or segregation in either the training itself or the organization of any phase of the program

THREE SECONDS AROUND THE WORLD—Air Police Sergeants John Tamburo and Wilbert Williams of Mitchell Air Force Base, New York, stand guard at the entrance to the Armed Forces Week Exhibition of Atomic Energy at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Shortly after this picture was taken, the exhibition was opened by a magnesium charge set off by an explosion of controlled atoms which were activated by a message from Brigadier General David Sarnoff of RCA to America's Armed Forces. The pulse, after girdling the globe in three seconds, returned to the Armory to break the ribbon at the ance.

Mrs. M. Bethune Is Added To Federal Civil Defense Staff

BY ALBERT ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — (ANP) -Federal Civil Defense Administrator Millard Calwell will have a Negro on his staff after all. It will be Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune noted feminine leader, who has been gunning for a place in civil defense. Mrs. Bethune will be a member of the 12-member advisory council appointed by President Truman and which will confer with Administrator Caldwell on policy matters and decisions.

Almost as soon as Millard Caldwell, who is a former governor of Florida, was appointed friends of Mrs. Bethune began urging her name for a post on his staff. There was no word forthcoming and from some quarters attacks on Caldwell began. It was charged that as governor of Florida he was well acquainted with Mrs. Bethune and her outstanding abilities and he was denounced by some as having racial bias.

The post on the advisory council may not be what Mrs. Bethune originally desired. At one time it was felt she would not be averse to a spot as administrative assistant where she might have an office and staff and perhaps extend her activities throughout th country.

Since she has been elected president of the Central Life Insurance company, of Tampa, Fla., however, it is probable that the elegant salary attached to that post and the necessity for spending considerable time at its helm have changed her ambitions.

Qualification Tests Set in 68 Colleges

Sixty-eight colored institutions of higher learning are listed among the hundreds or such institutions throughout the nation in which the Selective Service College Qualification Test will be given to college students on May 26, June 16 and June 30, 1951.

ALABAMA—State Teachers College, Montgomery; A. and M., Normal Talladega, Talladega; Tuskegee Institute.

ARIZONA — Douglas Senior School.

ARKANSAS — Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff.

DELAWARE—Delaware State, Dover.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Howard University, Washington.

FLORIDA — Bethune-Cookman Daytona Beach; Edward Waters, Jacksonville; Florida N. and I., St. Augustine; Florida A. and M., Tallahassee.

GEORGIA — Albany State, Albany; Clark, Atlanta; Paine, Augusta; Fort Valley State, Fort Valley.

KENTUCKY — Kentucky State, Frankfort; Louisville Municipal, Louisville.

LOUISIANA—Leland College, Baker; Xavier University, New Orleans.

MARYLAND—Morgan State, Baltimore, Maryland State Teachers, Bowie; Maryland State, Princess Ane.

MISSISSIPPI—Alcorn A. and M., Alcorn; Southern Christian, Edwards; Mississippi Industrial, Holly Springs; Jackson College, Jackson; Okolona Tougaloo College, Tougaloo.

MISSOURI—Lincoln, Jefferson City; Lincoln Junior College, Kansas City; Stowe Teachers and Junior, St. Louis.

NORTH CAROLINA—Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte; North Carolina, Durham; Fayetteville State Teachers, Fayetteville; A. and T., Greensboro; Shaw, Raleigh, Livingstone, Salisbury; Winston-Salem Teachers, Winston-Salem.

OHIO—Wilberforce State.

OKLAHOMA — Langston University Langston.

PENNSYLVANIA — Lincoln University, Lincoln.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Allen University, Columbia; Voorhees Junior, Denmark; State A. and M., Orangeburg; Friendship, Rock Hill; Morris College, Sumter.

TENNESSEE — Lane, Jackson; Knoxville College, Knoxville; LeMoyne, Memphis; Morristown N. and I., Morristown; Fisk and Tennessee A. and I., Nashville; Swift Memorial Junior, Rogersville.

TEXAS—SAMUEL HOUSTON, Austin; Jarvis Christian, Hawkins; Texas State, Houston; Prairie View A. and M., Prairie View; St. Philip, San Antonio; Texas College, Tyler; Paul Quinn, Waco.

VIRG NIA — Hampton Institute, Hampton; St. Paul Poly, Lawrenceville; Virginia State, Petersburg; Virginia Union, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA — Bluefield State, Bluefield; West Virginia State, Institute.

Ask U.S. For Bigger Role In Defense

Randolph Stricken; Misses D. C. Parley

WASHINGTON — Spokesmen for five Negro organizations demanded a voice in the policies of the State Department and the Office of Defense Mobilizer last week but drew no commitments from Secretary of State Dean Acheson or Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson.

The committee conferred with Acheson and Wilson minus their chairman, Labor Leader A. Philip Randolph, who was stricken after arriving in Washington for the meeting.

There was general agreement among those participating in the conference that some early appointments would be made, particularly in the office of Defense Mobilization.

Requests To Acheson

Specifically, the committee asked Secretary Acheson to:

(1) Make a complete review of the employment policies of the State Department on all levels in line with the President's order barring discrimination in federal employment.

(2) Appoint a qualified Negro as assistant secretary of state.

(3) Employ Negroes in professional and policy making positions in the State Department and the Foreign Service.

(4) Include Negroes on all advisory and consultative committees now in existence and those which will be established in the future.

(5) Place qualified Negroes in representative capacities in the United Nations.

(6) Take such steps as deemed appropriate to facilitate the admission, without distinction based on race, of qualified persons to schools that prepare a large number of men and women who hold responsible positions in the foreign service.

Cites Dr. Bunche

The group reminded Secretary Acheson that the State Department suffers from the "uneviable reputation of practicing discrimination in employment of Negroes at home and abroad."

When the Secretary reminded them that an assistant secretaryship had been offered to Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations director of the Dependent Areas Territories Division, who had refused the post, members of the group told him that the list of eligibles was by no means exhausted when Dr. Bunche refused the post.

In their conference with Wilson, the committee urged his cooperation in:

(1) The immediate issuance of an effective FEPC executive order by President Truman.

(2) The appointment of a competent Negro assistant to the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization responsible solely to him.

(3) The appointment of a competent Negro assistant to each administrator in the Office of Economic Stabilization, The Office of Price Administartion, The Office of Wage Stabilization and all other agencies directly or indirectly contributing to the defense mobilization effort.

(4) The integration of qualified Negro personnel in all levels of administrative responsibilty both in the national and regional offices of each agency under the Office of Defense Mobilization.

On FEPC Order

On the matter of the FEPC order, Wilson said it was out of his hands, strongly implying that it's solely up to the President to act.

With respect to the proposed appointment of Negro personnel at both the national and regional levels. Wilson called in Manpower Chief Arthur C. Fleming on the conference and instructed him to follow through on the group's recommendations.

Elmer Henderson, director of The American Council on Human Rights, said he was "favorably impressed" with results of the conference.

Theodore Jones, who substituted for Randolph, said both Acheson and Wilson were "sympathetic" to the group's proposals.

Others Participating

In addition to Henderson and Jones, others participating in the conference were: Clarence Mitchell, Washington office director, substituting for Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Jeanetta W. Brown, executive secretary of the National Council of Negro Women, substituting for Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NCNW founder - president, and Bishop William Y. Bell of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, South Boston, Va.

175,000 COLLEGE MEN TAKE DRAFT EXAMS TODAY

Scores Will Be Sent to Local Boards

New York, May 25 (AP)—Approximately 175,000 college men from all over the United States will enter classrooms tomorrow for tests that can determine whether they'll stay in college or be drafted for military service.

It's the first test of its kind in the history of the United States and probably the largest mass examination ever undertaken. The tests will be held at more than 1,000 centers.

Here's the setup:

Deferments have been granted until Aug. 20 for approximately 500,000 draft age college students in order for them to take the tests tomorrow, June 16, June 30 or July 28. They had until midnight tonight to apply for the test.

Scores Go to Draft Boards

Their scores will be sent to local draft boards within a month after the examinations. The marks will be used along with college grades in helping the draft boards determine who should remain in college and who should enter the military services.

The decision is up to the draft boards. Selective service has recommended that seniors be permitted to complete their education and seniors who want to go on to graduate school should be in the upper half of their class or score 75 in the test to be eligible for deferment.

Juniors should be in the upper three-fourths or score 70; sofomore in the upper two-thirds or score 70; freshmen should be in the upper half or score 75.

3 Hour Session

Students will be asked 150 questions in a three hour session. The test is divided into two sections; verbal and mathematical.

The most experienced bunch of quiz masters in the field—the Educational Testing service in Princeton, N. J.—has drawn up the questions. All of the staff have doctor of philosophy degrees. The service is conducting the exams and will grade them, using the latest electronic calculating machines in the process.

List Typical Questions

The actual questions to be asked have been kept secret, but here are typical ones that might be found in each section:

Verbal—Precision of wording is necessary in good writing; by choosing words that exactly convey the desired meaning one can avoid [1] duplicity [2] incongruity [3] complexity [4] ambiguity [5] implications.

Mathematics—If one pound of oranges equals 2 to 4 oranges, what is the least possible weight in pounds of three dozen oranges, 6, 9, 12, 16 or 18?

Don't peak, but the answer to the first question is 4. To the second the correct reply is 9.

ARMY
12- MEMBER CIVILIAN DEFENSE ADVISORY COUNCIL

DR. BETHUNE NAMED TO DEFENSE STAFF

Washington-(ANP) Federal Civil Defense Administrator Millard Caldwell will have a Negro on his staff after all. It will be Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted feminine leader, who has been gunning for a place in civil defense. Mrs. Bethune will be a member of a 12 member advisory council appointed by President Truman and which will confer with Administrator Caldwell on policy matters and decisions.

....

Also named were Mayor Delcin, Seattle; Mayor Lawrence, Pittsburgh, Robert Smith, publisher, Los Angeles Daily News; Harry Darby, Republican boss of Kansas; George Richardson, secretary-treasurer of A.F.L. Firema n and Silliman Evans, president of the Nashville Tennessean.

Daily World
Wed. 5-9-51
Atlanta, Ga.

Mary Bethune Stresses Unity At Washington Civil Defense Meet

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 5-19-51

WASHINGTON — Administrator Millard Caldwell will not allow his racial views to interfere with the conduct of the civilan defense program, he assured some 2,000 delegates attending a two-day conference at the Statler hotel here.

In reply to a question from Mrs. Jeanetta W. Brown, executive director of the National Council of Negro Women, Caldwell said it was his plan to see that "all citizens" participate in the civilian defense program "without regard to race religion or politics."

Witnessing the declaration of policy was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, whom President Truman named to a 12-member advisory council to make recommendations for policy governing the civilian defense program.

Also present were delegates from a half-dozen or more Negro organizations. But the meeting was boycotted by the NAACP, because of Caldwell's expressed racial views.

The administrator had asked Negro organizations to participate in the conference, but failed to schedule a single Negro on the program, although Mrs. Bethune was permitted to make some unscheduled remarks.

Expressing disappointment that Caldwell had "failed to have that integration of Negro and white people and women in the conference that is needed to give a solid front and bolster the morale of the whole nation," Mrs. Bethune, nevertheless, registered strong support for the civilian defense program.

Unity Counts First

"As Americans, the conditions of the time are of such that we should put down all pettiness which effect us as individuals and concentrate on what we as individuals can do to protect the whole nation," she said.

While Mrs. Bethune expressed no opinion on the absence of NAACP participation in the conference, despite her membership on the organization's executive board, she did say that she didn't care if the ideas of those administering the program were so different from her own she couldn't defend them. "I am trying to do what I can—regardless of these differences—to give safety and protection to the American people if the worst should come."

Mrs. Bethune declined to comment on what position she will take on policy as a member of the civil defense advisory board. However, with her record as a strong opponent of racial segregation, it is considered probable that she will stand solidly in support of across-the-board integration of races in all aspects of the program.

Among the organizations represented at the meeting in addition to the National Council of Negro Women were: National Urban League, National Association of Colored Women, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Dr. Bethune Resigns From Defense Body

Worcd P. 1. Wed. 12-5-51

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida, has sent in her resignation from the National Advisory Council of Federated Defense Administration. In a public statement to newspapers, Dr. Bethune said:

"Because of my inability to give effective service to the important post, as member of the National Advisory Council of Federal Defense Administration, I am sending in my resignation to the President of the United States.

"President Harry S. Truman very graciously appointed me to this position some months ago. It is my sincere hope that someone who may be able to make a real contribution to this important work may be selected to fill the vacancy. Atlanta, Ga.

"I am retiring more and more to the sidelines, with the hope that those who are rising to the front may have greater opportunities for integration into the affairs of America and the world."

In spite of her resignation from the council, a membership which was mostly honorary, Dr. Bethune will find her time well taken up with her duties as president of Central Life Insurance Company, Tampa, Fla., a position which pays $12,500 a year.

Friends deny that there was any rift between Mrs. Bethune and Millard F. Caldwell, head of the council and former governor of Florida.

When Caldwell called the initial meeting of the council, the NAACP refused to attend.

However, many persons criticized the appointment of Caldwell to head the organization. They pointed out that he had not been too fair in appointing Negroes to jobs when he was governor of Florida.

Born in a large family of former slave parentage, Mrs. Bethune rose to such stature as to become the "grand old lady" of Negro women in public service.

Among her achievements were the founding of Bethune-Cookman College, which began with $1.50 and now worth more than $1,000,000; head of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration; founder president-emeritus National Youth Administrations, National Council of Negro Women; 21st Spingarn Medalist; Frances Drexel Award for distinguished Thomas Jefferson Award for outstanding leadership, and the South Carolina State Award for the most distinguished native of the state.

Women journalists of the USA in 1950, voted her one of the most influential women in the nation.

Serving their country

Pvt. Curtis Thomas, (left), of 628 Avenue B, recently completed a 14-week training cycle at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. So did Pvt. Lonnie Thomas, (right), of 3203 32nd Street.

Pvt. Arthur O. Williams, (left) of 405 57th Street, has completed the basic indoctrination course at Lackland AFB. So has Pvt. Edward Williams, (right), of 2698 25th Avenue, North.

Pvt. Luman Smith, (left), of 5169 Assiey, recently completed a 14-week training cycle at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. So did Pvt. Perry Webb, (right), of 3143 16th Avenue.

Pvt. William Lavender, (left), of Route 8, Bessemer, has completed the basic indoctrination course at Lackland AFB. So has Pvt. Joe McCall, of 2029 Avenue R.

Pvt. Freeman Thomas, (left), of 37 Oak Avenue, has completed he basic airmen indoctrination ourse at Lackland AFB. Another s Pvt. Isacc Vassar, (right), of 059 Alley E.

Pvt. Emanuel Moore, Jr., (left) of 1612 Avenue M, has completed the basic indoctrination course at Lackland AFB. So has Pvt. Edward Bishop, (right), of 510 Avenue X.

Pvt. James Copeland, Jr., (left), of Docena, is serving in the Army at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. Corp. Artie Johnson, Jr., (right), of Lovick, has received the Purple Heart in Korea for wounds suffered in battle.

Pvt. James L. Thomas, Jr., (left), of 2109 18th Street, has completed the basic indoctrination at Lackland AFB. So has Pvt. Harold W. Coates, (right), of Route 1, Thomaston.

Pvt. Willie James Sharpe (left), son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sharpe, of 725 Washington Avenue, Birmingham, is stationed at Ft. Ord. Calif. Pvt. Willie Pete Jones (right), son of Mrs. Clara Sophie Jones, of Birmingham, Route 10, also is stationed at Ft. Ord.

Pvt. Jimmy E. Smith, (left), of 1610 19th Street, has completed the basic indoctrination course at Lackland AFB. So has Pvt. Thomas Nelson, (right), of 1855 21st Street, Ensley.

Pvt. Walter H. McIntyre, (left) of 2029 Avenue T, Ensley, has completed the basic indoctrination course at Lackland AFB. So has Pvt. Mansfield Harris, Jr., (right), of 924 Avenue F, Pratt City.

Pvt. Leon Hughes (left), nephew of Mrs. Ida Belle Malone, of 108 Ninth Court, West, is serving at Camp McCoy, Wis. Pvt. Leon Malone (right), son of Allison Malone, of 601 West Third Street, is serving at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Alabama Negroes in service

Capt. Albert L. Barringer (left), son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barringer, of 1050 North Fifth Street, Birmingham, was promoted to his rank at Ft. Bragg, N. C., where he is a paratrooper. Pvt. Thomas Chatman (right), son of Mrs. Mozell Chatman, of Clanton, Route 3, is completing basic Army training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Marine Pfc. Frank A. Clayton (left), husband of Frences O. Clayton, of 56 Ninth Avenue, North, has been released from active duty at Parris Island, S. C. Pfc. William F. Collier (right), son of Mrs. Era Brent, of 6029 Fifth Avenue, North, Birmingham, is with the Air Force at Luke AFB, Phoenix, Ariz.

Pvt. Henry Ervin Grun (left), son of Mrs. Mary E. Grun, of 3102 Avenue C, Bessemer, is at Ft. Ord, Calif. Pvt. Eugene Frazier (right), son of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Frazier, of 2021 22nd Avenue, North, Birmingham, also is serving at Ft. Ord.

Pvt. Arthur L. Delbridge (left), son of Mrs. Minnie Delbridge, of 3363 31st Avenue, Birmingham, is serving at Ft. Ord, Calif. **Pvt. Joe D. White** (right), son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. White, of 907 Avenue A, Pratt City, is completing his basic training at Lakeland AFB, Tex.

Pvt. Willie G. Hall (left), son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Lauderdale, of Goodwater, Route 1, has completed basic Army training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. **Pvt. James N. Burgin** (right), son of Mrs. Bessie Burgin, of 205 Woodward Avenue, Bessemer, also has finished basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood.

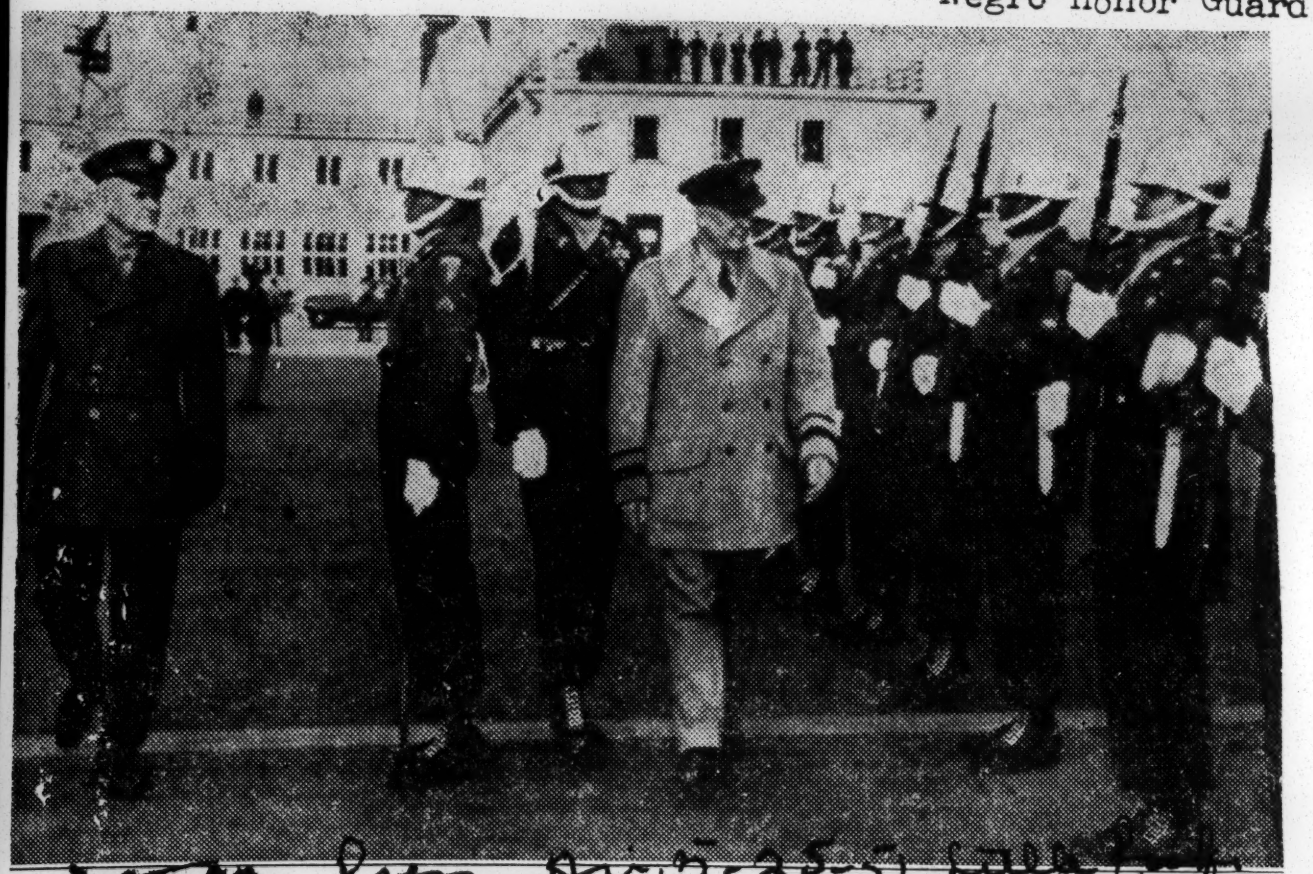
Pvt. Huey Huggins (left), son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Huggins, of 617 Maple Avenue, Pratt City, is serving at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. **Pvt. Ezelle W. Neal** (right), son of Mrs. S. Richardson, of Eutaw, is completing his basic Air Force training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Field Communications Set Up

These men of the 40th Signal Construction Battalion, Camp Gordon, Ga., set up field telephone communications for their unit, Company "C", in the gigantic military maneuver, Exercise SOUTHERN PINE, staged at Fort Bragg, N.C. by the Army and Air Force. The man at left is setting up a field switchboard, while man at right installs a terminal strip. (U.S. ARMY PHOTO)

M/SGT. GEORGE ROWELL of Columbus, Ga., Chief Instructor of Preventive Maintenance Service at the Transportation School, is shown instructing an Officers Class on the Nomenclature of an Amphibious DUKW. The Amphibious DUKW facilitates the transfer of cargo from ships at anchor across beaches to waiting trucks without the use of a Port

Army
Negro Honor Guard



Press Q.U. 5-25-51

GEN. EISENHOWER REVIEWS NEGRO HONOR GUARD—During a four-day tour of British, French and American troops in Germany, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, SHAPE, reviewed the EUCOM Honor Guard at Rhine-Main Airbase as he arrived from inspecting French Forces in Coblenz. Left to right: General Thomas T. Handy, Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM; Lt. Alfred J. Dempsey, Honor Guard Commander; General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower. This is a U. S. Army Radiophoto from Frankfurt.

The European Command Honor Guard is a crack drill outfit utilized to greet visiting dignitaries in Europe. It is specially equipped with distinctive uniforms including chrome-plated helmets, rifles and bayonets. The platoon is also combat-qualified as a regular infantry platoon. The unit is capable of performing 30 consecutive minutes of silent drill without command. Its drill demonstrations have thrilled thousands of U. S. military personnel, American and European civilians over the past three years. It is the only Negro unit of its kind in the Army. The platoon was organized and trained at Grafenwohr, Germany, in 1947, by Captain (then Lieutenant) H. M. Francis, 1944 Graduate of the United States Military Academy, of Washington, D. C.

Universal Military Training Bill Up

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The first bill introduced in the Senate is a measure calling for universal military training. Sponsred by the American Legion, it was offered last Monday by Sen. Richard B. Russell (Dem., Ga.) for himself and 11 other Senators.

Every youth would be required to register at the age of 17. Basic training would start at the age of 18, or upon graduation from high school, whichever is later. Seventeen-year-old volunteers would be accepted for traiing with the consent of their parents.

While undergoing training the trainees would be members of a National Security Training Corps. They would not be members of the regular Armed Forces, although most of their training at camp would be given by service personnel.

Civilian Commission

The bill provides for the entire program to be run by a commission appointed by the President. This commission would consist of five civilians.

The bill also authorizes the creation of an advisory board of from 10 to 25 members to advise the commission on moral, recreational and related matters. The board would include three representatives of the Armed Services.

Declaring it to be the intent of Congress that the proposed universal military training program shall not interfere with the build-up of the Armed Services, the bill specifies that the program is to be put into operation only at the direction of the president.

The President and the Defense Department would establish quotas for the program, which would include four months of basic training and an additional eight months in reserve courses.

Trainees during the first four months would receive $30 monthly in addition to travel and living expenses, medical care and protection against accident and death.

38.7% IN SOUTH FAIL DRAFT MENTAL TEST

High Figure Arouses Leaders in Several States—Education Facilities Are Blamed

ATLANTA, Feb. 17 (UP)—More than 40 per cent of the thousands of Southern youths passing through induction centers are failing to meet service standards, including 38.7 per cent who cannot qualify mentally, a survey disclosed today.

The Army said that 33.3 per cent of the inductees called up throughout the nation during December were rejected.

By categories, the rejections were listed as administrative, 1.4 per cent; mental, 16.9 per cent; neuropsychiatric, 1.4 per cent; physical, 10.4 per cent; mental and medical combined, 3.2 per cent.

Governor Byrnes Aroused

Aroused Southern leaders, including Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, have investigated the problem of wholesale rejections and found its roots in the limited education of boys 19 through 25. Those with high school education are accepted automatically if not otherwise unqualified.

A North Carolina county made an intensive study of its draft rejection cases and reported that the education factor was complicated by too much stress in reading facility in the examinations. As a result, the Pitt County, N. C., report showed skilled craftsmen with poor reading comprehension were rejected while college men were drafted as laborers.

Governor Byrnes was alarmed to learn that South Carolina had the highest rejection rate of any of the Southern states, with 65.3 per cent of its youth turned down including 60.7 for flunking intelligence tests. The figures covered July through October.

Urging huge increases for education by legislative appropriation, Governor Byrnes said:

"Although we cannot evaluate our schools entirely on the basis of Selective Service tests of this state's draftees, we much recognize the implications.

"South Carolina cannot afford to allow lack of attention to her schools to be responsible for such records as our draftees have made on the Army tests."

Several states reported cases of youths deliberately failing their mental tests but the Army usually spots these ruses and "accepts" the flunkers anyway, draft officials said.

State Figures Listed

State by state, the draft rejection situation was reported as follows:

Georgia—46 per cent rejected since Sept. 1 including 37 per cent for low intelligence scores. Army screening has been intensified and examination of their civilian background has warranted the drafting of some who failed the tests.

Alabama—No percentages available on rejection but Col. James T. Johnson, acting state draft director, said the largest number of failures were in the intelligence group.

North Carolina—42 per cent rejected from Sept 1 through January, including 35 per cent for failing the mental test. There, too, the Army was taking some men who failed but had college degrees or responsible civilian jobs.

Virginia—State Draft Director Asher W. Harman said 42 per cent rejected as of Jan. 30 including 26.8 per cent mental. Draft boards now are recalling those rejected for interviews.

Louisiana—53.5 per cent rejected in November and December, 43 per cent for failing "mentals."

Tennessee—40 per cent of January call-ups rejected, 30 per cent for low intelligence scores. Situation much better since last August when 61.6 were rejected, prompting an investigation.

Florida—29.3 per cent rejected in January, no breakdown on reasons. Col. R. G. White, head of the state board, said that limited education rather than low mentality appeared the leading cause of failures.

Mississippi — Rejections running about 50 per cent but reduced by 10 per cent since September.

Greer Speaks Well of Army

Disgruntled at First, Vets Practices Lessons

BALTIMORE

New York's Bill Greer, thanks to the Army, is getting a college education at Morgan.

"When I first got my discharge I didn't think so much of the outfit," Bill said. He served in Europe and in the South Pacific.

"It had told me when to get up, when to go to bed, what to eat and what to do for so long I resented it.

Lower Rank Men Toughest

"Then those non-com officers were harder to get along with than the captain. Next hardest to please were the second lieutenants. The lower the rank the tougher the officer.

"But I find the Army taught me something valuable—discipline. What's discipline? Courtesy and respect for the other fellow, and sense enough to know when and when not to sound-off and speak your mind.

"Another thing, the Army gave me a trade.

"I learned how to operate and maintain a linotype machine. (a machine which casts slugs for printing).

Sitting Pretty

"I am working now as a short order cook in a cafeteria and earning $40 a week.

"I learned how to cook in the Army, and I am sitting pretty.

"Every time I tell my dad how much I earn while I am in school, he tells me how the best he could make was $1 a day when he was my age.

"I have nothing but a good word for the Army now.

"My only regret is my work and my studies keep me so busy I haven't been able to take the Reserve Officers' Training Course."

South In The Draft

A United Press story of February 17, reports that of the more than 40 percent of Southern youths who failed to meet standards for military service, 38.7 percent were rejected because they failed to qualify mentally as compared with 16.9 percent throughout the Nation. There is probably some merit in the argument that selective service tests are not properly devised to test all of the skills of the prospective draftee, but the broader implication, namely, that education in the South does not compare favorably with the rest of the Nation, should not be ignored. The picture is more alarming when it is known that 60.7 percent in South Carolina and 43 percent in Louisiana were rejected for flunking intelligence tests.

There is no one reason for the cause of these figures, but certain causes are easily discernible. The South's economic condition puts a severe strain upon financial aid available for public education and this insufficient fund is further taxed because it has to be divided separately, though not equally, in accordance with State laws which require the dual school system.

Southern politicians often display a defensive sensitivity toward non-Southerners' interest in problems that have their origin in the South by branding it as "outside interference" and a violation of States' rights. This is a tenuous argument and this legal bit of sophistry is somewhat vitiated when it is realized that manpower shortage in the South creates a manpower shortage in the Nation. The problem is not sectional and an approach to a solution of the problem should not be sectional. This is a national problem which should enlist the attention of all Americans. ROSCOE R. NIX.

Washington.

Shocking Draft Records

The current military draft is disclosing some distressing information regarding the physical condition of Americans at the present time. Those who qualify our manpower for army duty offer some startling information when we learn that the physical and mental norm of Americans has sunk to an almost unbelievable level since World War II.

Information respecting what the present draft figures show has been compiled in a very concise and clear way by Congressman Lister Hill, of Alabama. There follows the statement released this week by the Alabama solon:

"Instead of improving, the levels of health and education of our young people have declined since the World War II period," concludes Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.,) after a study of National Selective Service post-war rejections.

"The rate of rejections during World War II in the 18-25 age group was 26 percent," says Senator Hill. "The rate of rejection for all reasons from the date of the Selective Service Act of September 1948 to the present, covering the 19-25 age group, was 46 percent. While the rejections since September 1948 are higher because of re-screening of a large number of previously classified 4-F's, some of whom were in this way rejected twice, there is a distinctly greater percentage of rejections in the post-war period pointing to the fact that our human resources for national defense are less adequate than they were during the war itself.

"Since Korea, the rate of rejections for all reasons has been 37 percent. This figure probably includes few, if any, previously rejected," says Senator Hill. "The rate of rejection since Korea, which covers only the 19-25 year age group, is higher than the rate of rejection for the 18-44 age group in World War II, when only 35.8 percent of men answering the draft call were found unfit for duty.

"While it is true that higher mental and physical standards are now being applied, these standards cannot account for the total increase from 26 percent rejections of World War II to the 37 percent rejections since fighting in Korea began. The increase in rejection rate is a definate indication that the preparation of youth for the responsibility of citizenship and military service is declining rather than advancing. This fact points to the urgent need of improving educational opportunity in all the states, with special attention to those which repeated studies for a quarter of a century have shown cannot provide a minimum floor of education without federal financial assistance."

The study made by Senator Hill includes the number of rejectees since September 1948 with an analysis of reasons for rejection. The total number of men found unfit for service since that time is 893,843, or more than 50 infantry divisions, considering that an infantry division is 18,000 men.

A total of 313,595 men, or approximately 17½ divisions, were rejected by local board action, the study shows. This number includes obvious physical defects, complete illiteracy, and obvious mental disability. A total of 103,483, or approximately 5 and two-thirds divisions, were rejected by the local board medical interview; and 481,315, about 27 infantry divisions, have been rejected by the army on pre-induction physical and mental examinations.

Senator Hill breaks down the latter figure of 481,315 in the following manner: 12,032, or two-thirds of a division, were rejected for administrative reasons such as criminal records, etc.; 198,722, or 11 infantry divisions, were rejected on the mental test alone; another 55,835, or 3 divisions, were rejected on both the mental test and physical test combined, disqualifying for two reasons. This adds up to 14 infantry divisions rejected for mental reasons—that is for educational deficiency—since 1948.

"The loss of 14 infantry divisions for inadequacies, many of which could have been prevented, is too serious to disregard. It is more than three times as many divisions as Defense Secretary General Marshall recently recommended for additional commitments to Europe within the near future. It is a loss of men which could spell the loss of victory in any conflict in which we might be forced to engage. Manpower is an essential factor in national defense. Our potential enemies outnumber us many times in manpower. The safety of the United States depends upon the intelligence and the scientific genius of our people. There is no reason to believe that educational adequacy will improve unless some action is taken to improve it. It is time to take that action now. The Senate can, and should, pass federal aid to education legislation to strengthen the national defense.

Atty. Says Segregation Is Cause For Low Army Morale

NEW YORK— All of the instances of injustice in courts martial and other discrimination against Negro troops can be attributed to the continuing segregation policy of the United States Army, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared at a press conference here this week on his return from six weeks in Japan and Korea.

"There is no evidence of courts martial of any unusual number in any mixed unit of any branch of the service," Mr. Marshall asserted, "and there never has been Segregation is the cause of low morale and the singling out of Negro troops for this kind of unfair treatment, and we will continue to have this problem as long as segregation is maintained."

Mr. Marshall released figures which show that thirty-two Negro GIs in the 25th Division were convicted of violation of the 75th Article of War (misbehavior before the enemy), receiving sentences ranging from death and life imprisonment to five years; whereas only two white soldiers were convicted, receiving one five-year and one three-year sentence. Twenty of the sentences have already been drastically reduced, following action by the NAACP.

In almost every instance, defense counsel for these GIs did not have adequate time to prepare their cases, the NAACP attorney asserted, noting that most of the lawyers talked to their clients for about fifteen or twenty minutes before the trial. In most cases the men were rushed from foxholes to the courts martial and were given no real choice of counsel.

Draft Rejections In Mississippi Reported High

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Draft rejections in Louisiana and Mississippi are proportionately much higher than for the nation as a whole, the Selective Service reports.

In the period July through October, 1950, the report showed, the rejection rate for the whole country was 40.1 percent while in Mississippi it was 56 percent and in Louisiana 52.9 percent.

During the 4-month period 17,488 young men from Louisiana were called, of these 9,256 were rejected, 6,402 in mental tests and 1,136 in physical tests. The rest were turned down for other reasons.

In Mississippi, out of 11,368 called, 6,371 were rejected, 4,896 for mental reasons and only 678 for physical reasons. Others were rejected for other reasons.

Nationally the rejections on the mental test amounted to 18.6 per cent. Compared with this, Louisiana's rate was 36.6, Mississippi's 43.0.

ROOKIES PAID MORE THAN FIRST ARMY CHIEF GOT

Earliest Head Ranked as Colonel at $60

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, March 18—A newly recruited private in the United States army today gets more pay than the top ranking officer in the earliest army set up in this country under the Constitution.

Where an elisted man entering the army today is paid $75 a month, plus allowances for dependents and many other benefits, our founding fathers fixed the monthly paycheck of a lieutenant colonel commandant at just $60. That was the highest rank and pay provided in the first general organization of the army under the Constitution, pursuant to the act of April 30, 1790, which fixed other army pay grades as follows:

Rank—1790	Pay per month
Major commandant of artillery	$45
Majors	40
Captains	35
Lieutenants	22
Ensigns	18
Surgeons	30
Surgeon's mates	21
Sergeants	5
Coporals	4
Privates	3

Pay Deductions Listed

Monthly deductions from the pay of enlisted men on account of clothing and hospital stores were made as follows:

Sergeant	$1.50
Corporal	1.25
Private	1.00

By way of contrast, present day army policy supplies clothing, medical and dental care free of charge, and offers the following pay grades for enlisted men:

Rank—1951	Pay per month
Recruit [under 4 months]	$ 75.00
Recruit [over 4 months]	80.00
Private	82.50
Private [first class]	95.55
Corporal	117.60
Sergeant	139.65
Sergeant [first class]	169.05
Master sergeant	194.45

Regular Pay Increases

For men seeking a career in the military service, the modern army also provides regular pay raises every two years, reaching to $95 for privates and up to $294 for master sergeants. Moreover, opportunities for promotion, education, and specialized training are plentiful in the rapidly expanding army due to reach 1,300,000 by July, 1952.

This great, highly specialized establishment is a far cry from the tiny force provided by the original act of April 30, 1790, which fixed pay of captains, noncommissioned officers, and men. In that early United States army as originally provided one or two inspectors who were to receive the single general in the permanent army, no provision whatever was made for a general staff, except that the President in his discretion could appoint

LT. COL. JOHN F. HARRIS
REGIMENTAL SURGEON

D.C. Surgeon Tops in Korea

Sat. 1-27-51

Col. Messinger Sold on Army Integration

WITH 8th Army Central Korean Front—"He is the best medic in the division," Col. Edwin J. Messinger of Tacoma, Wash., says of Lt. Col. John F. Harris of Washington who is regimental surgeon for the combat outfit here.

Col. Messinger also boasts that his infantry regiment is one of the most racially integrated in the whole Army.

"We eat together, sleep toghther, work together and fight together, and I am sold on the idea of integration." the colonel added.

Best Testing Ground

Although integration is being attempted in all regiments of the Eighth Army in various degrees, this regiment is reported to have gone farther than any other and offers the best testing ground.

Colonel Messinger, an All-American end at West Point where he graduated in 1931, was chief of the U. S. military mission in Costa Rica in 1948.

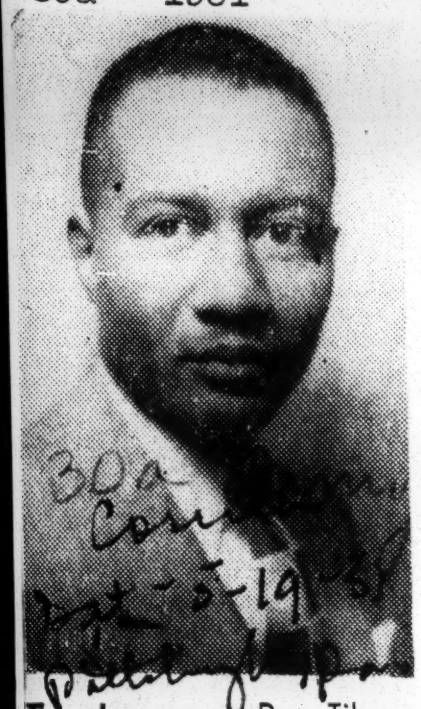
His regiment came to Korea last summer from Fort Lewis, Wash., with two white and one colored battalions. Now, about 30 per cent of the colored battalion is white and about 30 per cent of the other two is colored.

This was brought about through replcacements. Non-commissioned officers are colored, the commander said.

Commenting on the integration in the regiment, Lt. Col. Joseph A. Lerot of Eugene, Ore., declared that one of the most surprising aspects of the situations is the affirmative reaction of Southern soldiers.

30a 1951

Army



To Japan—Dr. Tilman C. Cothran of Arkansas A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, is one of a six-man team which will conduct a research project for the Army in Japan and Korea.

MAJOR DELLA H. RANEY, first Negro nurse to see active duty in World War II, highlighted the Essex House Testimonial Dinner which marked the end of The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. The Virginia-born, Virginia State and Lincoln School of Nursing graduate is the first Negro nurse to attain the rank of Major. She has been assigned to the Percy Jones Army Hospital in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Four Army Nurses at Tokyo Hospitals

Philly Captain Heads Ward Staff; 2 Other Nurses in Korea Hospitals

By MILTON A. SMITH

TOKYO — Four colored nurses are now on the staff at the Tokyo General Hospital.

They are: Capt. Rosalie H. Wiggins 3109 S. Cpal St. Philadelphia; Lt. Laurence Martin, R.F.D. 2, Box 153, Eden Md.; Lt. Alice H. Dolphy 3 Bloomer St. Pittsburgh; and Lt. Olga Beaman 2531

2 Others in Korea

These Army nurses arrived in this theater in mid-January and are the first to be regularly assigned here. At least two other colored nurses are stationed at hospitals in Korea.

Capt. Wiggins, a graduate of the Mercy Hospital Nursing School in Philadelphia has been a nurse for eight years. She also served at Walter Reed, Halloran General and Ft. Dix Hospitals.

From Trained Family

Lt. Martin has been in the Army for over six years. She is one of 12 children and has a twin brother named Louis. Aside from the

LT. MARTIN

twins there are 10 other children in the Martin family.

All either have or are getting college educations. Already there are two Ph.D's two Masters' and three Bachelor's degrees in the family.

Put on Ward Duty

The nurses are assigned to general ward duty. Wiggins occupies a position comparable to that of head nurse in civilian life.

If United Nations soldiers were ever taken to a hospital it would be like Tokyo General" Capt. Wiggins said in commenting on the numerous racial and national groups represented there.

Patients of all Creeds

In the wards she directs there are:

Turkish soldiers — who have a special pork free diet and observe

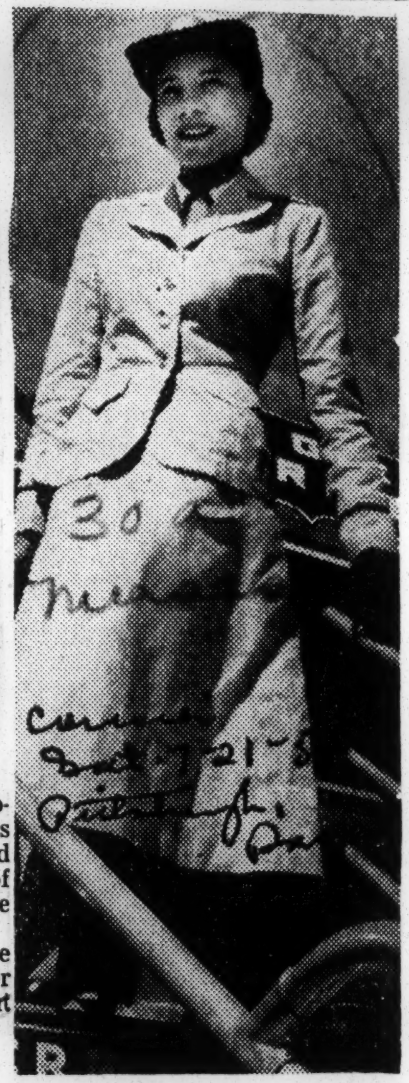
CAPT. WIGGINS

Muslim religious holidays; Koreans who are either Christians Buddhists or Shintoists; and Greek soldiers and Americans of all the races and creeds that make America.

In general the Turkish vets are in the same ward but the other patients are scattered throughout the hospital.

Nurse in Tokyo

Lt. Alice H. Dolphy, 3 Bilomer St., Pittsburgh is one of the four colored nurses on the staff at the Tokyo General Hospital. She arrived in Tokyo in mid-January and is among the first to be regularly assigned there.



To Casablanca—

Miss Thelma Sidberry, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. Air Corps psychiatric nurse, formerly stationed at Wright-Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio, takes off for Casablanca from the Durham, N. C., airport.—Rivera Photo.

Completing Officer Training In Texas

Lt. Cecelia G. Battle, Army Nurse Corps, a graduate of Virginia State College and of the Meharry Medical College School of Nursing, is at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, completing basic military training in the Women Officers' Basic Course. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Fitzgerald, of Petersburg, Va., the lieutenant will report for duty at Valley Forge Army Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

208 Nurses Expected To Take Army Commissions

The Army hopes to commission 208 Nurses in Illinois during the next six months, according to Lieutenant Colonel Elizabeth Fitch, chief nurse at Fifth Army Headquarters.

The quota of new nurses for the 13-state Fifth Army area is 855 This is in line with the Army's national drive for 3,000 additional nurses by June to meet the need caused by the Korean hostilities.

Other state quotas in the Fifth Army area are: Colorado, 51; Indiana, 52; Iowa, 63; Kansas, 34, Michigan, 183; Minnesota, 109, Missouri, 32; Nebraska, 22; North Dakota, 5; South Dakota, 11; Wisconsin, 76; Wyoming, 9.

The need is for general duty nurses, supervisors and head nurses, nurse anesthetists, operating room nurses, and psychiatric nurses.

A nurse between the ages of 21 and 45, physically and professionally qualified, will probably ment the other requirements for a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps, Colonel Fitch said.

As advantages for the Army nurse, Colonel Fitch listed professional advancement, travel, recreation and retirement.

Most appointments in the Army Nurse Corps are made in the grades of second and first lieutenant. Nurses with a great deal of experience in some specialty or with a bachelor's or master's degree in nursing may be appointed in higher grades, depending upon age and individual qualifications Colonel Fitch said.

After appointment, a nurse without previous military training is sent to The Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston Texas, for four weeks of basic training.

CAPT. AQUILLYA WARE VISITS RELATIVES HERE — Captain Aquillya Ware of the Army Nurses Corps has returned to her post at Valley Forge Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., after visiting her mother, Mrs. Ursula Ware Strong, 942 Washington Pl., and sister, Mrs. Mary [illegible] Ashby Street, S. W. A native of Atlanta, Capt. Ware is a graduate of Booker T. Washington Hi school, Henry Grady School of Nursing, and New York University. On leave from Valley Forge Hospital the Army career nurse and veteran of World War II, vacationed in Canada before returning home to spend a few days with relatives and friends. She left for Valley Forge Tuesday via Eastern Air Lines.

Army Nurse Finds Big Gains In Integration

GREAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN made toward complete integration in the Army Nurse Corps in the opinion of Capt. Susan F. Harris of Miami, Fla.

Captain Harris, soft spoken and attractive, is currently stationed at the Percy Jones hospital in Battle Creek, Mich., where she is night supervisor of nurses.

In Chicago recently to visit her niece, Miss Petra J. Harris, 550 E. 49th st., she was entertained by graduate nurses of Chicago and this city's prominent aviatrix and nurse, Miss Janet Harmon.

Brilliant Record

Possessor of an engaging personality, Captain Harris has a brilliant record of achievement in civic and social activities as well. She was recalled as a Captain of the Army Nurse Corps in February, 1951, after service for five years in World War II as a commissioned officer.

She served in the European theatre in Africa and England and was also assigned to Camp Livingston, La.

Prior to entering the armed services, Captain Harris served for three years as superintendent of the Baptist hospital in Monrovia, Liberia, under the National Baptist Foreign Mission board. She alsoo worked in Baltimore as assistant to Dr. James Pair, prominent physician and surgeon there.

Captain Harris has been living in Miami since 1943 where she worked as assistant to Dr. Aubrey W. Henry until she was recalled into the army nurse corps.

Prominent in civic and social-welfare circles there, Captain Harris organized the First Future Nurses of America, Dade county chapter, which as composed of high school girls interested in making nursing a career. The chapter also awards scholarships to the most qualified student in its membership.

In addition Captain Harris served as president of the Dade County Graduate Nurses associati, and as Councilwoman of Richmond Heights, an exclusive residential suburb of Miami, in which she resides.

As chairman of the annual Coconut Festival, Captain Harris was instrumental in arranging for the first time last year a three-day community outing for Negro citizens at Virginia beach.

Captain Harris finds that there has been a vast improvement in the treatment accorded qualified Negro nurses since she entered the armed services in 1941. "Great strides have been made toward integration, and the recognition of qualified Negro nurses," she commented.

D C SPOTLIGHT:

Intergration Forges Ahead In U. S. Army,

Captain Martin Writes From Korea

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service
Foreign news

Lem Graves, former Washington newspaper man, now with the Paris office of the Economic Cooperation Administration, accompanied a special mission to Milan (Italy) to cover the second world International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held July 4-18.

The Roscoe Lees (Blanche)—he's a Washington dentist— and their daughter, Camille, wrote from London:

"We are having a wonderful time. This Old World is steeped in tradition. We worshipped in Westminister Abbey and sat in the House of Lords. On to Scotland tomorrow. Then to Paris, the Rivera, Switerland and possibly Italy. But home soon. There are so many places that we have been here and have met so many prominent p people. We'll tell you in detail when we return."

From Edinburgh: "Enjoying Scotland very much. Spent the day in Glasgow visiting a freind. Leaving tomorrow for London again and then on to Paris."

From Seoul (Korea), Capt "Tommy" Martin, a public relations officer with the 8th Army—he's a Washingtonian—writes:

"Greetings from 'the land of the morning calm.' Things are moving rather slowly since Jacob Malik's latest peace or cease-fire proposal (Tommy's letter was written before the cease-fire negotiations began) reached the ears of servicemen in Korea.

"Ran into a few more of the old gang yesterday (June 29) and discovered a few interesting items. Integration is still moving ahead. Yesterday I ran into Capt. Cafe Cato Adams of Los Angeles and the University of Southern California. He is a dental officer serving with the First Cavalry Division, the first colored dental officer to be so assigned, and at present he is the only colored officer assigned, and at present he is the only colored officer assigned to the division. One or two are attached.

There are many colored enlisted men serving with the Cavalry division and today I saw several colored soldiers wearing the Seventh Infantry Division patch. I think that division has only recently received colored replacements— but the big point is that all divisions here in Korea now have colored troops serving with them as assigned personnel.

(The commanding officer who was with the Seventh Division when it advanced to the Manchurian border and who returned to the states about two months ago said a colored unit had been assigned to the division shortly before he left Korea and has given good accounts of themselves in a couple of engagements with the Reds).

"Capt. Warren Allen, also of Los Angeles, commands the Second Ranger Company which has been attached to the division since the company arrived here from the states last October.

"Here in Army headquarters integration is a continuing thing. I noticed yesterday that there are several colored soldiers assigned to the Eighth Army Signal Section and working in the communications center. I don't have the kids' name at present, but the big thing is that they are integrated.

"Right now that is the important thing. I think I mentioned before that there were colored soldiers in the Eighth Army Honor Guard, which is made up of ex-combat men from all divisions.

"Capt. Wallace W. Price of East St. Louis, Illinois, is the latest officer here to make Regular Army on compeitive tour. He commands the 807 3rd Army Bath unit. Price is a gradute of East Central Illinois State College, and his wife, Mrs. Hortense Price, is currently living in Tokyo and employed as a clerk-typis tin Far East Air Forces headquarters.

"Other signs of integration: Major Tom Rivers of Newark, New Jersey, and formerly with the 372nd Infantry Regiment during World War II, is the personnel officer at Camp Drake, near Tokyo, Japan.

"News about D. C. (District of Columbia) officers here: Major Conway Jones of D.C., is the civil assistance officer for the 24th Infantry Regiment. Lieut. John H. Ewell Jr., a 1939 graduate of Howard is battalion intelligence officer for the third battalion, Ninth Infantry Regiment, Second Division, and Capt. Bill Pierce of D.C., is supply officer in the same battalion.

"In the 231st Transportation Battalion, a National Guard unit from Baltimore, Capt. Thomas Cade of Baltimore was recently promoted to major.

"Well, Louis, that is the picture at present. Give my regards to all my friends around town. I hope to see you in two or three months. Hestlene (Tommy's mate) and the children join me in best wishes to you."

END OF SEGREGATION IN ARMY WINS PRAISE

New York Senator Calls For All-Out Program

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator Lehman (D., N. Y.) Friday congratulated the Army on its announcement that it is ending segregation in troops in its Far East Command and called for a drive to end segregation in other units of the Army.

"The next step should not be too difficult," he said. "The Army has within the United States already integrated its basic training camps where segregation no longer exists. These training camps are located in the South as well as in the North. But after 14 weeks of basic training, Negro soldiers are placed in the organized units where they generally remain segregated until they are discharged from the Army."

Senator Lehman said he and a group of antisegregation senators will "continue to work until every segment of segregation within the armed forces is eliminated both here and abroad."

Walter White Notes Increased Acceptance Of Integration In Armed Services On Recent Tour

New York.—Markedly increased willingness to accept the principle and practice of racial integration in the armed services was reported by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return this week from the Department of Defense Joint Orientation Tour.

The tour, in which 75 civilian leaders participated, included two and a half days at the Pentagon in Washington and field trips to the U. S. Marine Base at Quantico, Va., the U. S. Air Force Base at Eglin Field, Fla., the U. S. Naval Base at Pensacola, Fla., and the U. S. Army Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga.

At Eglin Field and at the Pensacola Naval Base, Mr. White said, "there is remarkable integration, although the percentage of Negroes serving or being trained as officers is regrettably small." Three Negroes have been graduated from the Pensacola Naval Training School as aviators, among them the late Ensign Jesse Brown, recently killed in Korea.

Mr. White reported that he saw no Negroes at Quantico but was told that several Negroes were being trained at another Marine base. At Fort Benning, Major General John H. Church told the NAACP executive that 12½% of the military personnel is colored and that "integration is moving along quite well," but he did not specify the method of integration. Mr. White noted that no Negroes participated in the demonstrations that he witnessed and that he saw no colored officers at the officers' mess. He did, however, notice that there were a number of Negroes in the beginners' class of the Paratroop School at Benning.

Army to End Segregation in Asia Command, Closing History of Its Last Negro Regiment

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Army announced today that it is ending racial segregation in the Far East command, closing the eighty-two-year history of its oldest and last Negro regiment.

It said the integration of white and Negro troops at all levels in Japan, Korea and Okinawa would be completed in about six months. It announced the disbandment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, which has been a fighting part of the Twenty-fifth Division throughout the Korean campaign.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was organized at Fort McKavitt, Tex., in 1869. It won its first battle honors in the frontier campaigns against the Indians and achieved its greatest fame as one of the units that stormed San Juan Hill at Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish-American War.

The regimental insigne shows the stone blockhouse at the crest of the hill, which the Negro regiment captured as Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders swarmed up another slope.

The Twenty-fourth was the first Negro unit to get into the war in the Pacific in 1942. It fought in the Solomons, the Marianas and the Okinawa campaigns and in 1946 joined the occupation force in Japan.

The end of segregation was speeded in Korea last year by the critical need for men at the front. The Twenty-fourth Regiment and one artillery battalion, also attached to the Twenty-fifth Division, were the largest Negro units in Korea. Smaller units have been serving with the Second and Third Divisions.

The Army said the end of segregation applied only to the Far East command. The process is proceeding more slowly on the home front. The Army has a number of all-Negro units smaller than regiments.

Last year a Presidential order ended a quota system that had limited the number of Negroes serving in the Army. Also by executive order "equality of treatment and opportunity for advancement" was made Army-wide policy.

Army Jim Crow Fades Away Among Units At Fort Dix

"When I blow this whistle I don't want to see anything big cloud of dust roaring down these company streets. And when that cloud of dust fades away I want to see 160 black faces standing there in front of me."

A few days ago I stood in the company streets of Fort Dix, N. J. and though of this story as tall, handsome Master Sergeont Willard Tillman blew his whistle to call Baker Battery of the 54th Field Artillery Battalion together. whistle, sure enough a dust cloud began to gather as his men rushed from all directions down the company streets to line up in formation.

But when the dust cloud disappeored, instead of 160 black faces standing there before Sgt. Tillman there were 210 white faces, among which were sprinkled just 16 black faces! And one of the white faces standing before Sgt. Tillman was Private Vito Farinola of Brooklyn N Y, beter known to the world as Vic Damone, one of the nation's greatest croomers.

By this time you probably have gussed that Sgt. Tillman is a colored man and if there are any other dobts in your mind, let me tell you that this was integration at work at Fort Dix, N.J.

And when I say "at work" let me emphasize the fact that it is working at Fort Dix.

Integrotion at Fort Dix is a baby just six months old--it was born here on January 20, 1951--but already at six months old, it has become one of the most perfect spiecimens of Americanism that can be found on any Army installation in America today.

The reason is simple: "Baby Integration" wos conceived and born at Fort Dix under a plan which was given all the tender and loving care that two careful minded parents might give to each other when they decide to have a child.

Before integration was born at Fort Dix its parents were crtiicized by Congressmen, the colored press ond decent loving Americans for not having any children in the rapidly exapnding family of integration among U. S. Army posts.

But they stood up under the criticism because they had a plan of parenthood for their child and were not willing to let the child be born except according to plan

The father of the plan was an Alabamian, Lt. Col. N. R. Walker assistant chief of staff at Fort Dix who got orders from his Texas commanding general to bring forth an integrated child at Fort Dix.

Col. Walker made exhaustive studies of te whole Fort--studies which he proudly displayet here a few days ago. Then he set about "impregnating" each unit on the Fort with the ideo that a new baby was to be born there. And he pressed the fact that neither he nor the general would tolerate any interferenie which might affeit the new baby's birth.

To aid in the birth, Col. Walker ialled in Lt. Col. Elmer P. Gibson, colored lhaploin and veteran of five years service at Ft. Lee who had seen sepregation at its worst at the Fort. As one of the first steps in showinp hat he meant what he said, Col. Walker had chaplain Gipson placed in complete charged of the 23 other colored and white chaplains on the Fort and named him Post Chaplain, marking the first time that a colored chaplain has held such a post as large as Dix in the United States.

Then they rolled up their sleeves and went to work. All units on the base were broken up and mixed up with colored and white troops. Assignments were made on military specialties and where a colored man's abilities were greater than that of a white he was placed in position of command. When the troops were integrated, Col. Walker and Col. Gibson insisted that it be done at the squad level. In other words, if ten colored men were sent to Company B hey were not all placed in the first platoon or in the second squad. Three or four went to the first, one o rtwo to the secnd plaoons and others to the third so that it was not possible to bunch any of them up in any one place.

As the men were assigned to their companies, they were assigned to their living quarters. If a man was the only colored man in the first platoon he slept in the section set aside in his barracks for the first platoon. Under this plan, the integration was soon complete.

Need for Combat Men Speeded Integration

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)— The need for replacements in combat units fighting in Korea speeded integration in the Far East. When replacements became scarce, the color of a soldier was forgotten and men were sent to units without regard to race or color.

The result was that there are colored soldiers in nearly every combat unit in Korea, and the 24th Infantry Regiment has more than 300 white soldiers. When the Army announced Thursday that it would completely integrate personnel in combat units, it said the process will be over a six month period.

It added that a similar integration program will be applied to service type units. The 24th Infantry Regiment is to be "inactivated," and a racially mixed regiment will be substituted for it in the 25th Division.

Branches Congratulated

"The Army stated, "It has been demonstrated that in combat in Korea, colored soldiers serve more effectively in integrated units." Both the Defense Department and the Army have been congratulated for this by Sen Herbert H. Lehman (Dem., N.J.)

Senator Lehman is one of a group of Senators who have been working with Defense Department officials and Army officers to achieve maximum use of all Army personnel Others in this group include:

Senators Paul H. Douglas of Ill. William Benton of Conn., Warren G. Magnuson of Wash., Matthew M. Neely of W. Va., Theodore F. Green of R.I., James E. Murray of Mont., all Demicrats and H. Alexander Smith Rep., N.J.

History Dates Back to 1866

The 24th Infantry Regiment was one of four colored regiments organized after the Civil War in accordance with an act of Congress The other three regiments — the Ninth and Tenth Calvary and the 25th Infantry have previously been deactivated. Its history dates back to July 28, 1866, when the 38th Infantry Regiment was constituted.

The 38th Infantry was consolidated with the 41st Infantry Regiment March 15, 1869 These regiments were activated as the 24th Infantry at Fort McKavitt, Texas, Nov. 1, 1869.

In the Spanish - American War, the regiment won honor and glory when it participated in the victory of the Battle of San Juan Hill. It was the regiment's storming of the blockhouse in Santiago, Cuba, that inspired the design of the regimental insignia—a blue disc edge with gold, embedded with a blockhouse of masonry with a tower typical of the old fort on San Juan Hill.

'Always Ready' Motto

The regimental motto is "Semper Paratus," Always Ready." After hostilities were ended, the 24th played a heroic part in the fight against yellow fever at Siboney, Cuba.

From 1899 to 1913, the 24th was sent to the Philippines three times to help quell insurrections. From 1916 to 1919, the regiment participated in the Mexican Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa and his bandits. For twenty years—from 1922 to 1942, the regiment was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

In April, 1942, the 24th sailed for New Hebrides to become the first colored combat troops in the Pacific theater. They fought their way up through the Solomons, the Brussells, the Marianas and were on Okinawa when the war ended.

The first unit of the regiment joined the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division in Japan in October, 1946, and the main body was transferred from Iwo Jima to the division in February, 1947. The regiment was sent to Korea shortly after fighting broke out there on July 27, 1950.

MacArthur Pays Tribute

During the 24th Regiment's 80th birthday celebration in Japan in 1949, General Douglas MacArthur paid the unit this tribute:

"During this long period it has maintained a standard of service and built a tradition of devotion to the American cause to which all Americans may point with pride and satisfaction — a record which involves complete confidence that, despite the hazards of time and events, the 24th may be relied upon invincibly to do its duty."

The text of Senator Lehman's statement follows:

"The Army and the Defense Department are to be congratulated heartily upon ending segregation in its Far East Command. This is in line with the President's directive, and I am confident that this action reflects the desires of the majority of the people of the United States. There now remains the task of ending segregation in other units of the Army."

D C SPOTLIGHT:

Intergration Forges Ahead In U. S. Army,

Captain Martin Writes From Korea

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service
Foreign news

Lem Graves, former Washington newspaper man, now with the Paris office of the Economic Cooperation Administration, accompanied a special mission to Milan (Italy) to cover the second world International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held July 4-18.

The Roscoe Lees (Blanche)—he's a Washington dentist— and their daughter, Camille, wrote from London:

"We are having a wonderful time. This Old World is steeped in tradition. We worshipped in Westminister Abbey and sat in the House of Lords. On to Scotland tomorrow. Then to Paris, the Rivera, Switerland and possibly Italy. But home soon. There are so many places that we have been here and have met so many prominent p people. We'll tell you in detail when we return."

From Edinburgh: "Enjoying Scotland very much. Spent the day in Glasgow visiting a freind. Leaving tomorrow for London again and then on to Paris."

From Seoul (Korea), Capt "Tommy" Martin, a public relations officer with the 8th Army—he's a Washingtonian—writes:

"Greetings from 'the land of the morning calm.' Things are moving rather slowly since Jacob Malik's latest peace or cease-fire proposal (Tommy's letter was written before the cease-fire negotiations began) reached the ears of servicemen in Korea.

"Ran into a few more of the old gang yesterday (June 29) and discovered a few interesting items. Integration is still moving ahead. Yesterday I ran into Capt. Cafe Cato Adams of Los Angeles and the University of Southern California. He is a dental officer serving with the First Cavalry Division, the first colored dental officer to be so assigned, and at present he is the only colored officer assigned, and at present he is the only colored officer assigned to the division. One or two are attached.

There are many colored enlisted men serving with the Cavalry division and today I saw several colored soldiers wearing the Seventh Infantry Division patch. I think that division has only recently received colored replacements— but the big point is that all divisions here in Korea now have colored troops serving with them as assigned personnel.

(The commanding officer who was with the Seventh Division when it advanced to the Manchurian border and who returned to the states about two months ago said a colored unit had been assigned to the division shortly before he left Korea and has given good accounts of themselves in a couple of engagements with the Reds).

"Capt. Warren Allen, also of Los Angeles, commands the Second Ranger Company which has been attached to the division since the company arrived here from the states last October.

"Here in Army headquarters integration is a continuing thing. I noticed yesterday that there are several colored soldiers assigned to the Eighth Army Signal Section and working in the communications center. I don't have the kids' name at present, but the big thing is that they are integrated.

"Right now that is the important thing. I think I mentioned before that there were colored soldiers in the Eighth Army Honor Guard, which is made up of ex-combat men from all divisions.

"Capt. Wallace W. Price of East St. Louis, Illinois, is the latest officer here to make Regular Army on compeitive tour. He commands the 807 3rd Army Bath unit. Price is a gradute of East Central Illinois State College, and his wife, Mrs. Hortense Price, is currently living in Tokyo and employed as a clerk-typis tin Far East Air Forces headquarters.

"Other signs of integration: Major Tom Rivers of Newark, New Jersey, and formerly with the 372nd Infantry Regiment during World War II, is the personnel officer at Camp Drake, near Tokyo, Japan.

"News about D. C. (District of Columbia) officers here: Major Conway Jones of D.C., is the civil assistance officer for the 24th Infantry Regiment. Lieut. John H. Ewell Jr., a 1939 graduate of Howard is battalion intelligence officer for the third battalion, Ninth Infantry Regiment, Second Division, and Capt. Bill Pierce of D.C., is supply officer in the same battalion.

"In the 231st Transportation Battalion, a National Guard unit from Baltimore, Capt. Thomas Cade of Baltimore was recently promoted to major.

"Well, Louis, that is the picture at present. Give my regards to all my friends around town. I hope to see you in two or three months. Hestlene (Tommy's mate) and the children join me in best wishes to you."

END OF SEGREGATION IN ARMY WINS PRAISE

New York Senator Calls For All-Out Program

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator Lehman (D., N. Y.) Friday congratulated the Army on its announcement that it is ending segregation in troops in its Far East Command and called for a drive to end segregation in other units of the Army.

"The next steps should not be too difficult," he said. "The Army has within the United States already integrated its basic training camps where segregation no longer exists. These training camps are located in the South as well as in the North. But after 14 weeks of basic training, Negro soldiers are placed in the organized units where they generally remain segregated until they are discharged from the Army."

Senator Lehman said he and a group of antisegregation senators will "continue to work until every segment of segregation within the armed forces is eliminated both here and abroad."

Walter White Notes Increased Acceptance Of Integration In Armed Services On Recent Tour

New York.—Markedly increased willingness to accept the principle and practice of racial integration in the armed services was reported by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return this week from the Department of Defense Joint Orientation Tour.

The tour, in which 75 civilian leaders participated, included two and a half days at the Pentagon in Washington and field trips to the U. S. Marine base at Quantico, Va., the U. S. Air Force Base at Eglin Field, Fla., the U. S. Naval Base at Pensacola, Fla., and the U. S. Army Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga.

At Eglin Field and at the Pensacola Naval Base, Mr. White said, "there is remarkable integration, although the percentage of Negroes serving or being trained as officers is regrettably small." Three Negroes have been graduated from the Pensacola Naval Training School as aviators, among them the late Ensign Jesse Brown, recently killed in Korea.

Mr. White reported that he saw no Negroes at Quantico but was told that several Negroes were being trained at another Marine base. At Fort Benning, Major General John H. Church told the NAACP executive that 12½% of the military personnel is colored and that "integration is moving along quite well," but he did not specify the method of integration. Mr. White noted that no Negroes participated in the demonstrations that he witnessed and that he saw no colored officers at the officers' mess. He did, however, notice that there were a number of Negroes in the beginners' class of the Paratroop School at Benning.

Army

Editor Franklin Finds Fort Huachuca Reduced to Shambles

By C. A. FRANKLIN

(Mr. Franklin, editor of The Call, and Mrs. Franklin returned last week from a three-month trip to Arizona and California. This is the first of a series of travelogues which he will write based upon his observations and experiences while away.

On the recent trip of Mrs. Franklin and myself to Arizona and California, we visited Fort Huachuca, and what a shambles it was! Nothing malicious, but so much neglect that it will take time and money to bring it into the military preparations that we are making.

This is like the American people. They have no stomach for war. They go to war reluctantly and, as a consequence, they go half ready. Unless a swift change is brought about in this MacArthur situation, we'll go less ready than usual. Too much politics!

At Huachuca, I saw what politics can do. This cantonment built to house and train 40,000 troops or more, with all the appurtenances of decent living as well as for war training, was made a junk dealer's paradise after Berlin's capture. The reason, of course, was that the American people had not learned the lesson of 1917 and 1941. This is a warring world.

On this army post, lumber was junked and burned. Good lumber! It could have been put to civil use at a saving to both the government and the citizens. Valves were stripped off pipelines and the pipe thrown away. Evidently, the authorities had no thought whatever that there might be another war. The military was as dumb in its specialty as was the American public at the fall of Berlin when everybody cried, "Send my boy home."

Too late we see that Russia did not send its boys home. We missed the meaning of Russia's failure to pay us back the 11 billion dollars of lend-lease. Nor did we wake up to the full import of FDR's concessions to Russia. And now, poor fools and blind, we are so political minded that the blunders of yesterday are dragged out to serve only political ends today. We deserve a good spanking, and we may get it.

Before I leave this subject, let me set you to thinking. The handling of what they called war surpluses has been a scandal. But why should not money-mad civilians plunder the military when the military itself clings to wasteful methods, throwing away the surplus instead of changing the figures in a book.

Remembering what a hard time I had getting gasoline during the second World War, I boiled with indignation when I heard how they had thrown into the ocean thousands of gallons of gasoline ordered in excess of need, an effective but damnable way to square the books. I, myself, am a witness to the waste of food. A pert saying illustrates my meaning, "A doctor buries his mistakes." So does the military. Who is the military man that he alone of all God's creatures will not admit that he has made a mistake? Why must he load the country down with excess costs by consigning good food supplies to the garbage can instead of conserving like a housewife would do?

Huachuca is on the Mexican border, a place of vast military training possibilities and also, I'm sorry to say, a place of some awful blunders. I was shown the house which had been the home of an officer who was a political appointment if ever there was one. We have patted ourselves on the back when we compared our efficiency with Communist methods. We've felt that we had nothing to fear from a nation that puts political commissars over its military commanders. But when FDR's administration sent a two-bit man to high office in Huachuca, we touched the all-time low of political wrecking of our military defenses.

I saw also where Negroes lived who had been made commissioned officers and treated as scholars and gentlemen but who did not always live up to their titles. But why say that mistakes were made? Less than a century from slavery, we do pretty well when we do well at all.

Next week, I am going to tell you what I saw in the areas where on display there are signs, "Cotton pickers wanted."

STUDENTS MUST SIGN BY TUESDAY FOR DRAFT TEST

College students have until midnight Tuesday to apply for permission to take draft deferment aptitude tests. Blanks available at selective service headquarters must be postmarked before the deadline.

Tests are to be given May 26, June 16, and June 30 to draft registrants younger than 26 on the day of the tests. A special test will be given July 12 for students unable to take the regular Saturday tests because of religious scruples. The tests will start at 8:30 a. m. and end by 12:30 p. m. They will be held in all major colleges in Illinois. There are an estimated 100,000 male students in the state.

High school pupils about to enter college are ineligible. Students of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and veterinary medicine are exempted from the tests and need only show certificates attesting satisfactory grades.

Draft Board Is Seeking To Locate 7 Negroes

Selective Service Board 157 here is trying to locate seven men, who have failed to report for examinations or to return their questionnaires.

The seven, all Negroes, are Johnnie Louis Bell, Rt. 1; Wilson Murrell, Rt. 2, Box 540; Willie Hill Howard, Rt. 1, Box 214; Washington T. Walker, Rt. 2, Box 419; Earl Williams, Jr., 447 Norton Street; Abraham Lewis, Rt. 1, Box 296; Charlie Hazzard, Rt. 1, Hope Hull.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of these men is requested to contact Local Board 157 at 123 Lee Street, or call 37507.

If not heard from in the near future, they will be reported to the United States attorney as violators of the Selective Service Act.

Army Reports No Segregation In Seven Camps

..WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Sch..

WASHINGTON-(ANP)- Schools and training divisions for soldiers are now being operated on an integrated basis at Fort Jackson, S. C., Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Fort Riley, Kans., Ft. Ord, Calif., Camp Chaffee, Ark., Fort Leonard Wood Mr., and Camp Roberts Calif., reported Congr. Jacob K. Javits last week.

The New York Republican who has spearheaded an almost continous battle for the integration of Negro soldiers in the armed forces, inserted in the Congressional Record last Wednesday, a summary of the advances which the army has made toward the utilization of Negro manpower within the last few years.

The report pointed out that Negro soldiers stationed in the camps mentioned above work, eat and are quartered together with white personnel. In 1949, the report continued, Negro enlistees were assigned to segregated units at Fort Dix, N. J., and at Fort Knox, Ky. But in little more than a year the army had completely changed this picture so that today the training division located in Fort Dix and Fort Knox are in the process of a change-over from partial segregation to non segregation.

The army has adopted policies which now assure the full use of any club, any mess or all recreational facilities located in public buildings to all eligible miltary personnel wthout regard to race, stated Rep. Javis.

Exchanges and branch exchanges may no longer be designated for the exclusive use of any particular

of Clarendon County are Harold R. Boulware of Columbia, S. C., and Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Assistant Special Council Robert L. Carter of the national office.

Negro Infantry Unit Wins High Praise

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, Korea, Sept. 20 (U.P.) — The United States Negro 24th Infantry Regiment, with a history that goes back 82 years, will be broken up soon and its men integrated with other units, it was made known today. The move is being made under the Army's non-segregation policy.

There was some criticism of the 24th when it came, green, into the war. But an officer said today:

"The 24th has been doing damned fine work. It has been working hard, causing plenty of enemy casualties and getting the job done."

In recent fighting in the Korean mountains the men of the 24th have been fighting hard. They have taken hills at bayonet point after hours of edging forward against Communist fire.

Deplorable Conditions Back Of Army High Venereal Rate

By JAMES L. HICKS
Special NNPA Correspondent
On Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Bases

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—The venereal disease rate among colored soldiers at Fort Bragg is nine times greater than rate among whites, but Army officials have refused to put "off limits" the spot which they admit is the greatest source of infection to the men, on the grounds that they would be taking away one o fthe places where they can have "fun."

When this reporter inquired of Fifth Corps officials at Fort Bragg as to the courts marshal and venereal disease rate among colored and whites, the officials readily gave up the figures — 9-1 against colored on venereal diseases, about even for both races on records of courts marshal.

The writer, knowing that the venereal rate and the courts marital cases usually reflect the state usually reflect the state of command among trained troops, then asked the officials if they could give any reasons for the wide discrepancy in the venereal rate as against the "even Steven" rate of courts martials.

A Corps official told me bluntly that in his opinion the colored women being contacted by the colored men were "just nine times as infected as the white women contacted by the white men." He asked me if I understood what he meant. I told him I had heard what he said.

I then asked if anyone could name the chief trouble spot. Was it Fayetteville or some other neighboring town? Four white officers present all gave the same answer: They all named a well known club located just outside of Fayetteville.

I had heard this club mentioned so unfavorably by colored persons on the base, particularly colored wives, that I decided to investigate. One of the wives even charged that someone on the base was the real owner of the club. They charged that it was the scene of a murder, that most of the fights occurred there and that the place was so wide open that on pay days one could find its rooms filled with soldier-civilian couples and other such couples committing sex acts on the grass around the club.

I asked the deputy post commander about the club. The name was familiar to him. He admitted it was a sore spot and said the Army had closed it "several" times but that each time it opened up under a new license.

I asked him if the club had ever been placed "off limits" to the troops. He said it had.

I then went to the Provost Marshal and without telling him what the deputy commander had told me, I asked him if the club was a trouble spot and whether it had ever been placed off limits.

Here I got a flat contradiction. The Provost Marshal said the club had never been placed off limits. He said that "several" company commanders had recommended that the club be placed off limits after a murder was committed there but that he did not want to do this because of the few places that the men had to go in segregated Fayetteville to have "fun."

It should be stated here that in the difference of opinion the colored personnel with whom I later talked said the Provost Marshall was right and that the club has never been placed off limits.

They asked me the question: "Why won't the Army place it off limits if the Army itself admits that it is such a disease infested sore spot?"

As a reporter — I did not have the answer!

538 Eager-To-Learn GIs Studying At Fort Bragg's Education Center

By SGT. BOB PHILLIPS

FORT BRAGG — Fort Bragg's Army Education Center may well be labelled the military athenaenum of the southland. It is an encouraging scene of booming business and activity these days.

As of Monday, Feb. 12 approximately 538 eager-to-learn soldiers had registered and are now attending the various courses being offered by the Center. Robert M. Chamberlin, supervisor of the testing and registration department, reported this to be a record-breaking enrollment, the largest in the history of the institution and well over last quarter's enrollment of 375.

"They are still enrolling — everyday," Mr. Chamberlin said. "At the rate they're registering now, this number may be increased by 100 or more in the next few days."

The reason for this increased enrollment may be due to several factors, school officials reported. They point to the recent inflow of a large number of troops, fresh from civilian life who are now stationed at Fort Bragg. These troops, some recently out of High School and others with one or two years college experience are eager to continue their education while in the Service. The "New Army," demanding the highest degree of skill in all fields is also responsible for this education-mindedness among military personnel.

They're cognizant of the fact that a good education paves the way for rapid promotions. They want more rank.

Number Studying Courses

A breakdown of the number of students engaged in courses of study at the Center reveal that, 166 are enrolled in basic subjects, 150 in tutorial services classes; 88 in off-duty typing; 70 in on-duty typing; 65 in intermediate subjects; 44 in off-duty shorthand and 25 in on-duty shorthand.

Education is a serious business to these GIs. Why are they attending these classes? What do they think of the Army's education program? Well, reasons vary, although the consensus of opinion favors general educational improvement and a lust for knowledge.

One ambitious GI put it this way: "I would have been a sophomore in college this year. These courses affords me the opportunity of getting credits in second year subjects without the loss of too much time. When I get out, I wont be so far behind. And besides, he continued, this business of being able to continue your education while in the Army is a great thing for all military personnel."

Another GI who has definitely decided to make the Army a career, had this to say: "I am making the army a career. I feel the more education I have, the better my chances are for advancement. Guess I am just stripe-happy."

Once In Life Time

"Its an opportunity that comes only once in a lifetime," another GI added. "I wouldn't pass it up. Right now I don't know whether I am going to make the Army a career or not but one can always improve his education. There is nothing like being prepared because you never know when it might come in handy."

A shift from the discussion of values derived from the various courses of study at the Center, brought this response from another soldier: "I consider the financial angle of this program too," he said. "Where in the world can you get so much for so little?"

The program of the Army Education Center is broad in scope, from both the time element and course coverage. Designed for the convenience of Fort Bragg personnel, a student has the choice of attending classes, either during the day or at night.

Extension Courses

Courses desired by students not included in the Center's curricula may be secured through correspondence from the United States Armed Forces Institute at Madison, Wisconsin or by enrolling for such courses with the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina or Fayetteville State Teachers College. Both of these institutions are now conducting extension courses on the Fort Bragg reservation.

Tutorial Services, which are conducted at night provides supervised study for students enrolled in correspondence courses.

The Army Education Center is under the supervision of Edmund C. Gastineau. Assisting him are, Mr. A. F. Reed, educational advisor; Mr. Robert Chamberlin, testing and registration supervisor; Mr. Judson Dicks, classroom supervisor and M-Sgt. J. B. Whitener, chief clerk.

Well-Trained Faculty

A well trained faculty of competant instructors include, Miss Helen Daniel, arithmetic; Mrs. Veatrice Davis, shorthand; Mrs Gladys Freeman, English; Mrs. Louise Guiton, English and history; Mrs. Martha Gastineau, arithmetic; Miss Jane Jones, typing; Miss Donna Kiechel, typing and English; Mrs. Thelma Turner, English and arithmetic; Mrs. Buren Whitener, arithmetic; Mrs. H. W. Piner, English; Sgt. George Trofimoff German; Cpl. Alexis Yurevitch, French and Russian; Mr. Robert Chamberlin bookkeeping and accounting and Sgt. Juanita Littleton, shorthand.

The over all program of the Army Education Center is under the supervision of the Post Troop Information and Education office. This office is staffed by Capt., Bethel Hunt Jr., I and E officer; 1st Lt. Render M. D. Spencer, assistant I and E officer; M-Sgt. Joseph D. Whitener, chief clerk AEC; Sgt. 1cl James Connolly, testing specialist; Sgt. Robert G. Jones, chief clerk, I and E.; Mrs. Esther Smith, secretary and Pvt. John Whipple, I and E specialist.

Marching Song- "SOUND OFF"
Composed by- Willie Lee Duckworth

GEORGIAN WHO COMPOSED "SOUND OFF" TO STAY AT MILL.

Sandersville, Oct. 31. (INS) A 25-year old Negro war veteran, who composed the now famous marching song, "Sound Off" then forgot about it, appears on the brink of fame and fortune. Willie Lee Duckworth said he intends to continue his schooling, however, and "go right on working at the veneer mill".

Duckworth told Wednesday how he put the ballad together while at an Army training camp, near New York City in 1944, He said: "I hardly remembered that song until I learned it was popular.. Never wrote one before. Don't know anything about music, and I figured that one was sort of a poem".
The youthful veneer mill worker who attends a night business school at Sandersville, presumes that "Sound Off" was turned over to a music publishing firm by an Army officer he identified as Col. Benard Lance, of New York.

.....
See-Code-28, 1951
for complete clipping

Slated Belatedly to Head Army School He Founded

Afro-American Sat. 9-15-51

By MERZE TATE
(1950-1951 Fulbright Professo in India and Round-the-World Traveler)

TOKYO — No colored officer of the Korean War has a record comparable to that of Lt. Col. Harry F. Lofton and few whites have met difficult assignments and situations with the skill, ability, tact and ingenuity of the colonel.

Never has he been averse to change, never has he dodged or shirked a tough assignment and every post that he has commanded has profited tremendously from his presence.

Promoted from commanding officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment to post commander of the Camp Gifu Area of Responsibility, including Toyama, Aichie, Ishikawa, Gifu, Fugi and Susono Maneuver Area on the Island of Honshu, which he transformed from a war-devastated wasteland to an area of symmetry and beauty.

Founded Chemical School

He made history when he organized and established the only Far East Command Chemical School to which come trainees from all armed forces. There is absolutely complete integration at the school with 175 men in training now, but the numbers will eventually be increased to 800.

By a quirk of fate, once the chemical school was established, the officer sent to command it, Col. Edwin V. Kuren (white), outranked Lt. Col. Lofton and, therefore superseded him as post commander.

Today Harry F. Lofton is executive officer at Camp Gifu and deputy post commander. However, he is due a promotion and by the time this is published, the colonel will again be post commander; for a Chemical School with 800 trainees will require a separate commander.

"Generous, Grateful" Man

The colonel is a generous, grateful and magnanimous person, for as he escorted this writer around the post, he repeatedly pointed out or referred to his officers as the "best adjutant in Japan (Chief Warrant Officer Vaught W. Anderson)" o the "best ordinance officer in the Far East Command (1st Lt. Harold Hutcherson)."

Only an efficient man, confident of his own ability, can show such magnanimity.

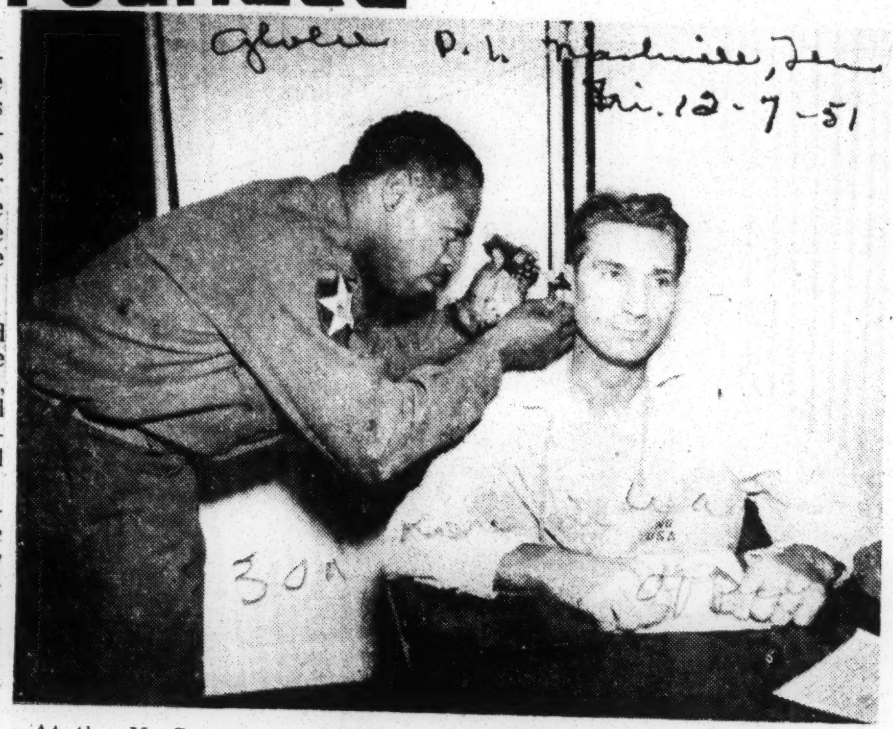
Finally, the amiable Colonel Lofton has accomplished what some might consider impossible, he has won the admiration, respect and devotion of both colored and white officers and enlisted men and their dependents on the post and, at the same time, he is popular with the leading Japanese citizens in the area.

Howard Academy Grad

Harry Lofton was graduated from the last class (1919) of the Howard University Academy, Washington. He attended Howard University Junior College, 1919-1922, and entered the National Guard of Massachusetts in 1927.

He was graduated with honors—second in his class—from the Massachusetts Military Academy in 1929, was the only colored member of the class. In 1941 he entered Federal Service at Fort Benning and later commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Masschusetts Infantry at Fort Dix, N.J.

During World War II, he served in the Pacific theater of operations. Before coming to the Gifu area of Responsibility, Colonel Lofton commanded the 365th Infantry Regiment at Fort Dix. His brother, Dr. William Lofton, is a practicing physician in Washington.



At the U. S. Army Hospital in Kobe, Japan, 1st Lt. George C. Cypress (left), whose wife and daughter live at 1407 Ireland St., Nashville, examines Capt. Miller W. Lavalley soon after Cypress' transfer to Japan from Korea. Cypress won his medical degree at the Meharry Medical College in Nashville and served his internship and residency at Hubbard Hospital. In Korea, he was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division. (U. S. ARMY PHOTO)

Afro-American Sat. 9-15-51

Lt. Col. Harry G. Lofton, formerly commander of the Camp Gifu Area of Responsibility in Japan, is now the executive officer and deputy commander of the post.

Keeps Morale Alive in Korea

Eighth Army GIs Hail D. C. Surgeon as 'Best'

WASHINGTON—Negro and white officers, and soldiers, of the U. S. infantry regiment now fighting with the Eighth Army on the central Korean front praise their Negro regimental surgeon as the "best medic" in the entire division, a dispatch from the battle area disclosed last week.

Commended as tops by his fighting comrades was Lieut. Col. John F. Harris, 43-year-old regular Army surgeon of this city, whose meritorious service as a surgeon and sanitary officer of headquarters for the Second Infantry Division in Korea, Aug. 20-Sept. 20, won him the coveted Army Commendation Ribbon.

The citation presented him at the conferring of the ribbon praised him for having aided in keeping all the personnel of the post "in an exceptional state of health and well being" . . . for having helped in keeping morale alive" . . . and, for the successful accomplishments which were a "direct support of the combat troops."

PROMOTED TO MAJOR

In last week's dispatch, the officer, who has been promoted to his present rank from that of major within the past three months, was said to have the admiration of his superior officer, Col. Edwin J. Messinger of Tacoma, Wash., who praised the surgeon, while speaking of how well integration is working in the Korean foxholes. He has gained the respect of the other regiment members.

Publication of the dispatch here cheered the surgeon's wife, Mrs. Evelyn Peyton Harris, who resides at the home of her mother, Mrs. Martha Peyton, 1918 Eleventh Street, N. W.

Mrs. Harris told The Courier that the dispatch was the first news she had had about her husband since his last letter arrived Dec. 28. She said she has been "terribly worried" about him.

A native Washingtonian, Colonel Harris attended public schools here, and was graduated from Howard and Meharry Universities.

INTERNED IN DURHAM

He interned at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, N. C., and has done graduate work at Walter Reed Hospital, at the University of Minnesota and the University of London, since entering the Army.

The Washington surgeon went on active duty in 1942, and served

LIEUT. COL. JOHN HARRIS

in both the Asiatic and European theatres, and served as venereal disease officer for the Philippine Ryukus Command from 1945 to 1948. An Army Times story of Sept. 23 praised him for his work in treating infected and diseased Korean war orphans.

He was described as "big, genial Major John Harris."

The officer's wife, who is a graduate of Howard University and the Atlanta School of Social Work, was overseas with her husband during his Philippine assignment and served as a special servicce director in the Philippines, for about two years. The couple has one child, Robert H., 10 years old.

Upgrading Rapid In 10 Year Period

WASHINGTON — During a period of 10 years, the number of Negro field grade officers on active duty in the Army has risen from one to 91.

The heartening progress in the fight to breakdown the barrier against officers was revealed this week by the Department of Defense.

In 1950, about 50 officers were promoted from rank of captain This upgrading of Negro officers in the field grade is traceable, in part, to the program of integration underway in the Army, with the Korean war accelerating, the action.

Hiked To Colonel

Among the officers promoted during the period of June 22, 1950 to Dec. 30, 1950, from Lt. Col. to Colonel: De Maurice Moses, Marcus H. Ray and James H. Robinson.

Major to Lt. Col.: Bennett G. Gray, Jr., John F. Harris, Edward C. Johnson, David A. Lane, Jr., Melvin W. Ormes, Orion N. Page and Henry D. Sandridge.

Promoted To Major

Captain to Major: Matthew D Branch, Frank M. Christmas, Major Clark, Frederic E. Davidson, Raymond A. Diggs, Lewis M. Durden, James A. Edden, Arthur W. Ferguson, Harry I. Fernandes, Charles Fisherm, Leo W. Gibbons, Williams E. Gott, John C. Harlan, Robert M. Hendrick, Jr., Reuben L. Horner.

William J. Jackson, Elliott M. Johnson, Harold E. Johnson, Conway B. Jones, Crawford H. Lydle, Jr., William Maize, Lester B. McCants, Irvin McHenry, Raymond A. Montgomery, Henry T. Morgan.

Charles R. Penrose, Luther M. Pursley, John R. Reaves, Willard C. Stewart, James T. Toliver, Edward P. Waddy, Robbin E. L. Washington, Richard W. Williams, Jr., Jacob Woods and Thomas H. Wright.

45 Army Officers Promoted in Last Six Months of 1950

WASHINGTON

During the last six months of 1950, three Army officers were promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonels; seven from major to lieutenant colonel and 35 from captain to major. In this same period about 50 officers were promoted to captain.

Those top promotions brought to 91 the total number of colored field grade officers now on active duty. This figure is a sharp contrast to the one colored field grade officer of a decade ago.

Advances in service are now made on the basis of uniform criteria without regard to race.

Those promoted are:

Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel

De Maurice Moses (ORC), Marcus H. Ray (ORC), James H. Robinson (RA);

Major To Lieutenant Colonel

Bennett G. Gray Jr. (ORC), John F. Harris (RA), Edward C. Johnson (RA), David A. Lane Jr. (ORC), Melvin W. Ormes (RA), Orion N. Page (ORC), Henry D. Sandridge ORC);

Captain To Major

Matthew D. Branch (RA), Frank M. Christmas (ORC), Major Clark (ORC), Frederick E. Davison (RA) Raymond A. Diggs (ORC), Lewis M. Durden (RA). James A. Edden (ORC), Arthur W. Ferguson (ORC) Harry I. Fernandes (RA) Charles Fisher (ORC), Leo W. Gibbons (ORC). William E. Gott (RA);

John C. Harlan (ORC), Robert M. Hendrick Jr (ORC), Reuben L. Horner (ORC), William J. Jackson (ORC), Elliott M. Johnson (ORC), Harold E. Johnson (ORC), Conway B. Jones (ORC), Crawford H. Lydle Jr. RA). William Maize (ORC), Lester B. McCants (ORC), Irvin McHenry (ORC), Raymond A. Montgomery (ORC);

Henry T. Morgan (ORC), Charles R. Penrose (ORC), Luther M. Pursley, (ORC), John R. Reaves (ORC), Willard C. Steward (RA); James T. Toilver, (ORC), Edward P. Waddy (ORC), Robbin E. L. Washington (ORC), Richard W. Williams, Jr. (RA) Jacob Woods (ORC), Thomas H. Wright (ORC).

Army Officer Dies In Crash

PELHAM, Tenn. — Second Lt. Harley Miller Jr., Fort Campbell, Ky., was killed in an automobile accident near here at 5 a.m. March 26. He was returning to Fort Campbell from Atlanta, Ga., where the tragedy occurred.

Lieutenant Miller was Battalion communications officer for the 95th Infantry and is said to have been one of the most competent communications officers at the camp.

Miller was a native of Curea, Texas, but had lived at 211 Elm st., Washington, D. C., for many years. He graduated from Howard university where he was an R. O. T. C. officer.

Burial will be in Curea, Texas, where his survivors, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Miller, reside.

Sergeant Now A Captain

From the six stripes of a master sergeant to the two glittering silver bars of a captain is the story of former Master Sergeant Paul D. Harris, right, of Philadelphia, a captain in the Officers Reserve Corps at Ft. Bragg, N.C. Here he is shown being sworn in by his former commanding officer, Captain Calvin D. Cosby, Knoxville, Tenn.

North Carolina

26-Year Army Vet Gets Executive Officer Post

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—CWO Percy Brackens, veteran of 26 years' service, was recently named executive officer of Detachment 2, 3420th ASU.

He took over his new assignment last week after serving approximately nine months as Post Quartermaster Classification Officer. In connection with his duties as executive officer, Mr. Brackens is also mess officer for the Detachment.

A Texan by birth, Mr. Brackens lists his present legal address as 3930 Rockwood ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

He first enlisted in the Army in Houston, Tex., on Nov .18, 1925. Since that date his service has been continuous. Says Mr. Brackens: "Twenty-six years in the Army has given me lots of experience. I have been quite a few places and seen lots of things. Four more years and it's back to Indiana and rest for me."

Mr. Brackens came up through the ranks, serving as a private, corporal, buck-sergeant, technical sergeant, first sergeant and warrant officer, junior grade.

With 92nd

During World War II he served as assistant supply officer for the 365th Infantry Combat Team of the 92nd Infantry Division. For exemplary services rendered while transporting supplies over Highway 65 by truck to the mountains and then on pack-mules over the Bologna Trail during the Italian campaigns, he was awarded the Bronze Star. He also wears two battle stars, rewarded as results of heroic participation in the Po River crossing and the Appennines mountain fighting.

An Athlete

Military achievements have not been the only highlights of Mr. Brackens' lengthy career. As an athlete with the 25th Infantry Regiment during the late '20s and early '30s, he excelled in track, baseball and basketball. Hitting three home runs in a single game against the Mexico Internationals in Nogales Senora, Mexico, winning the 440-yard dash in the fast time of 50 seconds flat during a regimental anniversary field meet in 1931, and bucketing 20 points which figured prominently in his team beating the U. S. Border Patrol five, 25-33, for the city championship of Nogales are among his most memorable achievements as an athlete

Before coming to Fort Bragg, Mr. Brackens served 36 months in Japan. While there he was assigned duties with Quartermaster 1 Corps at Kyote, Honshu, and the Supply Section of the 25th Infantry Division, Osaka, Honshu. He also served as assistant ammunition officer with the 24th Infantry Regiment at Camp Gifu.

College Deferment Left To Local Draft Boards

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UP).—Final say on college draft deferments was left with local Selective Service boards today as a Senate-House Committee ploughed through the job of writing the final version of a new draft law.

In a move certain to be ratified by both houses, the conferees decided draft officials could go ahead with scheduled national college deferment tests. But no draft board would be required to grant deferments solely on the results of the test. Selective Service officials said they expected most local boards to string along with these results; however, it would not be mandatory.

TWO MAJOR HURDLES

The two toughest hurdles still face the joint committee, which will meet again tomorrow.

Still to be considered are the minimum draft age—18 in the Senate version and 18½ in the House—and Universal Military Training: How and when it will start. The Senate wants UMT to start without further Congressional action once the draft is halted after the emergency. The House bill would require new legislation to get its stand-by program rolling.

The conferees already have agreed on 24 months' service, in place of the present 21 months.

HOUSE VERSION ACCEPTED

The conferees today rejected a Senate-approved provision to defer annually for college training 75,000 draftees who have completed four months' service.

Instead, they accepted the House version. This lets the President set up college deferment regulations but leaves it up to the local boards to decide which registrants actually are deferred.

The Conference Committee also accepted another House provision under which college men would have only one guaranteed deferment to finish out their academic year. After that they must rely on their draft board.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT

Other provisions agreed on today

1. The Army could enlist 12,500 aliens over a five-year period.

2. High school students would have draft immunity until they graduate or reach age 20.

3. All servicemen would have the right to communicate directly with Congressmen on any matter not affecting national security.

4. Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey would furnish an annual report to Congress, including a State-by-State analysis of deferments.

"Tales of South Asia," written by the author of "Tales of the South Pacific," James Michener, will be published in The Inquirer, beginning Wednesday, May 2. Be sure to read this lively new series.

Walter White, Robert Weaver With VIP's Visiting Benning

By ALYSON E. WISE
Staff Correspondent Columbus
(Staff Correspondent
Columbus World)

Terming recent statements concerning possible court decisions made by Governor Eugene Talmdage as "silly," Walter Francis White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and leading exponent of civil rights for the minority races, spoke at an informal meeting with a group of Columbus civic leaders and newspapermen Sunday afternoon at Fort Benning's Infantry Center.

Here for the eighth Joint Orientation Conference, while appeard highly amused at Gov. Talmadge's proposal that George would set up a private school system rather than eliminate segregation.

"No matter what the U. S. courts rule, Talmadge is alleged to have said "Georgie will not allow Negroes in the white institutions."

"The NAACP," White said has won 29 out of 31 suits in State and U. S. Supreme Courts," and "my organization will meet Talmadge in the courts."

"While we're not a political organization added, "we're deeply concerned with the leadership holding top positions in Atlanta and many other communities."

He went on to say that the N. A. A. C. P. is urging Negroes, and other races to utilize the vote which will eventually give them the balance of political power both in the 17 northern and border states. He praised the Negro for having wisely and effectively used their political strength up until the present.

A member of the current Joint Orientation Conference, which is a priority phase of the Defense Department's program to acquaint national leaders of industry, religion, science, civics, and education with the progress of the nation's present day emergency set up, Mr. White and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, New York City, were the two top Negro leaders comprising the current "JOC" Who's Who group.

On the current civilian-military tour, Mr. White was highly impressed with the "tremendous changes taking place within the services on the segregation question.

He mentioned pertinent cases of southern born officr and enlisted men who through first hand experience were wise enough to see the dangers and to reject the segregation question both in practice and principle.

When asked what was the number one Negro problem, White said, "jobs."

"Even in these perilous times," he went on to say, radical labor unions and other groups in power will not utilize manpower on account of race and religious reasons."

"Another most pjessing problem, he declared, was the 82nd Congress.

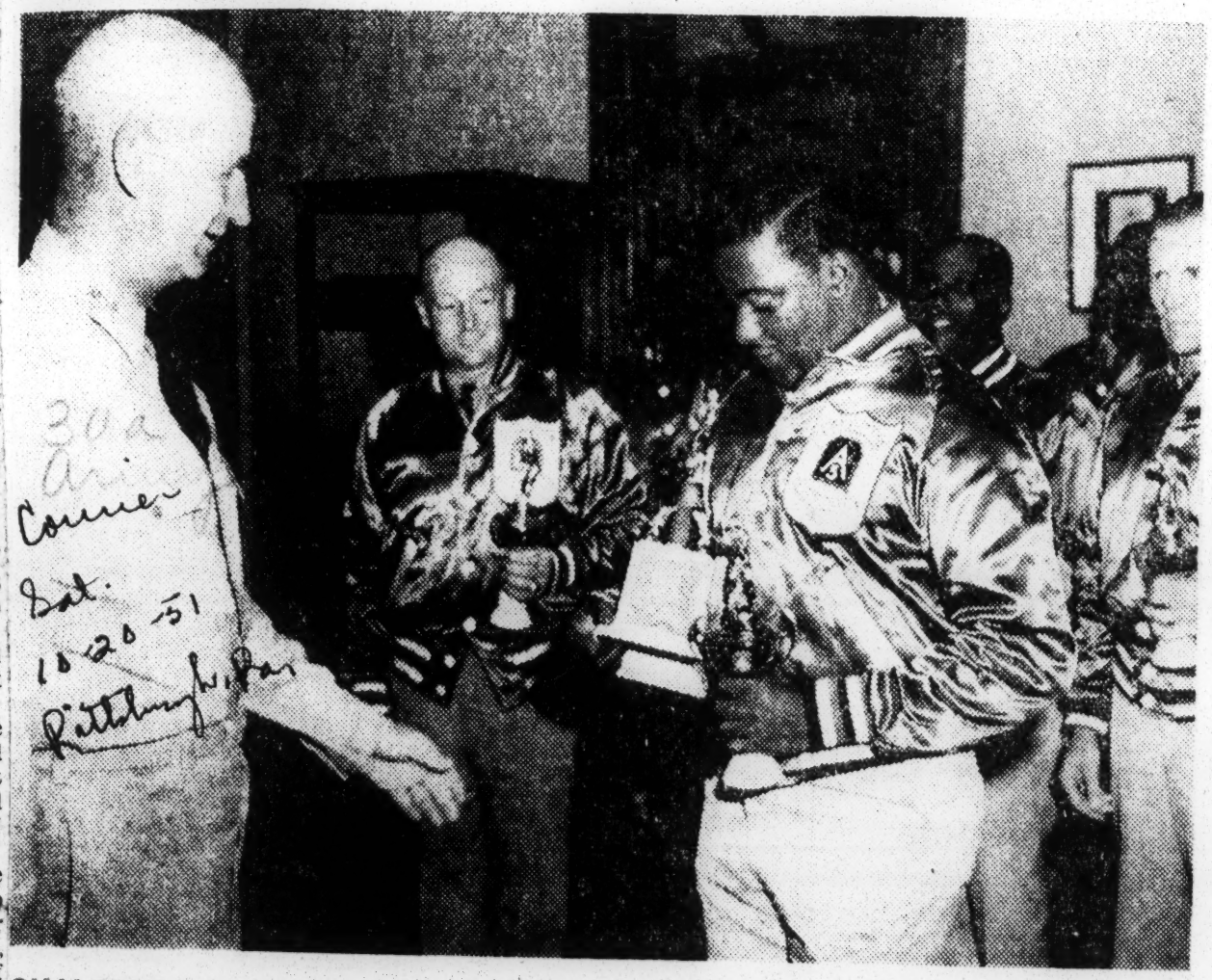
"The deplorable manuevering of the coalition Republican-Dixiecrat group does all within its power to play politics with the race issue. This continues on to the armed forces legislation where its attack is dangerous."

The Atlanta born leader had the highest of praise for those charged with the supervision of the current military orientation tour and said that he found no segregation of any sort on the current trip.

Columbus civic leaders who made the journey to Fort Benning to meet Mr. White and Dr. Weaver included Prof. Wesley M. Thomas, President of the local chapter of the NAACP; Prof. C. F. Marshall, Business man; Gordon H. Kitchen, Sr., Executive-Secretary of Fifth Armed Services YMCA; Dr. Richard M. Haskin; Dr. James M Grant; Mr. E. E. Farley, Columbus Realtor; Mr. J. C. Standback President People's Funeral Home; Mr. E: Ceasar Moss, former President Young Men's Progressive Club; Mr. William Douglas, Executive-Secretary, Ninth Street Y. M. C. A.; Mr. Edgar Henry, Columbus Civic Leader; and Alyson E Wise, staff correspondent, Columbus World.

The Columbus leaders had high praise for the cooperation given

The Columbus leaders had high praise for the cooperation given them by Benning's public information officer Lt. Col. Wesley H Burr and his assistant Major Robert C. Kinkor.



CHAMPION SOFTBALLER—S/fc John Holliday (right, holding trophies), first sergeant of Detachment 2 at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was selected the outstanding player at the Fifth Army Softball Tournament held recently at Camp Carson, Col. He is congratulated by Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride (left), Commanding General of Fort Leavenworth. Sergeant Holliday, a pitcher, gained the outstanding player award for striking out thirty-four players in three games and hitting two home runs. Shown between the general and Sergeant Holliday is the team's relief pitcher, Lieut. Col. James Tirey. Shortly after this picture was taken, Sergeant Holliday was transferred to the European Command.

Call Fri 7-20-51 Kansas City Star

LEARNING HOW TO HANDLE THE BIG ONES. —Men of the 47th AAA Brigade at Camp Stewart simulate the loading and firing of one of their big guns during training. Standing to extreme left and supervising firing is Sgt. Thomas Pecot of 2804 Grove street, Berkeley, Cal. Loading crew behind gun are Avery D. Porie, 1401 Diggs Blvd., Winston Salem, Arthur Perryman, 266 Cleveland Ct., Montgomery, Ala., Roy Crawford, 1709 8th avenue, Tampa, John T. Sanders, Route 1, Iron Station, N. C., Elbert Johnson, 1205 Dal[illegible] St., Wilmington, N. C., and Charles Thompson, 818 West Union St., Jacksonville, Fla. Man seated facing gun is Merle Green, Guilford, Maryland, the elevation setter. To his left is Willie Lewis, 2002 Forest St., Jacksonville, Fla., gunner, James H. Wilson of 403 Dunlap St., Memphis, the loader, is at his left, next to Dunlap is Cpl. John T. Durden, 242 Ellis St., fuse setter loader. At extreme right is Sgt. Shelley Edwards, 923 Stalkerway St., Alameda, Calif., who is gun section leader. Men are privates unless other rank is designated.

With Our GIs

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Pfc. Herbert Worthem, son of Mrs. Jessie Worthem of Route 14, Box 127, Atlanta, Ga., was graduated recently from cook's course at the Third Army Food Service School here, Lieut. Col. Don C. Romine, commandant, announced.

This course is designed to train non-commissioned officers in the operation of a unit or consolidated mess and in the preparation of food. This one of five courses open to officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and Air Force, Organized Reserve Corps and National Guard.

Pittsburgh Pa.

* * *

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, Utah — Second Lieut. Paris B. Swoopes II, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Swoopes, 915 East Nineteenth Street, Sheffield, Ala., reported to Hill Air Force Base for his first assignment with the Air Force since receiving his commission on May 14.

Lieut. Swoopes

Lieutenant Swoopes was immediately placed in charge of the laboratory at the base hospital where his work consists of testing blood for types and diseases. He attended Sterling High School and was graduated from Tuskegee Institute where he received his B. S. degree.

* * *

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Pvt. Marion L. Henderson of Mobile, Ala., has recently completed basic training with K Company, Sixty-first Infantry, of the famed Eighth Infantry Division at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Private Henderson attended Dunbar Central High School in Mobile.

* * *

FORT BENNING, Ga.—William Ingram, son of Mrs. Mary Ingram, 1118 West Diamond Street, Philadelphia, was recently promoted from corporal to sergeant with Company "L," Third Battalion, Thirtieth Infantry Regimental Combat team, Fort Benning.

* * *

FORT LEE, Va.—Cadet James E. Caldwell, son of Mrs. Emma Caldwell, and a student at the University of Pittsburgh, successfully completed his six weeks training at the Quartermaster ROTC Summer Camp, Fort Lee, Va., on July 27.

CAMP GORDON
Series of articles- by-COLLINS GOERGE

Collins George Reports From Georgia:

Camp Gordon Takes Beating From Augusta

By COLLINS GEORGE

(This is the fourth in a series of several articles)

CAMP GORDON, Ga.—There is a sincere effort to make real racial integration a reality here in this North Georgia Army camp—which is marred only by the way civilian prejudices of nearby Augusta slop over onto the post, by the remains of the old-type Army thinking which still insists upon having Negro and white units, both doing the same work, and last, but not least, by the retained prejudices of Southern officers.

Located on Tobacco Road, about which Erskine Caldwell wrote his famed novel of degraded Southern whites, Camp Gordon is the site of the Provost Marshal's General School which trains military police for all branches of the armed services both on an early and advanced training level. It also includes a signal training school, as well as some signal construction battalions and the post complement.

The two schools are completely integrated in their setup with whites and Negroes studying, working, sleeping and playing side by side. In the operation of the post, all services of the post are open to all races and there has been a minimum of racial friction.

As at Camp Rucker, however, the old type Army thinking still sees fit to set up an organization such as the Fortieth Signal Construction Battalion with all-colored personnel side by side with two all-white units getting exactly the same kind of training, and doing exactly the same kind of work.

Both Negroes and whites are a part of the post complement which services the base, but I found none of the integration of their services in the full manner which I noticed at Rucker.

All service clubs on the post are open to Negro enlisted men, but Service Club Number Four seems to cater to the majority of them. Two lovely colored hostesses are in charge of this club and do their utmost to make the boys feel at home. They are Miss Ernestine Tolbert of Greenville, S. C., a Paine College graduate, who is director of the club, and Miss Frances Ramsey, a Talladega graduate, assistant director.

NEXT WEEK . . .
Fort Dix, N. J.

* * *

A REMNANT of Southern-officer thinking is seen in the attempts to bar whites from Service Club Number Four, although Negroes are theoretically welcomed at all clubs. I protested this type of thinking with one officer who assured me it was solely for the "protection" of the Negroes from "trouble-makers."

I contended that that type of thinking was merely segregation in reverse and would eventually lead to the demand for service clubs for white only, and thus the old status quo would be resumed.

On the three nights I visited Club Number Four I found Negroes and whites enjoying the facilities of the club in complete harmony, playing pool, cards, checkers together, or merely sitting and chatting in complete amity.

It was also noticeable here that the two colored hostesses here are placed in the one club, in opposition to Rucker where the one colored hostess worked side by side with her white colleague.

* * *

IN THE OPERATION of the schools, however, absolutely no discrimination is noticeable. Recruits and officers, Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard and Air Corps personnel study at the nation's unique Provost Marshal's General School — the training ground for military police.

In the Replacement Training section of the school, I found the sole Negro officer attached to the base as an instructor, Second Lieut. Henry Wiggins of Princeville, Ark., a veteran of the European War, first in his officer candidate school class, and a platoon leader here at Gordon which contains only three Negroes, but a large number of whites who asked to be placed in Lieutenant Wiggins' platoon.

Wiggins, an intensely correct soldier and an extremely intelligent man, told me that he had run into some slight evidences of prejudices when he first arrived here, but that now he finds none at all. His superior officers had nothing but the highest praise for him.

The young lieutenant also told me that, at the beginning of his stay here, he had had difficulty in the use of the officers' club on the post, particularly on dance nights, but that those incidents had now ceased.

The same story was told me by an old friend of the days in the war in Italy, the highest ranking Negro officer now on the post, Major Henry T. Morgan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now a top ranking student in the advanced Provost Marshal's course, but formerly with the 758th Tank Battalion in Italy, and after the war, the military chief of practically all of Northwest Italy.

Major Morgan related that attempts had been made when he first arrived on the post to dissuade him from using the officers' club, and later to deny him reservations for an officers' dance. Anyone knowing Major Morgan would know the futility of attempting to deny him what he knows to be his rights, and the attempts soon ended.

* * *

BOTH MORGAN and Wiggins deplored the fact that the other officers on the base did not see fit to make use of the officers' club, feeling that too often we lose our rights and privileges by failing to make use of them or by isolating ourselves from the other group.

Besides Morgan and Wiggins, there are at least six other Negro officers at the PMGS school: Capt. Adrian H. Jones down from Fort Jay, N. Y.; 1st Lt. William R. Hawkins, 1st Lt. Lorenza Thomas, 2nd Lt. Alpheus Silver, 2nd Lt. Talmadge Moore, and 2nd Lt. Clarence Pearson, all of the 171st MP Battalion stationed at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

Actually, the only place where integration in camp operation breaks down is in the areas where civilian mores impinge upon the camp—and that is mainly when it comes down to camp dances. Time and again when a mixed outfit has sought to have a dance on the post, the Augusta civilian agencies which supply hostesses have refused to send out girls if Negroes are to be present.

This happened once to Lt. Wiggins' group with the result that nearly a hundred of the white personnel of his unit stayed away from the affair when their Negro friends were barred, and prior to the dance, a group of them gathered outside their company headquarters, chanting: "We want our money back!"

When Major Morgan's fellow officers were refused permission to have a dance in town if the major were to be present, the officers decided to hold their affair on the post where the Army, not the civilian, custom prevails.

Yet, at the colored GIs dance Saturday night at Club Number Four, I saw white GIs enjoying the fun, though not dancing. I was told that occasionally they did join in the dancing, and that on at least one occasion the roles had been reversed, with a white Augusta girl accepting the invitation of a Negro GI for a dance in one of the other clubs—all of which is as it should be, but remains daringly shocking to Southern minds.

The GIs I talked with were unanimous in their condemnation of Augusta as a "lousy" town for the Negro soldier. There is a Negro servicemen's center in the city, but it is apparently neither well-kept nor well-run. One soldier told me that the servicemen even had to pay at the dances given for them at the center.

* * *

THE BUSES which run from the camp to the city follow state law and insist on U. S. uniforms covering dark skins occupying the back seats. Many soldiers told me that often the buses will refuse to stop for Negro soldiers returning to the camp from an evening in town.

The beer joints in Augusta were described as "crummy" and Major Morgan complained that there wasn't a single Negro restaurant in the city where Negro soldiers could get a decent meal. Echoing the sentiments of the GIs in Camp Rucker, most of the soldiers I talked to declared that they avoided going in to town as much as possible.

I talked with two of the Wacs stationed on the post. In opposition to the WAFs I met at Maxwell Field, these two signal school students found no criticism with the camp operation, or with their treatment, offering gripes only at the city of Augusta. They were Pvt. Nellie Savage of New York City and Pvt. Bertha Whigham of Sacramento, Calif.

At Service Club Number Four, I was particularly impressed with chats with Pvt. James Carter of Indianola, Miss., Cpl. George Shuemate, of Brooklyn, in the radio operator's school; Pvt. Henry W. Jones, of the Bronx, in the Message Center School; Pvt. George W. Brown of Boston, Mass.; and Pvt. Kellogg Morton of Blytheville, Ark., and LeMoyne College, who serves as an instructor with the Signal Corps.

A fine example of the integration of the armed services at the camp was one group I met composed of: Coast Guardsman Clem Boyer of Cleveland, Ohio; Air Corpsman Pfc. James Miles of Gaithersburg, Md., and Army Cpl. Howard Johnson of Cincinnati. I asked the group whether they had any gripes about the camp and received only one: there is only one barber to service the Negroes in the camp.

Among the non-commissioned officers in the Fortieth Signal Construction Battalion are: M/Sgt. Harold Manafee of Crockett, Texas; M/Sgt. Charles Weeks of Indianapolis; T/Sgt. James E. Washington of Richmond, Va.; 1st Sgt. Emmett Dudley of Cincinnati; M/Sgt. Elijah Nelson of Alexandria, La.; and M/Sgt. Richard Jordan of Nashville, Tenn.

In the Signal Training School were: Air Corps Pfc. Charles Culbreath of Dayton, Ohio, Cpl. William Coleman of Albany, Ga., Pfc. Conyard Birch of Atcheson, Kansas, and Pvt. Wilfred Griffin of Huntsville, Mo.

* * *

THE STORY on Gordon should not end without the report that the camp authorities state that relations of the camp with the city of Augusta have been perfect, that, although the Southern pattern does exist there with its State-authorized jim crow, the Negro professional people which include the businessmen of the Pilgrim Life Insurance Company, the faculty of Paine College, etc., have shown every desire to work with the camp for good relations.

The camp authorities state that there is one excellent Negro night club and one fine colored theater in the city. Neither of these were mentioned to me by the Negro servicemen to whom I talked.

The camp authorities also state that in the past two and a half years, there has been no racial incident in Augusta involving Negro soldiers. Negro servicemen painted a less rosy picture.

* * *

ONE FINAL ANECDOTE to close this story of Gordon:

Each night, following retreat, the strains of "Dixie" float over the base from the camp public address system.

One good Yankee soldier, tired of hearing this Rebel anthem every night, substituted for the "Dixie" record, one memorable evening, a record of the song that stirs up the fighting blood of any good Confederate soul, "Marching Thru Georgia." The Yankee escaped but, I am sorry to report, the record was smashed to smithereens and the strains of "Dixie" still float serenely out over this part of Talmadgeland at the end of the soldier's working day.

Collins George Reports:

Our Marines Get Raw Deal In N. C. Camp

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This Is the Eighth in a Series of Several Articles)

CAMP LeJEUNE, N. C.—The U. S. Marines have "come a long way" from their rigidly segregated policy of a few years ago but, as any Negro leatherneck at Camp LeJeune, N. C., will tell you, "brother, they've still got a long way to go!"

Mr. George

Let me state at the outset that I had far too short a time at LeJeune to give a thoroughly detailed report on the instances where integration fails here, but I had long conversations with many of the men whose dissatisfaction was evident and whose gripes are the same as those which I have found in other camps where "surface" integration is practiced but in which a deep core of old-fashioned segregation still festers.

And on the surface integration does exist at LeJeune. I visited on the two nights I spent there the main non commissioned officers' club finer by far than most of the officers' clubs I have visited on other posts—and one of the service clubs, a very large and completely adequate institution known to the men by the unlovely name of the "slop chute."

In these spots a Marine is a Marine . . . there is no distinction because of color, and Marines of every hue make use of them. They "buddy-buddy" together and carry on their eternal gripe sessions together. The same goes for the theatres, the post exchanges and the barber shops.

(Different from many of the Army camps, LeJeune hires a great number of Negro civilian barbers who are skilled enough in their profession to cut anyone's hair. In other camps, the white civilian barbers profess ignorance of the mysteries of tending to colored tresses.)

While that sort of integration is a fine thing, it is by far not enough. The men still want to be Marines, not Negro Marines, and, in spite of protestations to the contrary by Marine authorities, the fact is that race does play a part in the ability of a man to choose where he will wish to serve in the Marines.

I was told that, on the immense reservation, separate beaches are designated for white and colored Marines for their relaxation in the summer. The Negro Marines are waiting to see if the same type of segregation is enforced this summer. Here is the only instance in which I heard gripes concerning the recreational faciliites of the camp.

NEXT WEEK . . .

U. S. Submarine Base
New London, Conn.

* * *

THERE ARE integrated units at LeJeune, and from my short observation they seem to work well. There are a number of Negro Marines in highly responsible and thoroughly positions at LeJeune. There is more than one outfit in which real integration takes place, where the men in the outfits do their work, spend their leisure hours and are quartered together, with no thought of race.

Prominent among the group is M/Sgt. Bedford Kincey, a veteran in his tenth year in the Marines, who heads the IBM section and who has seen the Marines develop from the old segregated outfit to the type of service it now is . . . a service which has stuck its toe in the cold waters of integration, but has not yet had the courage to take the whole dip.

There are also still at LeJeune "all-Negro" outfits. I have heard explanation after explanation from camp authorities for the existence of these segregated units and none of them make any sense to me. They are thus not worth the time it would take to retell them.

Where all-colored outfits are found, regardless of the branch of service, the dissatisfactions that always accompany segregation will be found. LeJeune is no exception to that rule, and, while I was in the Second Combat Service Group, where a great number of Negro troops are concentrated, I heard the same type of gripes and dissatisfaction that I have heard in every other camp where all-colored units still exist.

At LeJeune I must have heard a hundred different apologies for the fact that the Marine stewards complement is almost wholly Negro, all of them logical, but all of them apologies. Yet the most nearly sensible answer came—not from the brass—but from a white master sergeant who accompanied me on much of my tour of the camp.

The sergeant broke into one of the rationalizations of the steward subject saying: "I served on recruiting duty when the only way a Negro could get into the Marines was to enlist as a steward. That was less than two years ago."

That was refreshing and unusual candor . . . and the truth.

AFTER SPENDING the morning in the Second Combat Service Group area where so many of the Negro Marines are assigned, I asked my escort to let me see some of the Negro troops serving in the line companies, the rifle companies, the combat guys who are the storied Marines who storm the beaches.

To the complete surprise of the escort, we learned that not a single Negro Marine is a member of an actual rifle company in the Second Marine Division, whose home is Camp LeJeune, N. C.

I got a rationalization for that, too. "If a colored Marine, finishing boot camp at Parris Island, S. C., expresses a desire to go into the infantry companies," I was told, "he is sent to the replacement training center in San Diego."

"Not so," one of the colored Marines told me. "Sure, when you finish boot camp, you are given two choices as to the branch of the service you'd like to go in. I put down infantry or communications. I was assigned to a truck company."

I was also very much interested in the fact that a complete racial breakdown of every part of the camp was available to me in a matter of minutes. It was done as a matter of courtesy to me, but it told me mainly that on a Marine's record, racial designation is still kept. "Negroid" appears on the front of every colored Marine's service record book.

This contrasts sharply with what I found at the Norfolk Naval Base where such a breakdown is impossible because (I was told) race is not kept as a part of the Navy's personnel records.

It is also strange statistics that indicate some fault with the method of integration when less than 5 per cent of the enlisted population of the camp find themselves concentrated only in certain specific outfits.

* * *

I WISH my time in the camp had been long enough to list by outfits those in which Negroes are integrated, and those which are all-colored or all-white, but, from what I have seen, true integration of the full Negro complement is still the exception rather than the rule at LeJeune.

Other than the business of superficial intergration at LeJeune, two real issues confronted me at this exquisitely beautiful post. One is the matter of Negro officers and the other is the matter of housing for the families of the Negro non-coms and enlisted personnel.

The officer training camp for the Marines is the Quantico, Va., camp. My visit to LeJeune was suggested in higher echelons of the Marines as a substitute for a visit to Quantico. "There are more Negroes at LeJeune," is the reason relayed to me.

I think, and I shall endeavor to become certain about the matter, that the reason given above is true . . . not only are there more Negro Marines at LeJune, but I have grave doubts whether there are any Negroes in training at Quantico to become Marine officers.

I ran into several Negroes at LeJeune who were either qualified to go to the Marine OCS or deserve at least the position of warrant officer.

Here the Marines outdo even the Navy, whose position on Negro officers is very bad. In the Marines, Negro officers are almost unthinkable. The camp was full of the story of the one Negro officer in the Marines who made a first lieutenancy only to to resign it because of the continual and terrific pressure he was placed under . . . and any Marine is used to pressure as a matter of course.

But Marine after colored Marine asked me, "When will I see a colored Marine officer?" and "Why can't this fellow or that fellow who has all the qualifications get his application for OCS approved?"

The answer to that question will be one small statistic . . . which I shall attempt to have for a later article. It is . . . "How many Negro students are now in the officer candidate school at Quantico, Va.? How many have there been? Are Negroes accepted and given equal treatment at the Quantico OCS School?"

* * *

IN THE matter of housing of the families of Negro personnel on the base, I found the ugliest and most shocking type of both segregation and discrimination.

Right opposite the main gate of LeJeune—a symphony of col-

or with the azaleas in riotous bloom—is a Federal housing project for the military personnel of the camp and for some of the civilian personnel working at the base. It is named Midway Park.

The main section of the camp consists of lovely homes, some single, some duplex or row houses for the officers and staff non-coms of LeJeune. A little further along are smaller row houses designed specifically for the enlisted Marine below the grade of staff non-com. Higher non-coms may live in this type of housing (and any type is scarce) if they specify in writing that they are willing to accept lesser housing than their grade demands.

There is a shopping center for Midway Park which includes a restaurant and a theatre.

And hidden away, a half-mile further down a road, only recently given a hard surface, is Piney Green, the "across the tracks" section of Midway Park, for Negroes only . . . off limits even to white personnel.

Here all the housing is equivalent to the lowest type of housing for the whites. And here a master sergeant must accept without question housing which would be offered to no one higher than a corporal or a private first class if he were white .

No attempt is made to beautify the grounds of Piney Green. It is the jim-crow section. If the residents ask why their grounds are not landscaped as the grounds are in white Midway Park, they are told that they are perfectly free to spend their own money.

* * *

I WAS not able to establish where the blame lies for this blatant bit of racial rottenness. The camp is not strictly on the Federal reservation proper, but it is a Federal housing project and it is almost exclusively for military personnel . . . and as such should not have to conform to the strict Southern pattern.

Not only is the Piney Grove section strictly jim crow and declared "off-limits" to the white Marines, but the shopping center operates on a jim-crow basis.

The theatres on the base make no discrimination, but in the Federal military project at the gates of the base a Negro may not even enter the movie he cannot be served in the restaurant, and his children must attend separate schools.

The Marine commander at Quantico, Va., who opened the schools on his base for the Marine children—regardless of what skin tint the Marine has—looms more and more in my mind as an exceptionally courageous man, the more I see of the equivocating, temporizing, appeasing tactics elsewhere.

As to the surrounding area of LeJeune, there is little to say. The only settlement near the camp is a place named Jacksonville. You can spit from one end of Jacksonville to the other if there is a halfway decent wind. And about the only thing any Marine GI could possibly want to do there is spit.

We live, of course, across the tracks in Jacksonville, and with rare solicitude for the health of the white Marines, the Corps has declared Jacksonville "across the tracks" off limits for white personnel only. It should be declared off the map.

* * *

JUST LIKE anywhere else in the South, the uniform of the United States Armed Forces is spit upon, reviled and despised in the civilian areas around LeJeune . . . according to the melanin (pigment or coloring, to you) in the skin of the man who wears the uniform. And nowhere else in the world would the self-consciously proud Marines permit that to happen without a fight, except in the areas adjacent to its own parade grounds in the South.

For fun, for women, for relaxation, the Marine at LeJeune must travel at least fifty miles to Wilmington, and then he's next to nowhere. And if he's colored, the nearest place where a Marine may consider himself half a man is the nation's capital, nearly 300 miles away . . . and his uniform still doesn't cover his color when he gets there.

As in every military installation I have visited, mention should be made of the wonderful men in uniform whose frank speech and candid opinions have enabled me to get picture of both sides of the camp.

At LeJeune, these would include Sergeant Kincey, whom I mentioned before, one of the most capable men I have met in my travels, one of the most respected, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude for a wonderful brand of hospitality.

There was also Sgt. Ulis Shelton of Richmond, Va., a graduate of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and with a master's degree from Indiana University, recalled to the service from teaching in the Richmond public schools.

M/Sgt. Freddie Caldwell, working in an integrated position as a watch repairman and an expert on telescopic sights; Corp. James Waters of Philadelphia, a typewriter repairman; Pfc. Herman Dixon of Teaneck, N. J., leader in his Supply School Class.

Corp. Richard C. Archey, who accompanied me on my official tour of the base, a college man from Newcastle, Ind.; M/Sgt. Charles J. Anderson of West Medford, Mass., in command of an all-colored truck company who deserves a warrant officership, if anyone does; Corp. Freddie Simpson, ex-boxer and TV and stage star from New York City, who, with his younger brother, Sgt. Paul Simpson, is in the Special Service troops of the Second Combat Service Group.

Pfc. Aubrey de Souza, the only Negro student I found in the Motor School on the base; T/Sgt. Ollice Truss of East St. Louis, Ill., an instructor in the Stewards School; Pfc. Eddie Hansberry of St. Petersburg, Fla., whom I found working on the repair of a Long Tom.

S/Sgt. George Kidd of Monroe La., an extremely intelligent veteran of seven years' service in the Marines; Corp. Archie Johnson of Norfolk, Va., a clerk in the "Negroid" Second Combat Service Group, and Pfc. John L. Stewart of Richmond, Va., a Union graduate and officer candidate material if ever there was.

Special mention should be made of one of the star athletes of LeJeune, Pfc. James L. Smith, of Jamaica, L. I., the high-scorer for the camp basketball team and one of the most intelligent and alert military men I have met, and Pfc. Murray Bullock of Port Henry, N. Y., another basketball star and an equally fine specimen of Marine manhood.

Army- (Discrimination)

CAMP RUCKER
Series of articles by-COLLINS GEORGE

GI Riot Report Smear Attempt

By COLLINS GEORGE

CAMP RUCKER, Ala.—The nation was stirred a couple of weeks ago by a United Press story, picked up from the Dothan (Ala.) Eagle of a fight of near-riot proportions between whites and Negroes at a beer tavern at Camp Rucker, Ala.

I have talked with the enlisted men on the base who knew first hand of the incident; I have talked with Capt. R. E. McHugh, the camp public information officer, who gave out the first routine dispatch of the incident which the Dothan Eagle completely distorted; I have talked with the camp commandant, Brigadier General Luplow, who thoroughly investigated the incident and considered it closed with satisfaction to all before the Southern press distortions were picked up by the national wires.

FACTS BELIE REPORTS

Here are the facts as I found them. Two beer taverns, open to all personnel of the camp, were in operation. The smaller one was in the area in which most Negro troops were stationed, but was open to all men.

Somehow, word got around that Negroes could not be served in the larger one (which, I have been told repeatedly was not the case). A group of men got incensed and went to the larger one to express their resentment with force.

A fight took place which was brief and furious and was over almost before the MPs got there with possibly five soldiers hurt. No arrests were made. To avoid even the appearance of discrimination, the smaller tavern was closed, assurance given that all soldiers would get their beer at the larger tavern, and colored and white special police placed in the tavern and PXs to assure order and equal treatment.

PAPER DISTORTS

The Dothan Eagle at first printed a routine squib on the ruckus, then reprinted it a few days later in its distorted form which mentioned falsely the use of tear gas, great numbers of men involved, etc., and played the story on its front page, significantly and deliberately beside another story to the effect that "The Alabama Legislature wishes to end non-segregation at Camp Rucker."

It is equally a fact that the residents of the small towns surrounding Rucker vigorously disapprove of the integrated policies of the camp. Rucker is established—not on federally owned ground, but on ground leased by the Government from the State of Alabama. It is thus subject to the operation of some of the state's laws.

Add those facts together, and one can see the purpose behind the press distortion of the beer tavern incident.

I found no race tension in the camp; I found no Negro GI who quarrelled with the racial operation of the camp, nor any who could tell me they had ever been denied any of the services of the camp.

In a group of 33,000 men, fusses and fights are certain to occur—between groups and within groups. The beer tavern incident was a minor such incident and its distortion was a deliberate effort to embarrass an eminently sane and humane camp command.

Collins George Reports on Army:

Camp Rucker Fine Surroundings Bad

By COLLINS GEORGE

(This is the first in a series of several articles.)

CAMP RUCKER, Ala.—The story of Camp Rucker, deep in the heart of the wiregrass area of southern Alabama, is really three separate stories—the first is a heart-warming one of the "new" Army, the Army that is out to make soldiers out of men, not Negro soldiers or white soldiers, but American soldiers.

Although Camp Rucker is the first installation visited in this current series, I can imagine no Army installation where integration of all men equally into the Army program has been undertaken more thoroughly and with more wisdom and humanity than at Rucker.

Collins George

The second story at Rucker is the story of the old Army, the Army of the Second World War which saw fit to enroll in entirely separate groups its Negro enlisted men, and then to place all-white officers over them. There are such groups at Rucker.

The third story is the story of the old South which still fights the Civil War, from which a United States uniform gets no respect if its wearer has a dark skin, and which resents not only the Negro soldier at Rucker, but also the white Northerners who came to Rucker with Negroes integrated into their personnel, and which is also disturbed by the policies at Rucker which notice no difference between men.

NEXT WEEK—Segregation Exists at Maxwell Field Air Base in Montgomery, Ala.

Camp Rucker itself is a sprawling military reservation leased from the State of Alabama. Some 33,000 men are currently on the post, with approximately 2,500 of them Negroes.

The post complement, which has charge of running the installation, is a completely integrated unit with about 30 per cent of its personnel Negro. Work in this group is meted out according to the ability of the soldier. The men work together, train together, eat together, play together, have no separate sleeping quarters. Nor is there discrimination in rank, with Negroes occupying all non-com brackets.

This group is responsible for the running of the camp, its maintenance. They are in charge of the recreational facilities of the camp, including two huge, beautifully appointed service clubs for the lower enlisted personnel, the theatres, a magnificent field house, a non-coms' club, snack bars, beer taverns.

No Bias Here

Every facility on the base, educational, recreational, or military, is open to all personnel on the base in a manner which outstrips that of any city I know in America. There is just no discrimination on the base in the use of any of the base services.

As both Brig. Gen. Walter D. Luplow, base commander, and Col. Henry P. Gant, deputy commander, stated: "With 33,000 men here, it is inevitable that we have some clashes. We consider them family fights, seek out the cause, and straighten them out."

Besides the base complement, I was particularly impressed by the cook's school run on the base for Army and Air Force men. The men are of both races, and like the base complement, they study, work, eat and sleep together. At least three of its colored graduates have recently been sent letters asking them back to the base to serve as instructors in the school.

Two Negro Officers

Equally impressive is the base hospital, as complex a labyrinth almost as the Pentagon Building. There is no race distinction in the treatment of its patients, either in services rendered or in assignment of beds. On the dental staff of the post are Captains William Pearson of Birmingham, Ala., and William T. Chapman of Brunswick, Ga., both Meharry graduates. These two along with a chaplain, First Lieut. Rufus L. Hill, a Baptist minister of LaGrange, Ga., are the only Negro officers on the post.

There are also Negro nurses at the hospital and I saw Sgt. George Smith of Bluefield, W. Va., who is serving as an X-ray technician at the hospital.

In spite of the above, the only blantant bit of discrimination I discovered at the camp was at the hospital where, in spite of the example set by both the camp and the hospital command, the Red Cross sees fit to set up separate recreation periods for Negro and white patients. This cannot be blamed on the camp command, but is typical of the lag in thinking which has always characterized the Red Cross.

Real Democracy

The Forty-seventh Division, which was formed from a cadre of the Minnesota National Guard, opened its doors to all citizens approximately two years ago by order of Minnesota's Governor Youngdahl. Several Negroes enlisted, but many also dropped out. At least six stayed, and the outfit is proud of them. They are scattered into many different outfits and no thought is taken of them as Negroes. They are members of the "Viking" Division, that's all.

I met Pfc. Sylvester Davis of St. Paul, Minn., one of the Negro members of the division. He told me how proud he was to be with the outfit, what excellent treatment he received, and how he liked the camp. He said, however, he never left the camp to go to any of the surrounding cities, but more of that later. Davis' commanding officer said of him that he only wished that all the men of his platoon were of Davis' calibre.

Let me end this first part of the story with the statement, once again, that Rucker, insofar as the facilities of the camp are concerned, insofar as the running of the camp schools is concerned, of the running of the hospital, insofar as the Forty-seventh Division is concerned and insofar as the makeup and use of the camp complement is concerned seemed to me about tous insofar as military integration can be brought about, and all of it has been done with a minimum of fanfare and hullabaloo.

Second Story

The second story shows the inconsistency of Army thinking. It sets up a camp, runs it under as near ideal condiitons as possible, then, in setting up the units to be trained in the camp and to serve in the larger Army, it reverts to its old thinking. It recruits men, selects them according to the color of their skin, places its Negroes in separate units, and then sets white officers over them.

I visited at least two of these outfits, the Forty-first Signal Construction Battalion and the 293rd Engineer Construction Battalion. Both of these outfits were undergoing a thorough and valuable training for important work. In both the morale of the men seemed high, with that in the Forty-first perhaps a shade better. I visited their messes (the food seemed very good) and their barracks (naturally in spick and span military order) and talked with the men (who seemed pleased with the camp, displeased with the surrounding area and who really wanted what every GI wants—to go home).

The officers in both outfits seemed sympathetic and sincerely interested in the men and their training, once again with the officers of the Forty-first probably identifying themselves in the problem of their men a shade better (this statement necessarily based on sketchy and incomplete observation).

Incongruity—From Top

But the incongruity of the matter seemed to me in the length to which Camp Rucker command has gone to see that there is unsegregated use of its facilities, while the Army itself on some echelon high above that of the camp command still sees fit to segregate its most important asset—its manpower.

Captain Chapman, the dental surgeon I mention, had two significant comments to make on life at the camp. The first was a request: "Send us down here some more Negro officers. Pearson and I are lonely." His second was even more significant: "Integration is fine and I never thought I'd see in the Army a camp like Rucker, but then again I wish it wasn't in an area where 'disintegration' starts right outside the gate."

He need'nt have said "outside the gate," for the buses to the surrounding Alabama towns, in which a dark man wearing an American uniform must, by law, sit in the rear, run right through the camp.

There are two small towns of about 5,000 population within ten miles of the camp—Ozark and Enterprise, one slightly larger and slightly further away, Troy, and a city of about 25,000 which is twenty-five miles away, Dothan.

Nothing to Offer

All of these on the surface are pretty Southern towns, with wide lawns and exquisite gardens in front of gracious mansions. But like any other Southern town, behind these gardened mansions are the unpainted shacks on unpaved streets that harbour the misery and squalor of the Negro life of the town. Not in Troy, nor Enterprise, nor in Ozark is there any decent place where a man from camp may go, if he is a Negro. I saw the little Ozark movie house with its jim-crow entrance.

Dothan, a little larger, has one or two beer taverns and an Elks Club, which sells beer and which most of the men consider the only decent place in the town.

All of these towns have servicemen's centers in them—but not for servicemen of our color. All of them have the deepest-dyed of Southern customs and traditions, chieftest of them seeming to be that the Negro, no matter what uniform he wears, has no rights or feelings a Southern white man need respect.

Pvt. James Bolton of Kansas City; Pvt. Eugene Huff of Milwaukee; Pvt. George Moore of Detroit, with all of whom I talked, were in agreement. All of them had been off the camp, and unanimously they said, "We see no reason to go off the post."

Rotten Treatment

Not all the men can be so determined. A man has to

leave the post occasionally to seek a woman or just to plain get drunk. And when he leaves Rucker he'll run into just about as rotten Southern treatment as can be found in the South.

There has been some complaint that white MPs from Rucker stationed in the surrounding towns have copied the tactics of the white Southern police. I was not able to investigate this thoroughly.

One story I ran into consistently was that white MPs, in raiding a joint in Troy were unnecessarily rough with some Negro enlisted men of the Forty-first Signal Engineers, but that when the report reached the proper command, the MPs were called in and given proper instructions in their duties. If so, it is typical of the humanity of the command at Rucker.

Yet another story of the need for protection for the American uniform in the South was given me by Air Force Pvt. Myers Contee of Washington, D. C., who came with nineteen of his white comrades to Rucker for the Cook School from Lackland Air Base, Texas. Riding first class to Birmingham with his friends, he suffered no insults.

Then the Insult

But when the group was forced to change to a day coach at Birmingham (the only Southern town in which I have seen a colored waiting room in an airport), Contee was told that, in spite of the uniform he was wearing and in spite of the fact that he was traveling on Government orders, he had to ride in the jim-crow coach.

He was told that he could not even visit in the next coach with his companions, but they, if they wished, might come to see him. Net result: his eighteen white co-corpsmen rode into camp in the jim-crow car with him.

Two Stand-Outs

No story on Rucker would be complete without mention of two prominent Negro athletes who are looked up to and admired in the camp. They are Sammy Gee, Detroit's fine ex-Miller High athlete who used to star on Coach Will Robinson's championship Miller fives and went on, first to the Brooklyn Dodgers' farm team in Three Rivers, Quebec, and Olean. N. Y., and then to the world-famous Harlem Globetrotters.

A team from the 293rd Engineers, captained by Gee, went to the Camp Rucker tournament finals, only to lose the championship last Wednesday night when Gee went out of the game on fouls.

The other star athlete is Pvt. Jerome Biffle, a graduate of the University of Denver who captained that school's track team and who was named high among the track stars in the nation of 1950 by Track and Field magazine.

An excellent all-'round track man, Biffle's broad jump record is second only to that of Jesse Owens, which he has missed by fractions of an inch.

Police mistreat Negro troops, claim

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 7—(AP)—Unwarranted mistreatment of Negro soldiers by some law enforcement officers is hampering the combat training program at Camp Stewart, an Army general said yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Clare H. Armstrong, Camp Stewart commanding general, said in an interview some law officers arrest and browbeat Negro soldiers when it is "entirely unwarranted."

"The treatment these men are receiving at the hands of a few is interrupting the program," he added.

Gen. MacArthur Not Jim Crow Policies

Says Loophole in Truman Executive Order Left Army Free to Segregate

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Depite charges of racial prejudice levelled at him by his critics, General Douglas MacArthur, addressing a joint meeting of the Senate and House last Thursday, showed deep and sympathetic understanding of the colored peoples of the Far East.

With respect to charges of racial segregation in MacArthur's Far Eastern Command, most critics erroneously assume that the abolition of segregation in the armed services has been ordered. There is on such order director.

Army policy as dictated by the Congress required the organization of two colored regiments of infantry and two of cavalry from shortly after the Civil War until the Battle of the Bulge during World War II. It is fair to assume that Congress acted to insure the inclusion of colored troops in the Army and that these four regiments represented the minimum number of colored units

Loophole in Truman Order

President Truman issued an executive order on July 26, 1948 calling for equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services. This executive order was susceptible of two interpretations (1) permitting segregation and (2) abolishing segregation

The Navy and the Air Force abolished segregation but the Army did not, simply opening military occupational specialties to qualified enlisted personnel without regard to race or color and putting its career guidance program on an equal merit basis.

From this review of Army policy, it appears that the failure to eliminate racial segregation in the Army, not only in the Far East but in Europe and the continental United States as well, was due to the lack of any clear-cut order from either the President or the Army Chief of Staff that it should be done.

But the fact is there is more integration in the Army in the Far East Command than in any other command—in either the United States or Germany.

It is impossible to tell whether any man reported killed, wounded or missing in action is colored or white by his unit designation. Colored and white men are fighting shoulder to shoulder in Korea in virtually every unit over there.

"Mac Due Some Credit"

All of the credit for this is not due to MacArthur. Some of these units were sent over with colored battalions attached to a regiment in a division. In other cases replacements have been sent to units without regard to whether such units were carried on Army records as white or colored.

But since an Army commander is responsible for everything which happens in his command, MacArthur certainly is entitled to some of the credit for the integration which has occurred in the Far East.

Moreover, the proportion of colored troops in the Far East at the time fighting broke out in Korea was higher than in any other command. As of July 27, 1950, the strength of the Army in the Far East Command was given as 123,500.

There were four divisions there —the First Cavalry (Infantry) Division, the Seventh Infantry Division, the 24th Infantry Division and the 25th Infantry Division, which includes the 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Battalion, the 36th Medical Collection Company and the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Cites "Island-Hopping" Drive

The 24th Infantry Regiment had fought under General Douglas MacArthur in his island-hopping campaign to retake the Pacific area from the Japanese. It sailed in April, 1942, from the States to the New Hebrides to become the first colored combat troops in the Pacific Theater.

They fought their way up through the Solomons, the Russell, the Marianas and were on Okinawa when the war ended. The green

creased Japaness surrender launded on Okinawa with its peace emissaries was guarded by men of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

The firt unit of the regiment to join the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division in Japan in Oct., 1946, was the third battalion and the main body came up from Ie Shima in Feb., 1947.

The 24th Infantry Regiment had a zone of responsibility in the occupation of Japan which included four prefectures covering 8,273 square miles and a population of 6,500,000. Routine occupational duties consisted of maintaining surveillance in the zone of responsibility and acting as security guard for Kobe Base, the supply point for southern Japan

The regiment received high commendations in 1948 for the maintenance of order in Kobe during the Korean riots in April 1949, Japan's only limited emergency. It also was praised for relief work and assistance during the Fukui earthquake disaster in June, 1948.

'Not Jumping For Confederate Army, GIs Say

Courier Sat. 9-15-51

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — "We're not jumping for the Confederate Army!"

With those defiant words, the Courier has been informed by reliable sources, Negro paratroopers attached to the Eighty-second Airborne Division stationed here refused recently to jump from a United States plane flying the Confederate flag on its nose during joint Army-Air Force field maneuver "Exercise Southern Pine."

Boomeranging back into the spotlight only one week after Negro newspapers all over the country had carried stories and pictures of Negro American troops taking part in the big "Exercise Southern Pine" maneuver, came stories that U. S. Army vehicles returning in convoys from "Exercise Southern Pine" also displayed the Confederate flag profusely.

In fact, one Midwestern convoy reportedly had more than half its vehicles flying Confederate flags. Every other vehicle was so marked, it was reported.

Whether the U. S. Army has permitted the flag of the United States to take a back seat to the flag of the Confederates who fought to keep Negroes enslaved in open rebellion against the United States is now the question in these parts, not only because the Confederate flag has been placed on U. S. military aircraft, but because of certain other similar incidents.

The group of Negro paratroopers who refused to jump from the plane flying the Confederate flag said that they would not jump until the rebel flag was removed from the plane, the Courier was told. At press time, the Courier was unable to learn what action, if any, would be lodged against the Negro troops. A veil of silence hung over this huge Army post—once the largest in the nation.

It is known that there is only one airborne division at Fort Bragg, the Eighty-second, to which is assigned the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment manned in the main by Negro personnel.

"Exercise Southern Pine" began Aug. 27 and has been called the largest joint military training operation since World War II. Mass parachute jumps and other demonstrations by the paratroopers were highlights of the field exercise and had brought much praise to the Negro troops for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the maneuver.

This latest turn leaves a nasty taste in the mouths of all Negroes who resent bitterly the idea of having the flag of the Confederacy flaunted in the faces of American soldiers who have never done anything so despicable as to flaunt the flag of their country—the Stars and Stripes.

Whether U. S. Defense Department officials will take steps against those responsible for this malicious insult to the flag of the United States remains to be seen. But, Negroes throughout America will be wondering—until something is done—whether this country will operate its armed forces under the United States flag or the Confederate.

CONFEDERATE FLAGS!

• •

There is a rash of flags of the Confederacy sweeping the country. It is the most astonishing story of the year!

Next week . . . The Courier's Alex Rivera Jr. will expose the entire plot, giving places and dates, together with background material in a story which should have far-reaching effects.

• •

DON'T FAIL TO READ IT!

American Veterans Committee Continues To Fight Segregation

Houston, Texas Informer

P. 3

WASHINGTON D. C. — The American Veterans Committee is continuing its fight against race discrimination and segregation -- not only in the armed services but elsewhere.

For example, it recently protested against the Army's failure to end segregation and filed a brief in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as a friend of the court, in the Thompson Restaurant case, aimed at stopping restaurants from refusing service to "well-behaved and respectable persons" under an 1872 Civil Rights Act which has lain dormant for more than half a century.

Sat. 12-8-51

Michael Straight AVC national chairman, told the Army that AVC thinks "time has run out" in its failure to carry out President Truman's executive order calling for "equality of treatment and opportunity" for all persons in the armed forces.

In a letter to Lieut. General A. C. McAuliffe, Assistant Army Chief of Staff, Straight straight pointed out that Mr. Truman had issued the order July 26, 1948, and that "more than three years later, we learn from you that the matter is still under study."

Straight noted that Mr. Truman had instructed the armed forces to carry out the order "as rapidly as possible."

Straight's strongly-worded letter to General McAuliffe was in reply to a letter written by the Assistant Chief of Staff after AVC's National Planning Committee in September had congratulated the Army for ending segregation in the Far East Command and urged the Army to end segregation promptly in organized units in the United States and Europe.

General McAuliffe told Straight that "integration in areas other than the Far East Command, particularly in the United States, will present problems of greater magnitude and variety than those encountered in Korea and Japan."

Further steps, he said, "will depend upon the evaluation of completed findings of the present studies."

Commenting further on Mr. Turman's executive order, Straight told General McAuliffe:

"We assume that when the President issued his order he meant it to be an order. We cannot understand why the Army, unlike the Air Force and the Navy, has so far failed to carry this order out. Nor can we understand how you can take the position that it will be carried out only if your study indicates that it should be obeyed."

"That," Straight told General McAuliffe, "is not the way we were taught to obey orders in the armed forces."

Rebutting General McAuliffe's contention that there are special problems in the United States and Europe not encountered in Korea and Japan, Straight said:

"First, that the patter of non-segregation over most of the United States is as deep and should be far more important in determining the attitudes of the military than the dying pattern of segregation in sixteen southern states.

"Third, that it is a mockery of democracy that colored and white soldiers who are fighting together in Korea should be kept apart at home.

"These arguments are so vital and compelling," Straight said, that it is "superfluous and unnecessary to point out the waste and loss of morale caused by segregation."

New powders capablers capable of controlling Korean body lice which have resisted DDT are now being used in Korea.

The powders were developed by the Army Medical Service and the Army Quarter-master Corps in cooperation with the Agriculture Department.

Use of the new louse powder in- has been tested and declared safe for human use by the Army Environmental Health Laboratory at Edgewood, Maryland.

sures the continued freedom of United Nations forces from louse-borne epidemic typhus which could be introduced by infested North Korean and Chinese Communist prisoners of war.

The new powder is highly effective against the Korean louse and

KOREAN COURTS MARTIAL LAID TO ARMY SEGREGATION POLICY

Marshall Claims MacArthur Kept Lily-White Staff

Thundering from "the threshold of victory," Thurgood Marshall told the Youth Division of the NAACP that "we can finish this fight (against segregation) not tomorrow, but today!" Marshall addressed the largest audience of NAACP delegates and Atlanta residents in the third evening Mass Meeting at Atlanta's Municipal Auditorium.

Sharing the speaking honors with Marshall on the special Youth program were Walter Carrington, president of the NAACP Harvard Chapter, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Albin Krebs, of Pascagoula, Mississippi, who, as editor of the University of Mississippi, weekly paper, wrote a highly controversial editorial favoring the admission of Negroes to the university.

The program opened with an organ recital followed by the East Point High School Chorus under the direction of Miss Geraldine Moore. Rev. Harrison McMains delivered the invocation and Rev. S. L. Greene, the benediction. Presiding was David H. Simms, a youth of Richmond, Virginia.

THURGOOD MARSHALL'S SPEECH

Coming at the end of the program, Mr. Marshall's speech was delivered with the brilliance and fire expected of the Special Counsel of the NAACP who has successfully prosecuted many cases in the cause of civil rights.

Speaking of the youth of the N. A. A. C. P. and the nation, he said, "we older people fail to recognize the time when the younger generation becomes the present generation."

He defined youth's immediate problems as being in the area military service and education. Discussing the military picture, he stated: "they (the youth) are faced with the problem of being compelled to take intensive training go overseas, fight and die in a jim-crow army in which many of the commanding officers are more determined to maintain segregation and discrimination than to defeat our common enemy."

In reviewing military segregation in the area with which he was most familiar — the Far East Command.

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Mr. Marshall reviewed the intensive study he made of conditions and courts martial during the Korean conflict.

Citing the inequities of the Far East Command military justice, he drew comparisons between sentences meted out to Negro and white soldiers for the same offenses, during the same conditions, by the same courts martial personnel.

His data was gotten from talks with officers, enlisted men and from the courts martial records. Stating his implicit faith in the accounts the men gave him, Mr. Marshall stated: "Any regiment which has suffered 80 per cent casualties (referring to the 24th Infantry, I believe the surviving members." Men who are imminently likely, he said, to be killed or wounded "are not prone to lie."

He traced the responsibility for the inequities of military justice through the pattern of segregation up to the man responsible for maintaining that pattern, General Douglas MacArthur.

Although the general has repeatedly denied any part of a segregation policy, Marshall accused him of not only of not using his power as Supreme Commander but also of ignoring the presidential edict which called for the elimination of segregation.

He revealed that in MacArthur's staff, his honor guard and even "his" band, not one Negro was present. Referring to General MacArthur's "farewell" speech, Mr. Marshall opined that: "The reason we still have segregation in the army is because of too many generals in the army who do not "fade away" fast enough.

Specifically to the point of courts martial: "As long as we have racial segregation in the army, we will have the type of injustice of which these courts martial are typical."

Of education, he said that the politicians who advocate the continuance of segregation are "frantic ..... ranting and raving for public consumption but in private ..... admitting that segregation in education is doomed to failure."

Mr. Marshall highpointed the approved program of legal action for the coming year and added: "We (NAACP lawyers in a Tuesday meeting) also agreed to push our Georgia cases including the elementary and high school case in Atlanta and the one involving the University of Georgia."

The legal action blue-print which is set forth to eliminate all enforced racial segregation in the following order: (1) Public education, (2) Transportation with emphasis on local street cars and buses, (3) Health, housing and recreational facilities, (4) Public Gatherings and (5) All places of public accommodation.

"It is my sincere and deep conviction" he concluded "that we who have for so many years petitioned for redress, demanded our rights as citizens, and fought to enjoy the full blessings and privileges of this great democracy are today on the threshhold of victory."

"They (the Youth) want their American birthright Now! Now! — not tomorrow."

Albin Krebs, the young Mississippian who represents the "new generation" of white southerners, told how his conscience dictated a change of views regarding the race question.

"I decided," he said, 'that all Negroes, all white-skinned persons, all human beings, belong in a free society in which opportunity is unlimited and color skin is not that opportunity's sole qualifying factor."

Saying that legal pressure was "unfortunate," young Krebs flatly stated:

".....if legal pressure is what is needed, then legal pressure must be exerted in the fight for what is right. Any price we must pay for a better democracy is worth it."

Walter Carrington, who delivered the lead-off address, spoke for the youth of the NAACP organization. As one of that number, he said:

"As the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moves forward to do battle for the cause of civil rights, we who are young, ask that we be allowed to march beside you as full partners in this venture. We ask this because we realize that the day will come when we will be called upon to assume the burdens of leadership. We shall best be able to shoulder this burden if we have been trained for it in the days of our youth."

Reports Jim Crow Banned At Fort Dix

WASHINGTON — Segregation at the reception center at Fort Dix, N. J., has been abolished, James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, has informed Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to the NAACP official under date of February 13, Evans said that he had been informed that the New Jersey army post is now operating on an integrated basis. A single line now exists where two racially separate lines for inductees had been the practice. Likewise, the separate housing areas are being merged.

The NAACP has spearheaded the fight against Jim Crow at Fort Dix and throughout the armed services. It has repeatedly called upon the Department of the Army to eliminate all segregation and discrimination in line with the recommendations of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

THUMBS NOSE AT PRESIDENT:

Army Has Yet to Issue Order to Ban Jim Crow

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — President Turman, on July 26, 1948, issued an executive order declaring it "to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."

On April 20, 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson directed the Army, Navy and Air Force to examine their present personnel practices on equality of treatment and opportunity to "determine what forward steps can and should be made" and report to him by May 1, 1949.

On May 11, 1949, Secretary Johnson approved the policies of the Air Force, abolishing segregation.

Then on June 7, 1949, he approved the Navy's proposals, also providing for the abolition of segregation.

Army Sidesteps Issue

The Army's program for racial equality was not approved until Sept. 30, 1949, but none of the specific steps Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray proposed to take called for ending segregation in the Army.

At no time has the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of the Army or the Army Chief of Staff issued any order of directive calling for the abolition of segregation in the Army.

The Summary of Advances in the Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Army, which Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg has sent to members of Congress who protested against racial segregation in the Army, chiefly at Fort Dix, New Jersey, states:

Rosenberg Summary Quoted

"In January, 1947, the Army assigned an infantry regiment, a field artillery battalion, an engineer combat company and a medical collecting company, each comprised of Colored enlisted personnel, as organic elements of the 25 Infantry Division.

This was the first step toward integrating Colored units with larger white units. Unit integration has vastly increased and today Colored units are organic elements of the following larger white units."

The 25th Infantry Division was and is in the Far East Command. The colored units which were assigned to it were the 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Battalion, the 36th Medical Collecting Company and the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Therefore, the first integration of white and colored units in the post-war Army, according to the Defense Department, took place in the Far East Command under General MacArthur in 1947, which was even before President Truman had issued his executive order.

Fort Bragg Has a Harlem All Its Own

Discrimination Practiced All Over Army Post

FORT BRAGG, N. C. May 30 — Colored soldiers at Fort Bragg, N. C., are being denied the opportunity to serve in mixed combat units, and are forced to serve under white officers who refuse to live in their camp area.

They are barred from living in the post's permanent housing dwellings, discriminated against the post bank and other facilities and serve under conditions which make mockery of the President's directive on equality of service in the armed forces.

They are segregated in a remote section of the huge post which has become known as "Fort Bragg's Harlem," are forced to live with their families without privacy in Army barracks which are adjacent to men barracks occupied by troops.

Their kindergarten children are forced to attend a Jim Crow kindergarten and a Jim Crow nursery, and their children of elementary age are forced to ride a bus into town to a Jim Crow school despite the fact that government funds are used to pay for lily white schools on the post.

These are serious charges. But every single one of them is made after this reporter personally checked each one and followed up the check with personal interviews with responsible officers of Lieutenant General John W. Leonard's command at Fort Bragg, including a talk with General Leonard himself.

The writer first talked with the men to get their complaints. Then he checked the complaint himself. Then he went to the officer most directly concerned with the particular complaint and asked for an explanation of the condition.

The charge made by the men, the verification by the writer, and the explanation offered by the responsible officer are presented herewith.

1. The men charged that they are not given opportunity to serve in mixed combat units. The writer checked this charge. It was found that despite the fact that while colored paratroopers of the Air Borne infantry are thoroughly integrated in their training courses at Fort Benning, Ga., they are immediately segregated when they become assigned to the "All American" 82nd Airborne Infantry at Fort Bragg which is commanded by Major General Thomas F. Hickey.

When the men are assigned here to the paratroopers they become a part of the 82nd. But they become a part of the "colored part" of this All American division. No matter what their military specifications they must be assigned to either the third battalion of the 505 Airborne Infantry, the 98th Field Artillery or the 80th Antiaircraft or the 25th Armored Infantry. These are the "colored" parts of the 82nd.

This is done because of their race alone and in spite of the fact that the men may have been trained to serve in other units of the division such as the Signal Corps and in spite of the fact that until recently the all white signal corps was fifty per cent under strength.

I asked General Hickey's G-1 (Personnel) to comment on this. He admitted that he had no other reason for assigning incoming personnel to the all colored units of the division beyond that they were all colored.

I tried to pin him down. To get at the root of this violation of the President's clear directive on the effective utilization of man power. The officer had the President's directive on his desk before him. He admitted that he had recently "studied" it, but he said in assigning them to Jim Crow units he was simply following the policy previously followed in the division. "I inherited it" he said. The officer was Major N. E. Sloan.

I next asked General Hickey about the division's segregation of colored troops. I asked him if the directive of the President was clear to him. He said he'd rather not answer. I asked him if he felt he was complying with the directive. He said that he felt that he was because the original War Department order activating the colored units had specified that they were to be colored units.

I then asked him if he felt that even though he kept the colored units colored did he feel that this limitation prevented him from integrating some of the surplus colored men in the colored units into some of the understaffed white units. He said he did not think the time was ripe to try it.

Army Segregation Order 'Suggestion' Negro Says

ATLANTA, June 28 — (AP) — A Negro leader said Thursday the Army's chief of staff considered the Presidential directive to end racial segregation a suggestion rather than an order.

Clarence Mitchell of Washington said Gen. J. Lawton Collins made the statement two months ago in a conference with Negro leaders and U. S. Sen. Hubert Humphreys (D-Minn).

Mitchell is head of the Washington office of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People.

"The thing to do now," declared Mitchell, "is to get the President to tell Collins that it is an order."

Decrease In Prejudice Increases Morale Of Negroes At Fort Dix

WASHINGTON — (ANP)-- Morale for Negro soldier has increased 100 percent at Fort Dix, N. J., since integration was put in effect there about a month ago according to Rep. Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) and Charles R. Howell (R., N. Y.).

Rep. Javits, who has spearheaded the fight against segregation in the armed services, accompanied by Rep. Howell of the Fourth District of Jersey, visited Fort Dix Thursday to observe conditions under which soldiers train and live.

The congressmen were informedd by Gen. Harrison, commander of Fort Dix, that segregation had been abolished there under an order handed down by the Department of Army around a month-and-a-half ago. Although the aid he had asked much earlier that troops be integrated there. Since the integration, there has been no trouble from either group and morale has greatly increased among Negro troops.

The two representatives were shown around by Lt. Col Elmer Gibson, colored Chaplain at the base. The only two all Negro units there now are the 78th Trucking division and the 173rd Army Training, both of which are Reserve.

The segregation which at first existed at Fort Dix was brought to the attention to officials and the Department of Defense last September by Congressman Javits. Again in February of this year the New York representative sent letters to Defense Secretary Marshall and to his special advisor James Evans regarding the matter.

Just last week Cong. Javits appeared before the House Armed Services committee offering an amendment to abolish segregation in the armed forces. Although Cong. Javits received a very cool reception from the committee, he was assured at the end of the testimony that his proposed amendment would be considered.

His strongest opposition came from Rep. Carl Vinon (D. Ga.) who argued that such an amendment was unnecessary as segregation had already been abolished in the army. Vinson said he had been told that segregation was wiped out of the armed forces in 1948 and wanted to know who was complaining. Javits said 95 percent of the people of his district was complaining as well as the majority of people in all other Northern states.

The Hicks Exposure

Army Ducking Questions On Racial Segregation

By LOUIS LAUITER
For the NNPA News Service

The Defense Establishment apparently has clamped the lid down on information regarding its policies and practices respecting racial segregation in the Army.

This conclusion is based on two sets of questions submitted to the Public Information Office of the Defense Establishment — the first dealing with racial segregation at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the second set with the construction of a Jim Crow officers' club at Fort Lee, Virginia.

In May, James L. Hicks, a newspaper reporter touring military installations for the NNPA, reported that racial segregation and discrimination were rampant at Fort Bragg. He charged:

1. That colored soldiers at Bragg were barred from living in the post permanent housing units but were compelled to live with their families without privacy in Army barracks.

2. That colored children were forced to attend a segregated kindergarten operated on the post with Federal funds.

3. That, although colored paratroopers were thoroughly integrated at Fort Benning, Georgia, they were immediately segregated upon assignment to the 82d Airborne Division at Bragg— no matter what their military specialties were—and that colored units were overstrength while white units were understrength.

4. That colored troops at Bragg were segregated in an area set aside specifically for them—known as the "Spring Lake area"—while their white commanding officers lived in the division area.

5. That colored soldiers having bank accounts in the post bank were not allowed to withdraw funds against their accounts unless accompanied by white officers.

These charges were submitted to the Defense Eestablishment with the simple question whether such segregation and discrimination at Bragg is in accord with Army policy and, if not, what steps were being taken to remedy conditions? This question has been completely ignored.

Last week Mr. Hicks reported that although there is a swanky $500,000 officers' recreational center at Fort Lee, a Jim Crow officers' club was being built at a cost of $60,000 to taxpayers and that colored officers who had insisted on using the recreational center had been shipped to Korea.

On the basis of Mr. Hicks' report, the Defense Establishment was asked what is Army policy regarding use of officers' clubs by colored officers on a post and whether the Army was cognizant of the fact that a segregated club for colored officers was being built at Lee.

The Defense Establishment has not yet answered these questions. A statement, however, was obtained by a public relations officer at the Pentagon from a public relations officer at Lee.

There apparently is no set policy controlling the matters involved in the questions concerning Bragg or the officer-club situation at Lee. Present policy designed to achieve President Truman's objective of "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the armed services covers none of the questions raised. It only calls for:

1. Opening up all Army jobs and Army schools to qualified personnel without regard to race or color.

2. Rescinding policy restricting assignment of colored personnel to colored units and overhead installations, and assigning all Army personnel according to individual ability and Army need.

3. Abolition of racial quotas.

Questions of assignment of housing, integration of children of colored personnel in schools maintained for children of military personnel with Federal funds, on or off posts, and non-segregated use of recreational facilities appear to be left wholly to the decision of post commanders.

The Army is definitely moving toward racial integration in the organization of troops. Indicative of that is the decision the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea and assign its personnel as replacements in mixed units. This move is expected to have its impact throughout the Army, resulting in all Army units having mixed personnel.

The Army may cling to its notion that it is an organ of social reform, but sooner or late it will have to grapple with questions of racial segregation in housing, education and recreational facilities.

It appears that sound procedure dictates the creation of a select group of Amy General Staff Officers and high-level civilians within the Department of the Army to devote time to problems arising out of intregation and to implementation of the policy of "equality o treatment and opportunity", whicl Mr. Truman said ultimately envi saged the end of segregation i the armed services.

Our Troops Insulted Again!

OKINAWA—Negro soldiers wearing the uniform of the United States may not know it anywhere else in the world, but here on Okinawa they are not "Americans!" . . . That is, according to the United States Government, believe it or not! Official designations here refer to white soldiers as "Americans"; Negroes are just "colored soldiers"!

As far as the U. S. authorities are concerned that isn't the only insult being dealt to American Negro soldiers who are wearing the uniform of their country: "maintenance of strict discipline over colored soldiers" is another top item on the agenda of the Commanding General.

But not one word is breathed about similar treatment for white soldiers; nor, why such is necessary for "colored soldiers"—unless it is because they ARE Negroes.

Here on this island, where all American troops are serving under the same flag, these clear-cut racial distinctions undoubtedly are causing Negro soldiers to feel mighty bad, and they are not having a wholesome effect on the natives who are fully aware of what is going on.

U. S. authorities of the Civil Administration have publicly proclaimed these things in their official "Press Summary," published weekly.

One "press summary" a few weeks ago listed several items of discussion at the regular Military Government meeting. Second item on the agenda was "maintenance of strict discipline over colored soldiers," although no one offered any explanation as to why this was necessary.

In the "press summary" of the following week was a notice that an Okinawa paper—The Herald—was beginning a series of articles about life in Naha City, largest city on Okinawa. Negro soldiers here went on a burn when they read of the reasons given for the prosperity wave which had hit the dance halls of Naha City, as the the U. S. Civil Administration's "Press Summary" reported it. Here is what the U. S. official publication said:

"This," the paper went on to say, "is the delightful result of the 'relaxation' of the 'Off Limits' area, and that Americans are most free with their money, followed closely behind by the colored soldiers and Filipinos in that order."

Resentment by the American Negro soldiers was swift. "We thought we were 'Americans' too," one of them said. "At least, we wear the American uniforms, we were born and raised in America and paid taxes and voted like other so-called 'Americans.' Now, why must we, all of a sudden, no longer be 'Americans'? This is a hell of a thing!"

Well, there you have it. Seems that here on Okinawa Negro American soldiers are no longer "American soldiers," but "colored soldiers." Whether official Washington will countenance this ruthless and flagrant deprivation of "American" citizenship of Negro soldiers, whose forbears were genuine Americans for a hundred years before many of the ancestors of the white soldiers here ever heard of America, remains to be seen.

But, one thing is certain: the natives know about this drastic distinction, regardless of why it is being made, and they, too, once had an idea that everybody who came from America was an American. Other natives of Occidental countries who pass this way are sure to pass the word along, and thus give Asiatics even more grounds to have contempt for Uncle Sam and his alleged "democracy."

And it is that hypocrisy about racial relations in the United States which has brought such fanatic hatred of America into the hearts of the Chinese who are killing Americans in Korea and wishing they could kill more.

Army Anti-Bias Policies Attacked By Dixiecrats

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Antisegregation policies of the Army were attacked on the floor of the House last Monday by two Dixiecrats, Representatives John Bell Williams and John E. Rankin, both of Mississippi.

Both Williams and Rankin called for revocation of President Truman's executive order on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed forces.

Williams' attack was provoked by "rumors" will be integrated into the Thirty-first National Guard Division, which is being mustered into the Federal service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. The Thirty-first, known as the Dixie Division, is composed of southerners.

"These men and their families are not only disturbed by these rumors, but they are also indignant," Williams told the House. "The forcing of Negroes into the units of this white division would virtually destroy the effectiveness of one of the best fighting groups ever assembled."

Williams implied that the Army's move toward integration is political and said it should be abandoned in the interest of national security.

"The disgraceful and ill-conceived order abolishing segregation in our armed forces should be immediately revoked," he said. "It was born of politics." He said it has been opposed in public hearings before congressional committees by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the new Supreme Commander for Europe's defense, and General Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Rankin, the leader of the white trash bloc in the House, joined Williams in his "vigorous protest against the mistreatment of the white boys of this country, and especially of the southern states."

Rankin charged that "white boys in the service from the South are being treated like dogs under this crazy order." He said he had a letter from a group of white boys from Mississippi, stationed at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, stating: "We are being mistreated by a group of Negroes who are in charge of us."

"When that Presidential order was issued wiping out segregation in the armed services," Rankin stated, "I said it was one of the greatest victories Stalin had won since Yalta.

"My fears are being borne out, yet, instead of revoking this order, the Administration continues to permit the perpetration of these outrages against those patriotic white boys from the South."

Sixty Men In Battle At Rucker

DOTHAN, Ala.—A report by the Dothan Eagle, local newspaper, of a riot at nearby Camp Rucker, involving sixty Negro and white soldiers, brought partial confirmation Thursday from Col. Henry P. Gantt, post deputy commander, who said "only six men were injured."

The Dothan Eagle reported that Negro and white troops were involved and that the fight started in the post exchange over use of the juke box. Colonel Gantt, however, refused to comment on this report.

Soldier eye-witnesses quoted by the Eagle said that sixty men engaged in a "big riot" which practically wrecked the P-X before military police dispersed the battlers with tear gas.

Negro participants outnumbered the whites and came out better in the fight, the newspaper said. The account added that MP's escorted injured white soldiers to the camp infirmary.

Colonel Gantt's brief statement was quoted:

"Only six men received minor injuries, the most serious of which was the loosening of several teeth of one soldier. There were no further injuries. The number involved was not determined."

Troops involved reportedly were members of the 301st Logistical Command.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding general of the Third Army, was scheduled to review this command Saturday, March 10, the first such inspection since the camp was reactivated last fall.

Mixed National Guard troops from Minnesota and North Dakota, making up the Forty-seventh (Viking) Infantry Division, also are in training at Camp Rucker.

Camp Rucker previously was the scene of a race question several months ago when a Minneapolis, Minn., Negro inductee, complained in a letter to his parents that his unit at Camp Rucker being trained in his unit at the camp were by "Negro-hating" Southern whites.

The young soldier charged that Negro trainees were mistreated by the Southerners.

Secretary of the Army Pace wrote Senator Thye (Minn.) denying the charge, saying it was "primarily a case of premature complaint."

Report Minnesota Enlistees 'Race' Tagged

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—(ANP)—The Army's attitude toward segregation of Negro and white soldiers has not changed a bit as far as the State of Minnesota is concerned. As a matter of fact, the chain of racial segregation in the Army for Minnesota Negroes acquires its first link in Minneapolis.

According to Attys. Jonas G. Schwartz and Sidney Lorber, members of the legal redress committee of the local NAACP chapter, Minnesota Negroes who enlist in the Army or the Air Force, or are drafted, are tagged with the "colored" on their first travel orders.

On travel orders, each Negro recruit has an asterisk (*) before his name. At the bottom of the orders, an explanatory note discloses the asterisk "indicates colored."

According to Lieut. Col. Norman F. Stradleigh, commanding officer of recruiting services for the Minnesota Military District, "this practice is not confined to the Minneapolis examining and induction station.

"It is an Army-wide order based on Special Regulation 345-400-1" which requires personal date for each individual, including race, be forwarded for use in preparing morning (daily) reports at higher echelons."

contrary to an announced Army policy of equality of treatment and opportunity for all personnel, it was charged here this week in a joint statement issued by Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and officials of the Minneapolis Branch of the Association.

Earlier this month the Minneapolis Branch disclosed that Negro personnel "are being designated from point of induction where they are labeled by race and forced into segregated units where skills were lost which could find no place in such segregated outfits, thereby multiplying inefficiency." Although the disclosures were made in connection with young men from Minnesota entering the Army, the branch announced that it has "uncovered evidence that this labeling practice is nation-wide and is ordered by regulations of the Department of the Army."

"Equality of treatment and opportunity is a necessary and inevitable condition and by-product of a sound policy of manpower utilization," Mr. White said, noting that it is a known fact that integration in the Navy and the Air Force "has brought a decrease of racial friction." Experience in the Korean conflict, he said, has served to emphasize that fact—and evidences of racial discrimination and friction in Korea and Japan hve been uncovered only in the Army, the branch of the armed services where integration has not been effected.

President Truman's executive order on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, issued on July 26, 1948, was followed by a Department of the Army directive in January, 1949, ordering the assignment of personnel to all units without regard to race and the utilization of all manpower to obtain maximum efficiency. Since that time, N. A. A. C. P. officials have repeatedly urged that the continuing policy of labeling Negro inductees by race be abandoned.

Anna Rosenberg Asked To End Army Jim Crow

WASHINGTON-Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of national manpower, has been urged to expedite the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation from all phases of army life.

In conference with Mrs. Rosenberg here on March 6, Walter White and Clarence Mitchell, NAACP executive secretary and director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, respectively, urged that the Department of Defense immediately issue (1) an order eliminating the use of racial designations on all travel orders for service men and (2) an order banning racial segregation of all Army personnel from induction through assignment to troop units.

Walter White Charges Race Label Being Placed On Negro Inductees In Army

Minneapolis, Feb. 23.—Negro inductees into the United States Army are being labelled by race and forced into segregated units

Army Orders No Race Bias At Induction Centers

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The department of army has recently issued an order declaring that:

"No type of racial discrimination will be employed on (army) orders involving travel of individuals from induction centers or recruiting main stations to reception centers or from reception centers to training divisions or from the centers to tables of organization and equipment units for initial training."

Commenting on this order, Mrs. Anna M .Rosenberg, assistant secretary of the Department of Defense, said this action does not eliminate racial designations on orders with respect to military service beyond the initial training period.

Racial designations still persist in organized units outside of the nine major training camps where segregated training still exists, she said, and in organized units where Negroes are permanently assigned.

In her judgment, stated Mrs. Rosenberg, this order represents an important advance in the realization of the army objectives in the policies of the Department of Army.

In a letter to Congressman Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), one of the strongest opponents of segregation in the army, Mrs. Rosenberg admitted that she knows that Negroes in some degree, continue to be assigned to segregated organized units for training, when space is not available in non-segregated training camps.

She is fully aware, she continued that a substantial number of Negroes who have had their basic training in non-segrated training camps continue to be assigned to segregated organized units.

The assistant defense secretary assured Rep. Javits that the practices and procedures of segregation have been called to the attention of responsible officials of the Department of the Army and a program determining the next step of what the department should do is under active consideration.

Army Orders No Race Bias At Induction Centers

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16 —(RSN)—The U. S. Army has issued an order outlawing race bias in army induction centers.

The order issued by the Department of the Army a few weeks ago says:

"No type of racial discrimination will be employed on (army) orders involving travel of individuals from induction centers or recruiting main stations to reception centers or from reception centers to training divisions or from the centers to tables of organization and equipment units for initial training."

Commenting on this order, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, assistant secretary of the Department of Defense, said this action does not eliminate racial designations on orders with respect to military service beyond the initial training period.

Racial designations still persist in organized units outside of the nine major training camps where segregated training still exists, she said, and in organized units where Negroes are permanently assigned.

In her judgment, stated Mrs. Rosenberg, this order represents an important advance in the realization of the army objectives in the policies of the Department of the Army.

In a letter to Congressman Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), one of the strongest opponents of segregation in the army, Mrs. Rosenberg admitted that she knows that Negroes in some degree, continue to be assigned to segregated organized units for training, when space is not available in non-segregated training camps.

She is fully aware, she continued that a substantial number of Negroes who have had their basic training in non-segrated training camps continue to be assigned to segregated organized units.

The assistant defense secretary assured Rep. Javits that the practices and procedures of segregation have been called to the attention of responsible officials of the Department of the Army and a program determining the next step of what the department should do is under active consideration.

ARMY- DISCRIMINATION

Congressmen Report Segregation Hurts GI Efficiency And Morale

WASHINGTON— Commending the policy of integrating Negro and white troops recently inaugurated at Fort Dix, New Jersey, Representative Jacob Javits Rep. Lib.N.Y.) urged Defense Secretary George C. Marshall to apply the same policy throughout the Army as a step toward bolstering troop efficiency and morale.

Javits proposed that Secretary Marshall reconstitute a civilian committee similar to President Truman's Committee on Equality and Opportunity in the Armed Services to report on the actual status of racial integration in the military services today. He also urged that throughout the United States the Army give final implementation to the President's executive order calling for equality of treatment and opportunity, and to subsequent racial policies announced by the Secretary of the Army.

Letter To Defense Secretary

Javit's proposals were set forth in a letter to the Defense Secretary, the text of which was made public here Sunday.

In the letter, the New York liberal reported on a personal inspection trip made to Fort Dix recently. He said that from his observations racial integration is working there "splendidly without difficulty and with colored troops in the training companies in percentage averaging 10 to 20 per cent." Colored soldiers are integrated generally in barracks and messes, Javits disclosed.

He told Secretary Marshall that "conversation with responsible officers at Fort Dix indicates that the morale of Negro troops has been raised 100 per cent by the integration order," and that barracks and similar areas are now being fully utilized whereas previously those segregated for Negroes were only partially used for long period awaiting new Negro recr

Represent avits pointed out that Ne training has been "very lly accelerated" at Fort I that they are now "fully n ining the pace previously reserved for white units alone."

He said his observations and those of Rep. Charles R. Howell (D.N.J.) who accompanied him on the inspection trip "fully substantiate the zone of the inferior reports from Korea on the excellent fighting qualities and high morale of the integrated units in the field there."

Javits commended the "significant advances" made by the Army in wiping out racial segregation, but he reminded Secretary Marshall that it still lags far behind the Navy and Air Force, "particularly as it affects practices in areas of the country where segregation is part of the social pattern."

Segregation Hurts Morale

He argued that "the progress made in integration, I believe, fully confirms the claims that efficiency and morale in the Army are impaired by segregation policies and that full utilization of manpower cannot be made with such a policy."

Javit's proposal followed reports from the NAACP in Minneapolis that Army travel orders still denote the racial or national origin of its men despite its policy of avoiding racial, religious, or national distinctions, and similar reports from the East Coast concerning Fort Dix, N. J., where segregation of white and Negro troops has been banned.

The Army has promised to review the matter of designations upon request of a protesting delegation headed by Sidney Lorber.

House Knocks Down UMT To Authorization To Draw Up Bill To Be Okehed Later

WASHINGTON, April 10—(AP)—The House chopped Universal Military Training down Tuesday to a bare authorization for drawing up a plan to be written into law later if Congress then is in the humor to do it.

After that the representatives put off until later in the week a vote on whether they want any UMT at all.

The House approved by voice vote amendments to the pending draft extension-UMT bill that stripped the measure of any real commitment to a training plan for the future.

At the end of the day, with all actions tentative, the expressed attitude of the House was this:

Pending a chance to vote outright against UMT in any form, it will agree to setting up a five-man commission to draft a UMT plan which would meaningless until implemented by a subsequent law; it favors providing for a National Security Training Corps (MUT) but won't approve inducting any youths into it until another law is enacted.

While the House was taking that action, Defense Secretary Marshall said he is "very fearful we may get a result which will largely emasculate the Universal Military Training phase of the military manpower bill."

Marshall Opposes Plan

The general told reporters that he had not seen the latest modifications but that his fear has to do with efforts by some congressmen to divorce the training program from the draft extension.

Marshall said proposed modifications could cause the loss of "valuable months and years."

The amendments approved Tuesday were sponsored by the armed services committee, which originally wanted a tougher UMT plan but gave ground in a bid for votes to save even a skeleton.

The committee at one time favored creating a commission to draft a UMT plan which would become effective unless vetoed by either branch of Congress within 45 days after its submission.

Some committee members still hope to salvage a strong UMT plan when the bill goes to a Senate-House conference. The Senate has passed a bill which would let the President push the button to set up UMT when the need for drafting youths for military service ends.

Coupled with the training program is an extension of the draft law and a lowering of the age of induction—to 18 years in the Senate measure and 18 1-2 in the House bill.

'Lesser Of Evils'

Rep. Short of Missouri, top Republican on the armed services committee, expressed the view of opponents when he told the House he would support the committee revisions as "the lesser of two evils."

He called them "silly" and said the House was putting itself in "a ludicrous position" by passing a bill to allow Congress to pass another bill.

Short made it clear that he is against UMT in any form at this time as "uncalled for and dangerous."

He and others who feel the same way may get a chance Wednesday to vote their sentiments.

One of the first things to be offered when debate is resumed is a substitute bill to Rep. Barden (D-NC) which extends the draft law but contains no UMT provisions in any form.

The Barden bill has strong backing in both Republican and Democratic ranks but administration leaders hope they can beat it as a result of concessions already made on UMT.

They are counting on strong support from Speaker Sam Rayburn, who told newsmen he may make a speech Wednesday elaborating on his assertion of last week that the United States is dangerously close to World War III.

MORE DEMOCRACY IN FOX HOLES:

GI's Back From Kore Irked by Benning JC

FORT BENNING, Ga. — Soldiers recently returned from duty in Korea complained to the AFRO this week that they are denied the same barracks, go to the post officers' commissary, and are forced to eat es on the post, yet we can't eat a Jim Crow mess hall and sub- is always said about it.

ted to indignities in the nearby "White soldiers can go into non-

y of Columbus, Ga.

ames C. Evans, civilian assist- commissioned officers club, but to the Secretary of Defense, when we go into their's something asked that an official investi- "In Tokyo, Japan, a colored sol- on be made into the charges, dier goes anywhere he wants to d by 10 enlisted men stationed in letters go and nothing is said; but here the post, including a sergeant in Georgia they never heard of anything like that. But I look at this way—if both races can fight and die together, overseas, then why can't their members have the same privileges at home?"

Treatment Overseas Better

One of the letters asserts:

"Here at Fort Benning, we live in the same barracks, go to the same classes, theatres and church- on it unfastened.

The gist of the messages from the soldiers at Fort Benning was that inasmuch as all of the officers there are white, they want readers of the AFRO to write to anything their Congressmen and the Presives as an dent asking that a more democrat- s brutally ic policy be adopted immediately at cause his the post.

first class and five other non-commissioned officers.

ton comfortably—had one button

Beaten Up by Policemen

Another letter points out:

"Even in town (Columbus, Ga.), the police will beat colored soldiers and the MP's don't do anything about it." The letter gives as example a GI who was brutally beaten by policemen because his jacket—too small for him to but-

NAACP Holds Army Jim Crow Still Goes On

WASHINGTON—Charging that the Army has shown a few colored troops the promised land of integration in basic training units, while the vast majority of ground troops are still in the bondage of segregation, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, last week submitted a memorandum to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, assistant secretary of defense, setting forth five areas of military discrimination and suggesting corrective measures.

The memorandum charges that the Army persists in segregating Negroes during the induction period in eating and sleeping accommodations, assigning a racial designation upon each soldier, maintaining separate facilities and quarters for its posts, and permitting wanton assaults on servicemen by local police and civilians to go unpunished.

A fifth issue, unjust courts martial, is being strongly fought by the NAACP's legal staff under the direction of Thurgood Marshall.

'Armed Forces Eased Racial Bias'—Report

UNION CITY, N. J. — "Our armed forces have done more to improve race relations than any other organized group in the country."

So states James C. Evans, Negro civilian adviser to the Secretary of Defense, in an article in the March issue of "The Sign," national Catholic magazine published here.

Written by John C. O'Brien, top-flight Washington correspondent, the article entitled, "All Blood Is Red," details the "new equality program" in the services and cites its operation in Korea as the example of its effectiveness.

"Discrimination against the Negro has practically disappeared from the armed services today," O'Brien reports. "Negroes and whites are working, messing and berthing side by side, ashore and afloat. The expectations of racial frictions have not materialized.

"All armed services jobs," he continues, "are now open to Negroes and all technical schools are without restrictions or quotas. Negroes no longer are assigned almost exclusively to housekeeping or heavy duty work battalions. They are integrated according to qualifications into any unit, including formerly white unts.

"Inequality of treatment has not been completely wiped out in the short space of five years," the author admits. " . . . nor has the policy of equality yet won general acceptance in all the services . . . nor are all Negroes entirely satifisfied . . . but segregation is definitely on the way out.

"The Navy," O'Brien asserts, "has moved in five years from a policy of complete exclusion of Negroes from general service to complete integration in the general service.

"So pleased were Negroes with the Navy's new policy that in 1950, the Dorie Miller Foundation of Chicago, organized in honor of a heroic Navy mess attendant, bestowed its award to the 'personnel of the United States Navy' for having made 'the outstanding contribution to improving race relations' in that year.

"A cherished objective of Communist propaganda in this country," the article points out, "has been to keep the Negro reminded of the discrimination practiced against him, especially in the armed forces. The aim was to create a Negro Fifth column which would refuse to serve the country in peace or war. No Moscow-directed effort ever failed so utterly.

"Negroes have volunteered for enlistment in numbers all out of the proportion their race bears to the total population," O'Brien asserts.

SEGREGATION IN ARMY

Congress may be about to decide that the Armed Forces are not the proper places for institution of proposals by starry-eyed citizens designed to bring on the millenium by requiring mixed intermingling of the races.

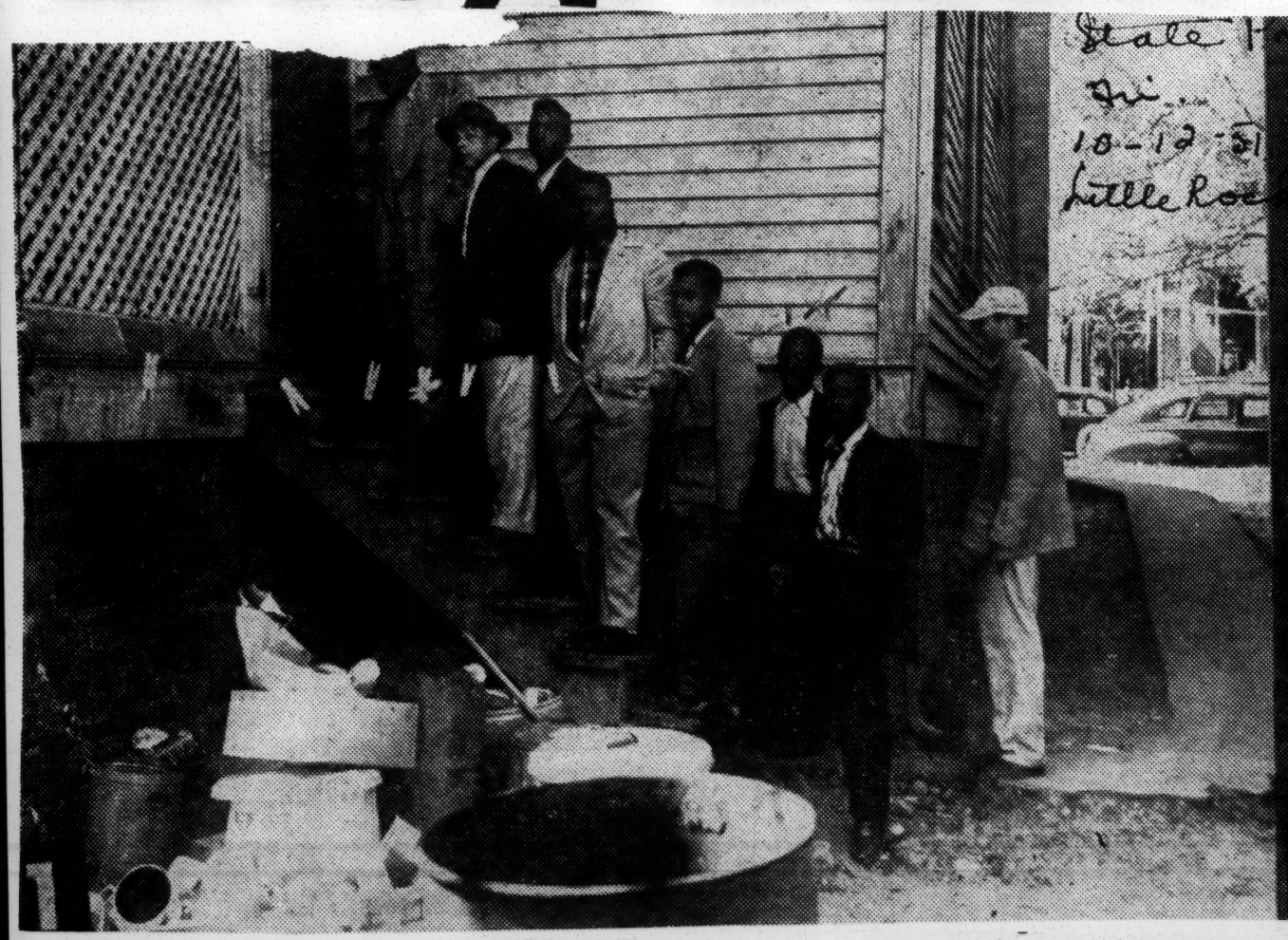
Two recent instances indicate that the trend of thinking on Capitol Hill is toward the contention that there's been too much anti-segregation "vote bait" thrown out to minority groups—that when the political move for forced intermingling places efficiency of the Armed Services in danger, it's time to forget politics. The House Armed Services committee has adopted an amendment to the draft bill by Congressman Arthur Winstead that would permit volunteers and draftees inducted into any military branch to state whether he prefers to serve in a unit of his own race. Winstead contends the proposal is designed to "prevent discrimination against both white and Negro service men." Surprisingly enough the amendment was carried in committee by a vote of 21-12. But the fight to keep the provision in the bill during floor consideration is still to be made.

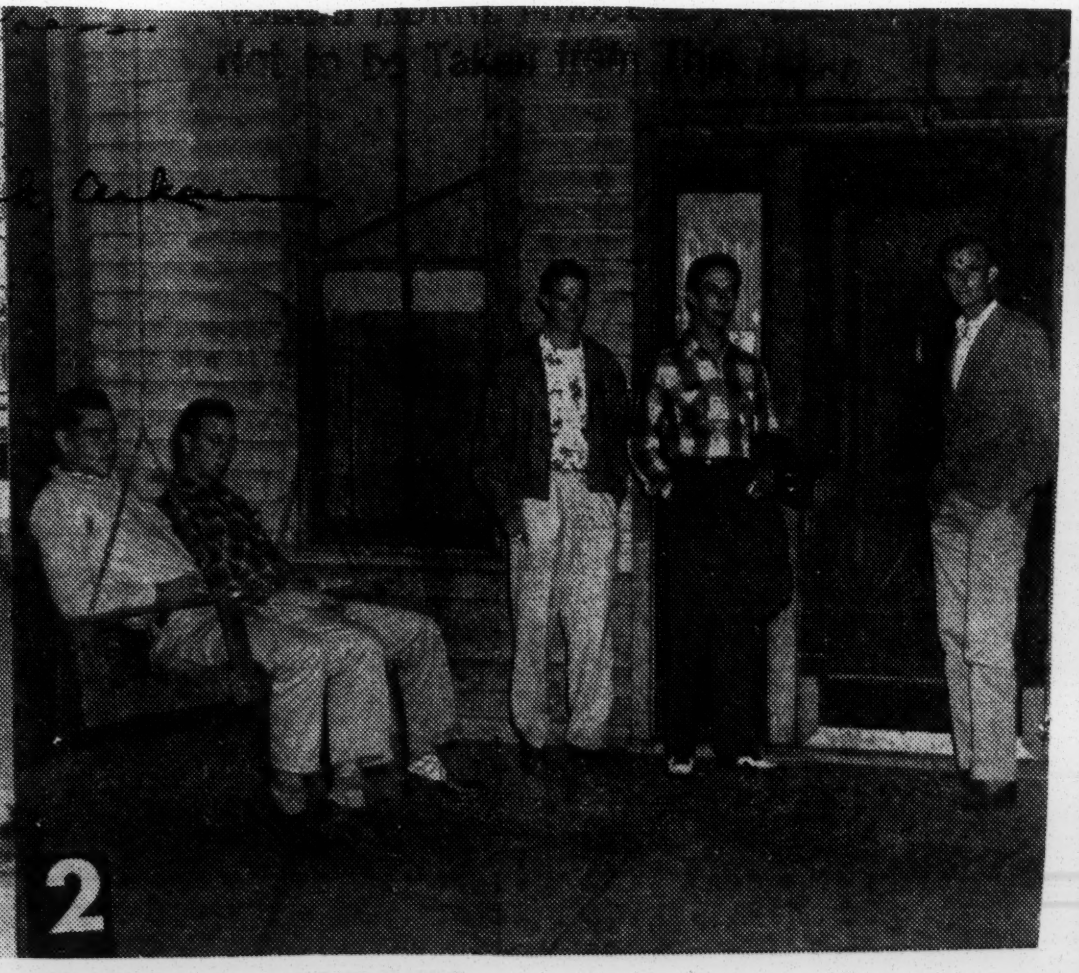
Winstead has enlisted the assistance of the unofficial House "Committee of 78" in planning floor strategy. Georgia's Russell, Senate Armed Services chairman, is already planning his upper body to fight to retain the Winstead rider when the draft bill goes to conference. Another instance of the increasing demand on Capitol Hill to permit service men and women to serve in units of their own respective races if they desire was shown in reaction to recent messages, sent out by the Defense Department to certain southern colleges and universities, that they would not be permitted to participate in school military training programs unless they agreed to accept service students assigned, without regard to race.

It was Louisiana's Hebert, House Armed Services committee member, who learned that such a message had been sent to Southwestern Louisiana College, Lafayette. Southwestern President Joel Fletcher notified Hebert and other Pelican State legislators. The Congressman took the matter to Georgia's Vinson, House Armed Services chairman, who immediately called Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, assistant defense secretary in charge of manpower. Mrs. Rosenberg hurried to Capitol Hill, where Vinson read to her the "riot act." She assured the chairman in Hebert's presence that the messages would be recalled and no other such communications would be sent to institutions seeking to participate in the defense training program.

If the Winstead rider is approved, it will mark the first time in history that Congress has acted directly to prevent discrimination against white citizens of military age. Winstead pointed to a stack of hundreds of letters and telegrams he has received following approval of his amendment, decared that a great majority, from throughout the country, are in support of his position.

Arkansas' Answer To Integration





By Freddye Sue Turner

If the question was posed to the south today, "What is preferred most, world peace or segregation?", it is believed that segregation would be the answer. At least here is one of the many incidents that supports this belief. Despite the president's order for integration in the armed services, Little Rock continues its most ignominous form of segregation. Shown in the fotos are men of both races who have just been inducted into the United States army, however, despite the fact that they are no longer civilians who must face the ugliness of southern tradition of segregation, the Negro inductees find themselves in a more unpleasing circumstance than before for this form of segregation is ordered, not chosen.

In foto (2) white inductees who have just been inducted into the service are shown lounging at their eating place, while foto (1) shows Negro inductees of the same group, who will be fighting for the same thing without any regards for race, waiting in the rear amidst garbage and filth for their meals. They will have to be served in the back, while the whites are served in comfortable dining rooms.

The old story of the Negro being inferior will have to be changed. Just what station in civilian life these white soldiers

claimed is not known, but a wager would be safe to say that their station did not overshadow that of the Negro soldiers. All of the Negro recruits are college men; most of them are graduates holding their degree. It is only the policy of the United States army as exemplified in Little Rock that attempts to reduce them to inferiorness in any respect.

This is a double fold experience to all of these Negro inductees; their first experience of the army and their first experience of eating in white people's kitchen, a can in a fox-hole in Korea couldn't be any worse. If it is true that such outright prejudice will have a great affect upon the morale of the people, it is certain, yet pathetic that it will do nothing towards building the morale of the darker hued American soldiers and fair-minded people of the world. —Press fotos by Davy.

Jim Crow Grave For Korean Hero

MOBILE, Ala.—The body of Cpl. Clifton McIntyre of Mobile, who was killed in action in Korea, was among 546 American dead which arrived in Oakland, Calif., abroad the S. S. Lynn Victory last Monday. All died in the Korean fighting.

The body will be sent to Mobile for services and burial. It will be accompanied by a military escort from Oakland Army Base to Mobile and its final resting place in the National Cemetery here.

The graves of Negro and white servicemen and war veterans are buried in separate plots of the cemetery here in a disgraceful segregation pattern.

Cpl. McIntyre, 22, was killed Aug. 11, 1950, in Korea. He had been in the Army three years.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Alberta McIntyre; a brother, William McIntyre; two sisters, Vivian and Anna Thompson McIntyre, and grandmothers, Mrs. Mamie Harper and Mrs. Irene Hill.

Urges Ban On Jim Crow Pool At Army Post

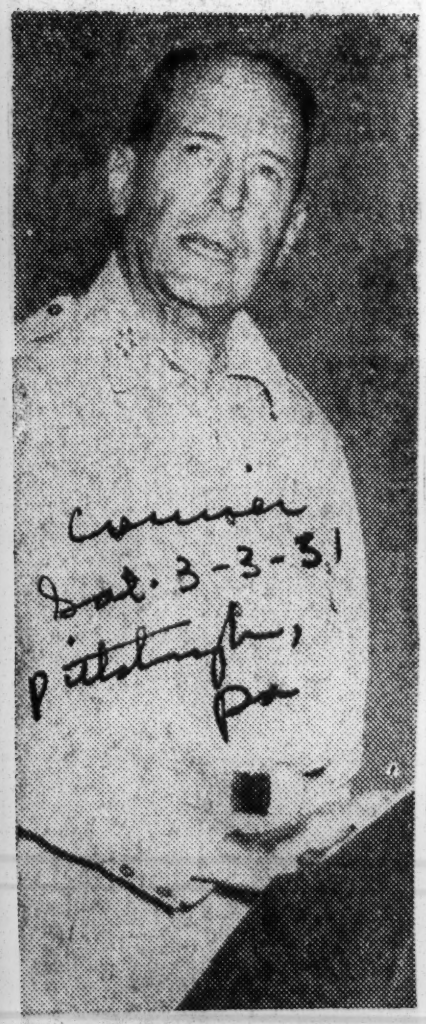
NEW YORK — Protest against segregation in the use of the swimming pool at Fort Custer, Michigan, was made this week by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr., Mr. White noted that despite the statement released by the Army on the progress of racial integration in the Armed Services, this "unnecessary and needlessly provocative" practice of segregating Negro and white troops and their families at the Fort Custer Pool continues. The NAACP executive urged Mr. Pace to instruct authorities at Fort Custer "to comply with the President's directive of July 26, 1948 and discontinue this and any other form of segregation."

Mr. White's complaint was made after G. L. Maxwell, president of the Battle Creek, Michigan, NAACP branch, and Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch, personally investigated the situation and sent copies of the Fort Custer swimming pool regulations to the national NAACP

NAACP's Thurgood Marshall Says:

MacArthur Can End Army Bias!



GENERAL MacARTHUR
"... can order a stop"

Courier Sat. 3-3-51 Pittsburgh, Pa

Japanese Are Aware Of Jim-Crow Policy, Attorney Declares

Courier Sat. 3-3-51

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

SAN FRANCISCO—"Japanese in key positions told me that they are aware that the United States Government makes a distinction between white and Negro Americans

Marshall Gives Courier Exclusive Interview

because they see the discrimination in our armed services right here (in Japan)," Atty. Thurgood Marshall told The Courier in an exclusive interview here Saturday.

"They also comment on the fact that there are no Negroes in the honor guard which protects MacArthur and General Headquarters. There is not one Negro in the entire headquarters setup . . . not even in the band . . . and I assume that there are some Negroes who can play instruments," Attorney Marshall continued.

Placing the blame for this situation where he felt it belongs, Mr. Marshall declared:

"The responsibility for the courts-martial is within the Twenty-fifth Division. But the responsibility for the discriminatory policy which is being maintained is solely General MacArthur's."

* * *

Mr. Marshall also stressed these salient points:

"1. That the core of this whole thing is the segregative policy of the United States Army.

"2. The whole trouble surrounding these courts-martial is that they were brought about by some of the white officers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry who were insufficient as line officers and did not want to serve with Negro troops . . . and spent most of their time telling their own troops that they did not want to be with them. Thus there was complete lack of respect. That accounts for the glowing record which they had in July when they brought about the first victory that we won, and the change on their attitude later. They were on the front line for ninety-five days. There was a high casualty rate among the officers and the replacements of officers were not up to par.

"3. We have indisputable evidence that white soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Division who were charged with the same type of evidence for which Negro soldiers were given life, were either not tried at all or were given from one to three years.

"4. That charges were—with very few exceptions—investigated by white officers. Perhaps that accounts for the fact that a white soldier would end up charged with a lesser offence and a Negro would be charged with the limit.

"5. I told MacArthur that although he had no responsibility for the courts martial himself, on the other hand I wanted to make it clear to him that the whole background was due to segregation. Moreover that it had been broken down in the Air Force and the Navy—including the Far East Command—and that the Army could not continue to hold out and be the only part of the armed forces maintaining segregation."

Wards of the Government

WHEN American men and women are called into the service of the United States, perhaps to risk their lives in the defense of this country, they are wards of the Government, doing its bidding regardless of their wishes.

This being the case, they are no longer private citizens and no longer subject primarily to the laws of the various municipalities, states and territories.

In post offices, Federal buildings, Federal installations and Federal reservations, the laws of the Federal Government take precedence and therein no citizen is legally subject to restrictive legislation based on color enacted by the various states.

This has always been the understanding and in general the practice, especially in the past decade, but it needs to be strengthened at once by a new and specific law.

This proposed law, which we hope some Representative and Senator will introduce very shortly in the current Congress, should declare that all persons in the service of the United States are wards of that Government and therefore should not be compelled to ride in jim-crow buses or trains; should not be segregated in air, train or bus stations; should not be barred from any places of public accommodation such as restaurants, cafes, bars, tourist camps or hotels, and should be arrested and tried for violations of any kind by the agencies of U. S. military law.

In this way an end could be put to the insulting and unjust treatment to which non-white service personnel have been subjected in many parts of the country.

We believe that such a bill would have the backing of most organized groups in the nation and that it would have a good chance of passage in the Congress and being signed by President Truman.

Marshall Tells Harvard Forum About Military Injustices

By SAMUEL P PERRY, JR

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP)— "We are going to continue to have a fertile field for courts-martial as long as we have a continued policy of segregation in the army," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel in charge of civil rights litigation for the NAACP, remarked this week to an audience at the weekly Harvard Law School forum.

Marshall spoke on the topic, "Is There Justice in the Army?" He was introduced by Prof. W. Covington Hardee of the Law School.

Pointing out some of the injustices he had found on his recent tour of Korea and the Far East Command headquarters, Marshall presented figures on courts-martial for the 25th division, which contains the 24th Infanrty regiment.

It was reported that ration of Negroes to white servicemen in the division is 1. to 3:7. The total number of complaints filed from August through October of last year was 118. Of this number 54 cases involving Negroes and 27 concerning white soldiers were sent to trial. Thirty-eight of the Negroes were charged with violation of Article 75 of the Articles of War, which deals with misbehavior in the presence of the enemy.

Of this number 32 Negroes were convicted while altogether only two white soldiers found guilty. Marshall then dealt with the disparity of sentences given these men.

The Navy and Air Force were credited by the NAACP counsel with having made greater progress in eliminating segregation on all levels than the army.

In suggesting improvements to be made, Marshall asked that "the most obvious injustice," the lack of Negroes on the court and in the prosecution office, be dealt with speedily.

He also asserted the power of the commanding officer in handling cases should be cut down, so as to permit the accused soldier to have a true choice of counsel and better means to summon witnesses in his defense.

Ending on a note of optimism, the NAACP lawyer said be believed the army would not be long in following the course set out by the sister services in eliminating segregation, remarking that Secretary of the Army Frank Pace was now supposed to be working on a plan to achieve integration of the Negro soldier into all units of the army.

538 Eager-To-Learn GIs Studying At Fort Bragg's Education Center

Defender Sat. 2-24-51

By SGT. BOB PHILLIPS

FORT BRAGG — Fort Bragg's Army Education Center may well be labelled the military athenaenum of the southland. It is an encouraging scene of booming business and activity these days.

As of Monday, Feb. 12 approximately 538 eager-to-learn soldiers had registered and are now attending the various courses being offered by the Center. Robert M. Chamberlin, supervisor of the testing and registration department, reported this to be a record-breaking enrollment, the largest in the history of the institution and well over last quarter's enrollment of 375.

"They are still enrolling — everyday," Mr. Chamberlin said. "At the rate they're registering now, this number may be increased by 100 or more in the next few days."

The reason for this increased enrollment may be due to several factors, school officials reported. They point to the recent inflow of a large number of troops, fresh from civilian life who are now stationed at Fort Bragg. These troops, some recently out of High School and others with one or two years college experience are eager to continue their education while in the Service. The "New Army," demanding the highest degree of skill in all fields is also responsible for this education-mindedness among military personnel.

They're cognizant of the fact, that a good education paves the way for rapid promotions. They want more rank.

Number Studying Courses

A breakdown of the number of students engaged in courses of study at the Center reveal that, 166 are enrolled in basic subjects, 150 in tutorial services classes; 88 in off-duty typing; 70 in on-duty typing; 65 in intermediate subjects; 44 in off-duty shorthand and 25 in on-duty shorthand.

Education is a serious business to these GIs. Why are they attending these classes? What do they think of the Army's education program? Well, reasons vary, although the consensus of opinion favors general educational improvement and a lust for knowledge.

One ambitious GI put it this way: "I would have been a sophomore in college this year. These courses affords me the opportunity of getting credits in second year subjects without the loss of too much time. When I get out, I wont be so far behind. And besides, he continued, this business of being able to continue your education while in the Army is a great thing for all military personnel."

Another GI who has definitely decided to make the Army a career, had this to say; "I am making the army a career. I feel the more education I have, the better my chances are for advancement. Guess I am just stripe-happy."

Once In Life Time

"Its an opportunity that comes only once in a lifetime," another GI added. "I wouldn't pass it up. Right now I don't know whether I am going to make the Army a career or not but one can always improve his education. There is nothing like being prepared because you never know when it might come in handy."

A shift from the discussion of values derived from the various courses of study at the Center, brought this response from another soldier: "I consider the financial angle of this program too," he said. "Where in the world can you get so much for so little?"

The program of the Army Education Center is broad in scope, from both the time element and course coverage. Designed for the convenience of Fort Bragg personnel, a student has the choice of attending classes, either during the day or at night.

Extension Courses

Courses desired by students not included in the Center's curricula may be secured through correspondence from the United States Armed Forces Institute at Madison, Wisconsin or by enrolling for such courses with the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina or Fayetteville State Teachers College. Both of these institutions are now conducting extension courses on the Fort Bragg reservation.

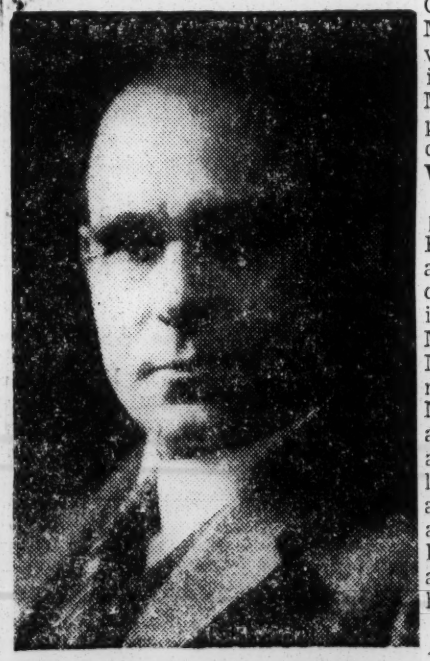
Tutorial Services, which are conducted at night provides supervised study for students enrolled in correspondence courses.

The Army Education Center is under the supervision of Edmund C. Gastineau. Assisting him are, Mr. A. F. Reed, educational advisor; Mr. Robert Chamberlin, testing and registration supervisor; Mr. Judson Dicks, classroom supervisor and M-Sgt. J. B. Whitener, chief clerk.

Well-Trained Faculty

A well trained faculty of competant instructors include, Miss Helen Daniel, arithmetic; Mrs. Veatrice Davis, shorthand; Mrs Gladys Freeman, English; Mrs. Louise Guiton, English and history; Mrs. Martha Gastineau, arithmetic; Miss Jane Jones, typing; Miss Donna Kiechel, typing and English; Mrs. Thelma Turner, English and arithmetic; Mrs. Buren Whitener, arithmetic; Mrs. H. W. Piner, English; Sgt. George Trofimoff German; Cpl. Alexis Yurevitch, French and Russian; Mr. Robert Chamberlin bookkeeping and accounting and Sgt. Juanita Littleton, shorthand.

The over all program of the Army Education Center is under the supervision of the Post Troop Information and Education office. This office is staffed by Capt., Bethel Hunt Jr., I and E officer; 1st Lt. Render M. D. Spencer, assistant I and E officer; M-Sgt. Joseph D. Whitener, chief clerk AEC; Sgt. 1cl James Connolly, testing specialist; Sgt. Robert G. Jones, chief clerk, I and E; Mrs. Esther Smith, secretary and Pvt. John Whipple, I and E specialist.



DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was guest speaker at installation ceremony for Rev. J. Andrew Thompson as pastor of Tabernacle Baptist church, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Army Reverses Policy On Segregated College Training

losing ground

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —The Defense Department hasbeen forced to back down on its plan not to use for training purposes the facilities of colleges which practice race or religious discrimination the NNPA learned last Friday

The reversal of policy came to light last Wednesday night when Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, in a weekly broad cast from a New Orleans station, disclosed that the Air Force had reversed its stand not to send personnel to any schools practicing such discrimination.

According to reports, Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, chair man of the House Armed Services Committee, called Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and virtually issued to her an ultimatum that the Air Force back down on its policy, which had not been publicly announced.

A spokesman for the Air Force said that while a number of contracts with southern schools, which discriminate against colored students, had been turned down previously, "now we have decided to do business with these schools one way or another."

The contracts, it is said, concern the ~~training of stenographers~~ and typists. In his radio broadcast, Ellender pointed out that the Air Force policy also would have resulted in the refusal to establish ROTC units at southern schools, if extended to the Army and Navy

Ellender also called attention in his broadcast to the Winstead amendment which was written into the military manpower bill by the House Armed Services Committee to permit an inductee or a volunteer to choose to serve only in racially segregated units of the armed serivces.

While he expressed doubt that the amendment will be retained in the bill when House votes upon it this week he said he was sure it will be "wholeheartedly supported by all southern Congressmen."

With respect to the Air Force rescinding its policy of refusing to send personnel for training to colleges that practices race discrimination, Ellender said:

"A few days ago I received information from the president of Southwestern College in Lafayette (Louisiana) that the Air Force would not send personnel to any school for training if the institution practiced segregation because or state law or other requirements

"I immediately protested to Air Force Secretary Finletter, urging that in the interests of national defense this unreasonable rule be relaxed. I have just learned that the Air Force has reconsidered and will permit training to proceed in segregated schools.

"If this ruling had been allowed to stand, it would have adversely affected not only all of our Louisiana colleges and universities, but similar institutions throughout the South.

"Our colleges will face an extremely lean period, as the size of our armed forces increases. There will be no more veterans enrolling under the terms of the GI bill Some form of assistance from the local or Federal government will probably be demanded.

"Help was furnished during World War II in the form of military training units on the campuses, with the Federal government paying for instruction offered our soldiers, sailors and airmen. Such programs were established in several of our Louisiana schools. They not only helped our educational program, but also contributed significantly to the war effort by turning out skilled officers and enlisted men in all branches of the service.

"Cutting of this source of higher learning and technical know-how for servicemen because of a ruling by an administrative official would work nothing but hardship, both on the Air Force and upon southern schools. The defense effort, to my mind, would have suffered immeasurably from such a shortsighted decision.

Times-Dispatch
Sun. 9-11-51
Richmond, Va

RICHMOND BATTALION PRAISED—The 466th Antiaircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion, composed mostly of Richmonders, will be commended today for "outstanding training accomplishments" during the year since it was federalized. Staff officers of the battalion, left photo, stationed at Camp Edwards, Mass., are, left to right, Captain James Suttenfield, Captain Neal Moerhl, Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Eisen, Captain Coalter Hancock, Captain Carl Harnes, off of Richmond; Captain Roy Jones, of Norfolk; First Lieutenant Sam Kornblau and Captain Gerard Watson, of Richmond, and Warrant Officer Arthur Jordan, of Clifton Forge, Va. At right, a group of noncommissioned officers talk over plans for a gun drill. They are, from left, First Sergeant Bruce C. Guner, and Sergeants Edwin Kelly, Henry Whittle, William C. Epps and Moses T. Lewis, Jr., all of Richmond.

Special to The Times-Dispatch

CAMP EDWARDS, MASS., Sept. 10—The speedy conversion of a Richmond, Va., reserve outfit into a crack Army unit will be commended tomorrow by the commander of this Army training center.

Just one year ago, the 466th Antiaircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion was federalized in Richmond.

Tomorrow, Brigadier-General Arnold J. Funk, commander of Camp Edwards, will praise the outfit for its training accomplishments.

Times-Dispatch

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Eisen, of Richmond, commander of the 466th, will stand before his hometown subordinates at retreat formation and receive the commendation.

9-11-51

Seven days after the outfit was taken into full-time Federal service on September 11, 1950, the 466th arrived at this base to become one of the first two battalion to be assigned here after Camp Edward was reactivated.

Since then, the group has compiled an outstanding training record, a preview of General Funk's commendation reveals.

Richmond, Va

For good measure, the battalion has had athletic circles in a dither since arriving—winning the camp basketball and softball championships and representing the post in a First Army tournament.

General Funk's commendation praised the 466th for "outstanding" training advancement under two handicaps.

The job was made more difficult because most of the trained men in the battalion had been transferred to other assignments, making it necessary to rebuild with new strength.

Besides, the outfit's job was changed to training duty and its size doubled by recruits.

Colonel Eisen has commanded the battalion since 1946. Recently, Captain Neal R. Moehrl, of Richmond, was appointed new executive officer. Moehrl replaced Major Edwin M. Ford, also of Richmond, who was assigned to the Far East command.

Since June 1, the 466th has been a part of the Fifty-sixth Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Harry F. Meyers.

In spite of its accomplishments, the battalion has not completed its training.

"But the end is in sight," Colonel Eisen said, "and we'll soon be ready to fulfill our mission as an antiaircraft automatic weapons unit."

Hero Points Out Flaws In Army Integration

By L. ALEX WILSON

An officer who served with the famous 24th Infantry regiment in Korea for 13 months praised the deactivation of the all-Negro outfit this week and pointed out weaknesses in the current Army program of integration, which if corrected, will save the lives of many men who will go to Korea for combat duty.

The hero of many bloody battles in the hell hole called Korea is 1st Lt. Charles Ellis, formerly of Chicago and now of 637 W. 19th st., Gary, Ind., recently returned to the States for reassignment.

He was awarded the bronze star for bravery in action and the Purple Heart for injuries received in combat. Among the ribbons he wears is the Presidential Unit citation, awarded to the 24th Infantry for outstanding action against the enemy.

Kinks in Program

Lt. Ellis was not hesitant about giving his opinion of the Army's deactivation, Oct. 1, of the 24th in order to integrate the men into white units. He was in the Defender office when the news came through via teletype.

"It's a fine move forward," he said.

However, his next statement made clear there are hitches which must be cleared before maximum value can be obtained from the program.

"The democratic idea behind this integration," he pointed out, "is not being carried out by higher commanders as it was intended.

"For example," he said, "Negro officers returning from Korea with a vast amount of experience are not being assigned to the infantry school where their experiences could be passed on to junior officers who are about to be assigned to combat units in Korea. Yet, white officers of less experience are being given these jobs."

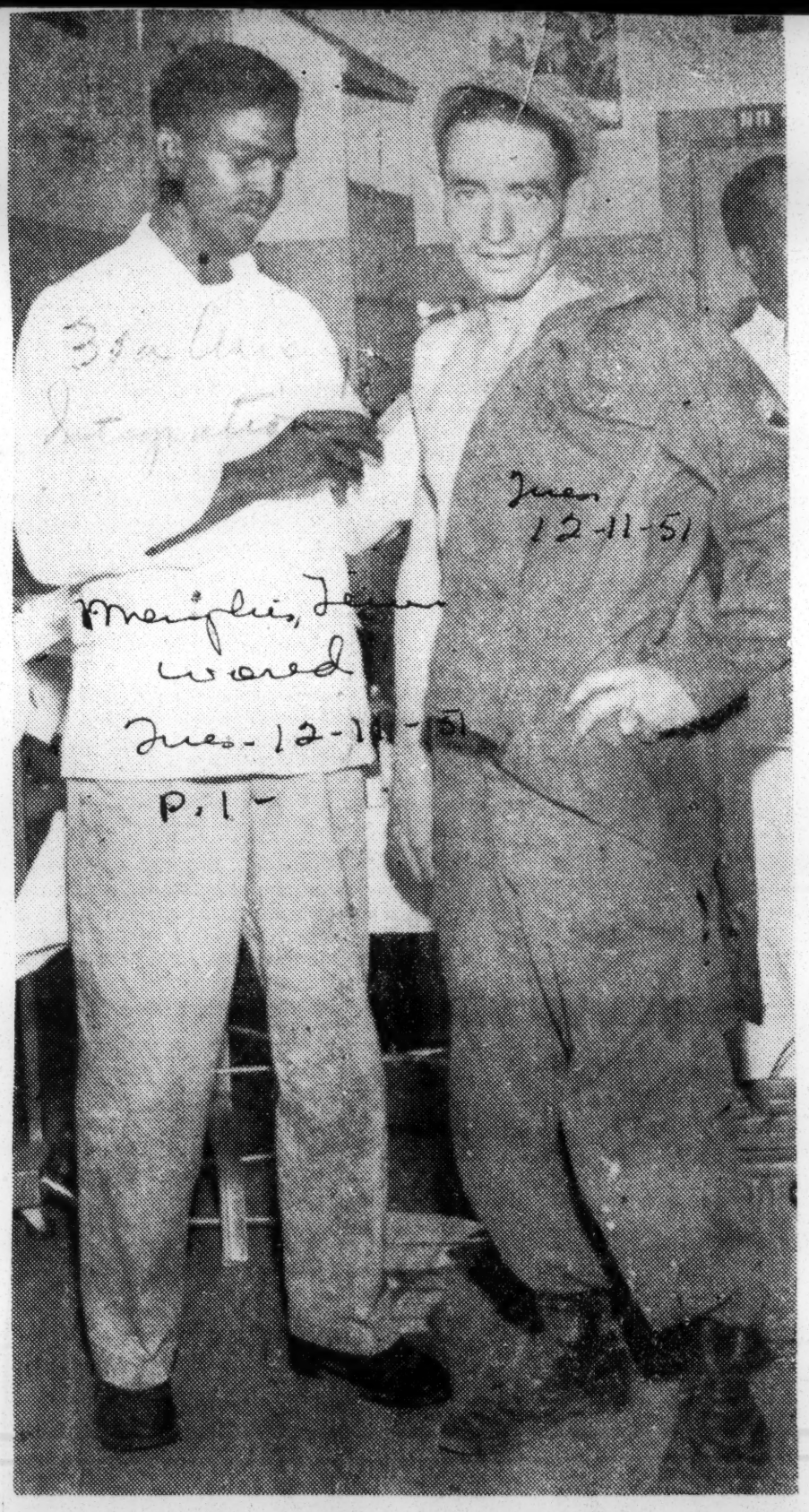
To Command Company

He believes that "when high commanders reassign officers on the basis of their military qualifications, regardless of race, junior officers and enlisted men, lives will last longer in combat."

Lt. Ellis explained that enlisted men of the first three pay grades are receiving the same mal-assignments.

The Gary veteran is slated to command an all-white company in the 101st Airborne division at Camp Breckenbridge.

END OF THE TRAIL — Calmly reading the message telling of the deactivation of the famous 24th Infantry regiment, as the news came in over the Defender teletype is 1st Lt. Charles Ellis, formerly of Chicago and now of 637 W. 19th st., Gary, Ind. The hero and veteran of 13 months in Korea returned to the States last week for reassignment. — Rhoden photo.



SMOOTH MAN WITH A NEEDLE—At left is Pfc. Willie J. Warren, son of Mrs. Callie Warren, 385 Vance Ave. Pfc. Warren is shown sliding the needle into the arm of a satisfied staff sergeant, who is either very brave or very confident of Warren's ability. A graduate of Booker T. Washington High School and the Memphis Vocation School, Warren is now a technician at Fort Eustis, Virginia. He was assigned to this duty after finishing the course at Brook Medical School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He has had prior service in Europe and Korea and holds the Good Conduct Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Korean Occupation Medal and the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon.

Army Is Convinced Integration Works

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Army Department conducted an intensive study in Korea before ordering the deactivation of the 24th Infantry Regiment and its replacement by a mixed outfit, the NNPA learned Thursday.

This information was contained in a letter addressed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, to Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, both Democrats, on July 20, in which he asked the two Senators to keep the information confidential until the Army announced its program of integration in the Far East Command.

General Marshall sidestepped an issue raised by Gen. Douglas C. MacArthur, who was relievd of his commands in the Far East by President Truman. Senators Lehman and Humphrey, in a joint letter to Secretary Marshall June 25, cited press dispatches quoting General MacArthur as saying that colored units "were created in Washington and sent to me as already organized jim crow units."

Must Take Stand on J.C.

In their letter to General Marshall, the Senators said they were bringing the MacArthur quotations to his attention because they, along with a number of other Senators of like mind, had been conferring with Defence Dept. officials, including Assistant Defense Secretary Anna M. Rosenberg and Army Secretary Frank Pace Jr., over a period of several months.

They told the Defense Secretary that the MacArthur interview, widely published in the press, "points to the fact that the question of segregation is one of the issues with which we are being confronted and on which we must take a stand one way or the other."

General Marshall was asked by the two Senators to give his "own strong support" to the moves being made toward the abolition of segregation and to inform them of what further steps were contemplated toward "achievement of the desired goals and some idea as to the rate of progress" which might be expected.

Integration In Army Progressing Rapidly

Matthews Finds New Policy Works Fine in Korea

By Ralph Matthews
NNPA Correspondent In Korea

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA —Although few colored GIs are seen in the immediate vicinity of the Advance Headquarters of the 25th Infantry Division, integration is making phenomenal progress on the higher levels.

Unprecedented in the annals of the U. S. Army was the appointment of Capt. Ordie P. Taylor as headquarters commandant. Cpt. Taylor, who served with the 24th Infantry throughout the Pacific for the past 34 months, lives at 349 Orange Road, Montclair, N.J.

He is to the headquarters command what the boss canvasman is to a circus in that it is his responsibility to select a proper site for the command and supervise the location and erection and distribution of all the components of the organization.

The headquarters site is changed as military necessity dictates moving forward or backward as the fortunes of war are altered. In selecting a site, Capt. Taylor must take into account a number of factors. First the accessibility to main arteries of communication both with the front lines and with the rear. He must have space to deploy all of the facets which compose a headquarters command, consider the availability of a water supply and most of all select a site that is not an open target for enemy planes and also defensible from ground activity.

Although the headquarters post has been stationary for several months, Capt. Taylor is constantly on the go locating new sites, evaluating their assets and faults and submitting plans to General Ira P. Swift, Commander of the 25th Division, for approval so the new locations will be available on a moment's notice.

While not engaged in this activity, he is handling overall gripes of the Army, supervising the operation of the post as it pertains to sanitation, appearance and general living conditions of the men.

Chief Finance Officer at the post is Lt. William B. Proctor of 307 N. McComb St., Elreno, Okla., whose wife, Mrs. Vera Proctor, resides at 528 E. Marshall Place, Tulsa. Lt. Proctor holds a degree in accounting from Hampton Institute.

Administration of the Judge Advocate's office is under the supervision of Warrant Officer Cortez B. Hope of 1010 Adriatic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J., and is the husband of Mrs. Mildred L. Hope.

He serves as legal assistant handling all legal matters of the Division which, in addition to prosecuting soldiers for infractions ranging from being AWOL to murder, he assists GI's iron out all legal probelms for which they require advice.

Hope abandoned the study of law nine years ago and served as a First Lieutenant with the 3143 Quartermaster Corps in Europe during World War II. He gave up his commission and joined the Far East Command where he has specialized in military law. His brother, Theodore Hope, of Atlantic City, was drowned recently while swimming off Lake Lenokee in New Jersey.

Army Maps Plans To Extend Negro Integration Program

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — The Army is planning to extend the program of integration of colored soldiers, which has been put into effect in combat and service units of the Far East Command, the NNPA learned last Friday.

While the Army would not confirm this report, from authoritative sources it was learned that a similar integration program will be carried out among troops in the European Command as the Army's next major stop towards wiping out segregation. This action, it was said, will probably be taken during the early part of 1952.

The question of troop intergration was reviewed at a meeting of Army commanders at the Pentagon recently. It is believed that the commanders were given detailed reports on how integration is working out in combat units in Korea and also were alerted as to plans for 1952.

The Army announced last July 26 its plans for carrying to completion the integration of colored personnel, which was already in progress, in all combat units of the Far East Command and said a similar program of integration was to be applied to service type units.

The announcement concluded that "It has been demonstrated that in combat units in Korea Negro soldiers serve more effectively in integrated units."

The announcement said the integration in the Far East Command would be phased over a period of approximately six months. The six months period is almost ended and Army officers are now able to evaluate the results.

What was proved in Korea is that maximum utilization of colored personnel can be achieved only by abolition of segregation in the Army. As a result, with the six-month period for carrying out the integration program in Korea almost at an end, the Army is in position to take another step toward compete equality of opportunity and treatment of a personnel.

At the present time, there is no segregation in basic training units in the continental Unied States, nor is there segregation in the Far East. This means that thousands of troops have served on a completely integrated basis in training and in combat, although after training in non-segregated units colored troops are shipped to segrated units stationed in this country.

But in view of the integrated service colored soldiers have in training and in combat, it is believed morale problems resulting from transfer to segregated units will produce lowered troops efficiency if the integration program is not extended.

Officers who have hitherto been opposed to integration on the ground that it would affect combat efficiency are now converted to integration on the basis of experiences in Korea and in basic training centers in the United States.

After integration has been carried out in the European Command, the integration program is likely to be put into effect in this country. It was siad there is a possibility that Army-wide integration may be achieved by the end of next year.

All-Colored Units Thing Of The Past

Our Boys Now Mixed In Army Outfits, Matthews Reports

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Guide War Correspondent

TOKYO, Japan — Integration has progressed to such a point in Japan that trying to locate colored personnel is like looking for needles in the proverbial haystack.

No longer does the name of

the unit gives any indication of the racial identity of a company as was once the case. Colored soldiers are no one place in particular; they are everywhere.

Sat. 8-25-51

AT NO TIME since arriving here have I found more than two or three stationed in any one building, or moving in groups about the streets.

Most frequently I find one or two promenading in company with their white comrades or doing some special chores in an otherwise all-white contingent, which runs the gamut from General Ridgway's ceremonial staff, through the military police, aviation corps, special education services, and in the post office and other classified services.

Morgah

The colored soldier in Japan is no longer confined to the engineers, World War II's glorified term for labor battalions.

Since the Army itself keeps no records as to just where they can be found, I have developed a device of my own to spot them out like four leaf clovers in acres of grass.

• • •

I SPEND THE day prowling in and out of the myriad of buildings housing the occupation forces, and flush them out here and there.

In the evening when the officers are emptying and the thousands of workers stream past the Die Ichi building, which is Tokyo's equivalent of the Pentagon, I sit on the stone fence across the street with my powerful binoculars focused on the flowing mass of humanity, and a dark face suddenly stands out like a raisin in a rice pudding. I dash across the street and pin him down.

This technique is also useful in the big recreational park where hundreds of GI's and civilians jam the grandstands to watch softball games every afternoon. I have become as sure of eye and as fleet of wing as a falconer on a hunt.

Some of those I have seen in this manner are:

PFC. HENRY LOCKLEY, 57 W. North street, Hagerstown, Md.; mother Mrs. Emma Lockley.
PFC. ERNEST SARGENT, 5723 Woodrow street, Detroit.
SGT. LOUIS SMITH, 4618 S. Robinson street, New Orleans. Mrs. Erma Lawrence, sister.
PVT. MATTHEW JONES, 1946 Gravier street New Orleans. Mrs. Angeline Jones, mother.
SGT. WADE H. FERGUSON, 1379 Fulton street Brooklyn. Mrs. Josephine Thompson, aunt.
PVT. MELVIN CAVINESS, 34 E. Forrest avenue, Englewood, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Caviness, parents.
SGT. JOHN E. HOLLEY, 354 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Belle Kearse, aunt.
SGT. WILLIE JAMES, 833 Maple street, Charlotte, N. C. Wife, Mayola, stationed here. Mrs. Lora Booker, mother-in-law.
PFC. ROBERT IRVIN, 2603 Grand Vista avenue, Oakland, Calif.
CPL. WILLIE L. GREATHOUSE, Rt. 3, Box 24, Bainbridge, Ga.
PFC ROBERT WILSON, 270 E. 47th street, Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Thelma Wilson, mother.
PVT. NAPOLEON B. JORDAN, Fort Valley, Ga.
PVT. HORACE HARPER, 3127 W. Washington boulevard, Chicago. Mrs. Bessie Harper, mother.
PFC. LOUIS MILLIGAN, Dallas, Texas.
SGT. JESSE L. EDWARDS, 303 Morton street, Mobile, Ala. Uncle and aunt, Albert and Mrs. Emma Nicholson.
SGT. JOHN B. MOORE, Route 2, Box 209, Washington, N. C. Wife Mrs. Rebecca Moore.
CPL. K. C. REID, 2310 32nd avenue, Tampa, Fla. Aunt, Mrs. Emma Scott.
SGT. ELROY FLOYD, 793½ E. Washington street, Los Angeles. Wife, Mrs. Ida Mae Floyd.
PVT. DAVIS JONES, 204 N. Main street, Mansfield Ohio. Wife, Mrs. Pauline Jones.
SGT. BILLY C. FLEMING, 1213 Austin lane, Charlotte, N. C. Mother, Mrs. Elila Fleming.
CPL. BERNARD J. JACKSON, 4940 Indiana avenue, Chicago. Mother, Mrs. Lillian Jackson.
SGT. NATHANIEL JACKSON, 841 42nd street, Oakland, Calif.
SGT. WALTER K. HAMMOND, 5820 Vine street, Philadelphia.
CAPT. MILTON LEWIS, 1705 Shepherd drive, Columbus, Ga. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, Albany State College, Albany, Ga.
On shore Leave from USS New Jersey:
ALPHONSO ROSE, 1577 E. 41st place, Los Angeles, Cal. Mother, Mrs. Florence Fulton.
FRED STEPHENS, 63 Erskine street, Detroit. Wife, Mrs. Fannie Stephens.
OSCAR WASHAM, 398 Longridge Drive, Wilmington, Del. Wife, Mrs. Annie Mae Washam.
CONNIE ALSTON, 568 K street, N. E., Washington. Wife, Mrs. Ida Mae Alston.
ERNEST HOWELL, 330 E. Prince street, Germantown, Pa. Mother, Mrs. Hattie Howell.

Marshall Reports On Integration In Army

Leader Sat. 12-29-51

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The attendance of Negro enlisted personnel doubled in schools of the armed forces during the past year since the racial quotas have been removed, according to the former Secretary of Defense Gen. George C. Marshall.

P. a

In his semiannual report recently released by the Department of Defense, the former secretary said that "considerable progress was made in the carrying out of the President's 1948 Directive on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services."

He said combat operations of all the armed forces in Korea demonstrated the feasibility of the established policies as well as the advantages that can be derived from their implementation.

Uitlization of Negro personnel was increased and broadened throughout the defense establishment during the past year, continued the Secretary's report.

He pointed out that basic training on a racially integrated basis was established in all the training divisions of the army. Opportunity for enlistment, promotion, and advancement is being provided on an individual basis without regard to racial quotas.

It was made clear that Negro units are being dissolved in the navy and air force, and the remaining Negro units in the army are being used with other units organically, rather than as separate organizations.

Assignments Show Expanded Integration At Kilmer

Journal and Guide Sat-12-22-51
P. 13 Norfolk, Va.

300

Indications of the expanding integration of personnel at Camp Kilmer, N. J., formerly one of the least democratic Army posts in the East, are shown in the above photographs. In the top photograph, Sgt. James S. Lee, left, veteran of 24th Infantry fighting in Korea, takes over the position of legal officer and trial Advocate for the entire camp. With him are shown Sgt. 1/c Arthur A. Nickerson, (center) who will serve as court reporter, and 2nd Lt. William Cousins of Chicago, (right), who will serve as assistant legal officer to Lt. Lee.

At lower left is shown Pvt. Rachel Mallard, Newark, N. J., of the WAC Detachment 1277th Area Service Unit, who answers telephone inquiries at the post locator. Pvt. Millard enlisted in March, 1950, and received her basic and clerk-typist training at Ft. Lee, Va. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. James Millard of 170 S. 10th street, Newark, N. J. At lower right is shown Pvt. Marian C. Thomas of the same unit who is shown adjusting a camera prior to taking a picture at the post photo lab where she is assigned. Pvt. Thomas enlisted in October, 1950 and received her basic training at Ft. Lee. Her aunt, Mrs. Mattie Savoy, lives at 601 Kenilworth terrace, N. E. Washington, D. C.

30a 1951

Army

Integration

Collins George Reports From S. C.:

Fort Jackson Works Hard At Integration

Courier Aug. 4-21-51

By COLLINS GEORGE

(This is the third in a series of several articles.)

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—In this post of nearly 55,000 men, located right outside of South Carolina's capital city, Columbia, two extremes of racial policy exist side by side, with the Eighth (Golden Arrow) Infantry Division in the business of training American soldiers completely oblivious to race, and the Thirty-first (Dixie) Infantry Division, a National Guard outfit coming from Mississippi and Alabama maintaining all of the South's ingrown prejudices and bitter hatreds.

I visited the Eighth Division in the fort. It would have been pointless to have visited the "Dixie" Division where the policy of white degeneracy runs full blast.

Fort Jackson serves as a major reception center and training center for inductees who go into the Eighth Division for their basic training before moving on to permanent outfits or to specialized training.

From the entrance of the drafted citizen into the initial receiving point on the base until he has completed his first cycle of training at the post, a man is treated as an American, not as a "white" or "Negro" American. In fact, the Eighth Division at Fort Jackson is the first outfit I have seen thus far on my tour of military posts where tens of thousands of men are going about the business of becoming soldiers under a policy of complete and thorough racial integration.

Capt. Albert J. Tibbs Greets The Courier's Collins George at the Columbia (S. C.) Airport.

Integration is in force at both at both Camps Rucker and Gordon, but generally only in the operation of the services provided by the camp and in special units such as the various schools on the posts.

HERE, AT Fort Jackson, the inductee is assigned to his outfit for training in strict alphabetical order—they are assigned their quarters the same way. White and black men work, study, play and sleep side by side, and in spite of the fact that apparently a large proportion of the new soldiers, white and colored, are from the South, the men get along together with an absolute minimum of racial friction.

Not that Jackson is a paradise—no Army camp is—nor have all traces of racial bias been wiped out. In the headquarters unit of the post complement, a remnant of the old Army type of thinking is to be found in the existence of Section Two, an all-colored outfit about which the usual story is told: "They wanted to stay together."

That isn't the story the men tell, however. Just as in any segregated outfit, grievances, fancied or real, become magnified and all is placed on a racial basis and just about all of the stories of racial bias in the handling of men stemmed direct from the all-colored Section Two of the post headquarters unit.

* * *

AS IN all of the outfits I have visited so far, the service clubs, beer taverns and theatres on the post are open to any man in uniform, regardless of color, but one must be on eternal guard lest certain habits of expediency become hardened patterns of behavior and fixed rules.

Service Club Number Three, for example, is run by two efficient and lovely colored women, Mrs. Sarah Boyd, director, and Mrs. L. L. McIlwain, assistant director. This club, therefore, rather becomes the focus of recreational activity for the majority of Negroes on the post. It is the site of their dances, twice weekly, and on that score, differing from any other post I have visited yet, a direct order has been issued to the service club hostesses not to permit mixed dancing at any affair.

Capt. Albert Tibbs of East Orange, N. J., one of the two colored chaplains on the post, states that he has urged the following policy in regard to dances: that the dances be run as the post is supposed to be run, with no regard to race, and that it be left up to the girls themselves as to whether they would accept soldiers of another race as their partners, which seems to me a sensible and realistic approach, but to Southern thinking remains unheard of.

In the Post Exchanges, white civilians from Columbia work behind the counters and there is some griping about the manner in which they wait on colored soldiers, making them wait until all whites are served and in general showing the typical discourtesy of the Southern white to a Negro customer.

There is also the direct accusation that the main non-commissioned officers' club on the post flatly refuses to serve Negro non-commissioned officers, and that Negroes are distinctly made to feel unwelcome at the Cadre Clubs of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Infantry Regiments, although I saw about three Negro soldiers enjoying themselves in the Cadre Club of the Thirteenth.

* * *

BESIDE THE heart-warming spectacle of the thousands of men going through their training with no thought of race, especial mention should be made of the religious services provided by the camp and headed by the post and division chaplain, Lieut. Col. Ivan Whipple, under whom serve the two colored chaplains, Major William Crocker and the aforementioned Captain Tibbs.

Neither Major Crocker nor Captain Tibbs serve as "Negro" chaplains for the sole benefit of the Negro troops, but as chaplains for American soldiers in need of spiritual guidance. The attendance at the services of each chaplain is always mixed, often with the majority of the congregation made up of white soldiers. Each chaplain is aided by white assistants . . . and during the day a steady stream of soldiers, white and colored, seek their advice.

Chaplain Tibbs has performed marriage ceremonies for several of the Southern white soldiers in the camp, and while I was standing in Major Crocker's chapel, two young white Atlantans, who had completed their training cycle came in to bid him goodbye and were tremendously disappointed to find him on leave.

* * *

IN SPITE of the integration I have seen among the trainees, and in the schools and special services in the other camps, I am beginning to wonder what has happened to the Negro officer, and what happens to integration when it gets to the officer level.

I have been told that Negro officers served here at Fort Jackson over the integrated troops in training with the Thirteenth Infantry Regiment, but that just about all of them had been shipped out in recent weeks. Outside of the chaplains, the only Negro officers I could trace on the post were Capt. Colbert Harris, a Korean veteran; First Lieut. Randall F. Brady of Boston, Mass., and Second Lieut. George M. Hampton, all of whom are attached to the all-colored Section Two of the post headquarters unit, and Warrant Officer Abraham Cobbs of the Thirteenth Infantry Regiment.

Mention should also be made of the Fort Jackson Post Band which was brought down intact from the Philadelphia National Guard under the direction of M/Sgt. George W. Ponder of that city, and which is now under the command of Second Lieut. William F. Dunham.

As in most of the camps, integration fails only when the civilian population enters into the picture . . . as at the dances and behind the PX counters I have mentioned. At Fort Jackson, there are some special problems. Taxis which operate to and from the post are, by Columbia law, either white or Negro, and a colored trainee who might wish to go to town with his white buddy can find no transportation which will carry them together.

There is no service club in town for the colored GI, although I am told one is planned in the near future. The soldiers feel that even the colored civilians in Columbia do not make them welcome and one hears that a soldier in uniform is not wanted at affairs at one of the two Negro colleges in Columbia — Benedict College and Allen University.

The picture about Columbia thus remains the same as everywhere else I've been. No matter how integrated the post may be, the nearby cities remain in Southern cities, and a dark American in uniform is not a representative of the United States Government, but just another "n——r" soldier to the white citizens, subject to all the indignities and insults which Negroes have come to accept as their lot in the South.

* * *

BESIDES CHAPLAIN Tibbs who acted as my host in Fort Jackson, mention should be made of the following men whose intelligent and frank conversations helped give me a picture of the camp:

Sgt. Howard Maxwell of Bradenton, Fla., a regimental

committee instructor in the Thirteenth Infantry; Pvt. Clyde Cunningham of Laurens, S. C.; Pvt. Ray M. Smith of Marianna, Fla.; Sgt. Alvin Hollins of Baton Rouge, a Navy veteran; Sgt. Curtis Morgan of Alexandria, La., a veteran of the Italian campaign in the last war and the driver for the commanding general of Fort Jackson, Major General Harry Collins, to whom he gives great credit for making integration work — with which I heartily agree;

Pvt. Charles Ward of Atlanta on his way to Signal Training School at Camp Gordon; Corp. Robert Lytle of Springfield, Ohio, who was wounded in Korea, but who finds the Army getting "better and better"; Corp. Milton Hickman of Rockaway Beach, N. Y., who saw service in the Aleutian Islands in World War II; another Alaska veteran, Corp. James Dickens of Paterson, N. J., who seconds the general gripes against Columbia as a city for servicemen.

* * *

IT SHOULD be pointed out that the whole business of integration is serving as an education to both the white and the colored GI, and that both seem to like the new knowledge they gain.

It is almost incredible to find soldiers with the flattest of Southern drawls forming close buddies with the Negro soldiers, but it seems that once the shock of the new experience wears off, it is the Southern white soldier who forms the warmest and closest personal friendship with the Negro GI, and who adapts himself most readily to the truly American way of doing things which the Army is trying out.

It also brings out the best in the Negro trainee who, in a mixed outfit, is determined to show that he is as good a soldier as his white partner.

As for the "Dixie" Division mentioned at the beginning of this report, it is isolated for its training in what used to be the colored area of the camp in pre-integration days. Some of its men are beginning to come to the services offered by the colored chaplains, but the rest hang on to their ignorance (the only school for illiterates in the camp is run for members of the "Dixie" Division) and prejudice.

I do not know whether it is deliberate on the part of the Army, but replacements and fillers for the "Dixie" Division in training are almost all from the North and are generally as much disliked by the Rebels as Negroes . . . but if the policy continues, the "Dixie" Division may gradually be brought out of the Confederacy back into the United States and the American way of life as exemplified by the rest of Fort Jackson.

(Continued Next Week)

More Integration Planned By Army In Order To Duck Segregation Criticism

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) May 9— Further steps taken by the Army to implement the Defense Department's policy of equality of treatment and opportunity for all personnel in the armed services are outlined in a report made public last Wednesday by Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York.

The report was prepared to meet criticism of the Army for its failure to abolish racial segregation as the Navy and Air Force have done.

Originally the Defense Department planned to make the report public through its Office of Public Information, but it decided against doing so because it did not wish to raise the ire of southern Congresman while the draft bill was pending.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, sent a copy of the report to Mr. Javits because he had been highly critical of the Army's practice of segregating white and colored draftees from New York City as soon as they arrived at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Mr. Javits and Representative Charles R. Howell, Democrat, of New Jersey, in whose district Fort Dix is located, inspected Fort Dix last March 2. Mr. Javits said they found that the integration of white and colored troops for training, which had recently been put into effect at Fort Dix, "had had excellent morale effects" and there had been no incidents as a results of the integration."

In the "Summary of Advance in the Uitlization of Negro Manpower in the Army", the report states that the Army has tried "conscientiously" the policy laid down by President Truman and the Secretary of Defense for the "efficient utilization of all military manpower."

The report says "Policies have been reviewed and modified as experience warranted, with a view to developing a broader base of trained personnel, both officer and enlisted than existed in the past."

The "resume of progressive advances made as a result of experiences pointing toward greater efficiency in the Army" lists the following steps:

1. The Army has adopted policies assuring full use of any club, mess or recreational facility located in public buildings to all eligible military personnel, without regard to race. This applies to all recreational facilities, including officer and enlisted clubs.

2. Post exchanges and branch exchanges may no longer be designated for specific areas or units, personnel are not restricted to their branch on the post.

3. Colored personnel also are permitted the use of any theater on the post. Army motion picture theaters may be allocated to serve certain areas, but no theater or performance in any theater is denied to any group because of race.

4. Buses, trucks, or other transportation owned and operated by the Government are available to all military personnel, without segregation, on or off the post, regardless of race or local customs,

5. Qualified colored persons may now enlist in the Regular Army under requirements equally applicable to all persons and without any quota limitation. Soldiers satisfactorily completing a period of enlistment may reenlist under procedures applicable to all eligible personnel, regardless of race.

6. Colored enlisted men hold a percentage of non-commissioned officer ranks comparable to the overall grade spread of Army command enlisted personnel. Among colored personnel last December 31, approximately 1.8 per cent were master sergeants, 3 per cent were sergeants, first class; 8.1 per cent were sergeants, and 19.2 per cent were corporals

Colored GIs In Nearly All Units Of Army

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Guide War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Some idea of how integration is progressing throughout the armed forces in Korea can be gleaned from the fact that some colored personnel can be found in nearly every unit in the Army.

Far across the 38th Parallel I found two members with the hard hitting 89th Tank Battalion. They were Pfc. Richard Lancaster of 801 French St., Marietta, Ohio, the son of Mrs. Wesley Lancaster, and Pfc. Obie Horton, 144 W. 37th St., Cleveland, Ohio. He is the brother of Mrs. Henryan Seals of that address. He is a medic with the corps and was an employee of Republic Steel before joining the Army.

LANCASTER IS a cook with the unit and was a commercial art student before joining the Army.

Another unit which has only three members among its company size personnel is the 37th Preventative Medicine Co.

They are Cpl. Elwell Gibbs, 610 Alexander St., Chester, Pa., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Gibbs and Fletcher Hale of New York and Rennie Grant of Ruston, La.

THEY WERE all trained at Fort Sam Houston and their job is to prevent malaria by controlling breeding places of mosquitoes. As winter approaches, however, they are concentrating on ridding all encampments of rats and other pests.

Army- Integration

Javits Reports End Of Jim Crow In 7 Major Army Training Camps

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Schools and training divisions for soldiers are now being operated on an integrated basis at Fort Jackson, S. C.; Camp Breckinridge, Ky.; Ft. Riley, Kans.; Ft. Ord, Calif.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and Camp Roberts, Calif., reported Cong. Jacob K. Javits last week.

The New York Republican who has spearheaded an almost continuous battle for the integration of Negro soldiers in the armed forces, inserted in the Congressional Record, last Wednesday, a summary of the advances which the army has made toward the utilization of Negro manpower within the last few years.

Defender Sat 5-26-51

The report pointed out that Negro soldiers stationed in the camps mentioned above work, eat and are quartered together with white personnel. In 1949, the report continued, Negro enlistees were assigned to segregated units at Fort Dix, N. J., and at Fort Knox, Ky.

But in little more than a year the army had completely changed this picture so that today the training divisions located in Fort Dix and Fort Knox are in the process of a change-over from partial segregation to non-segregation.

New Policies

The army has adopted policies which now assures the full use of any club, any mess or all recreational facilities located in public buildings to all eligible military personnel without regard to race, stated Rep. Javits.

Exchanges and branch exchanges may no longer be designated for the exclusive use of any particular race. Any theater on the post may be used by Negro personnel. Busses, trucks or other transportation owned and operated by the government or by a government instrumentality are available to all military personnel regardless of race.

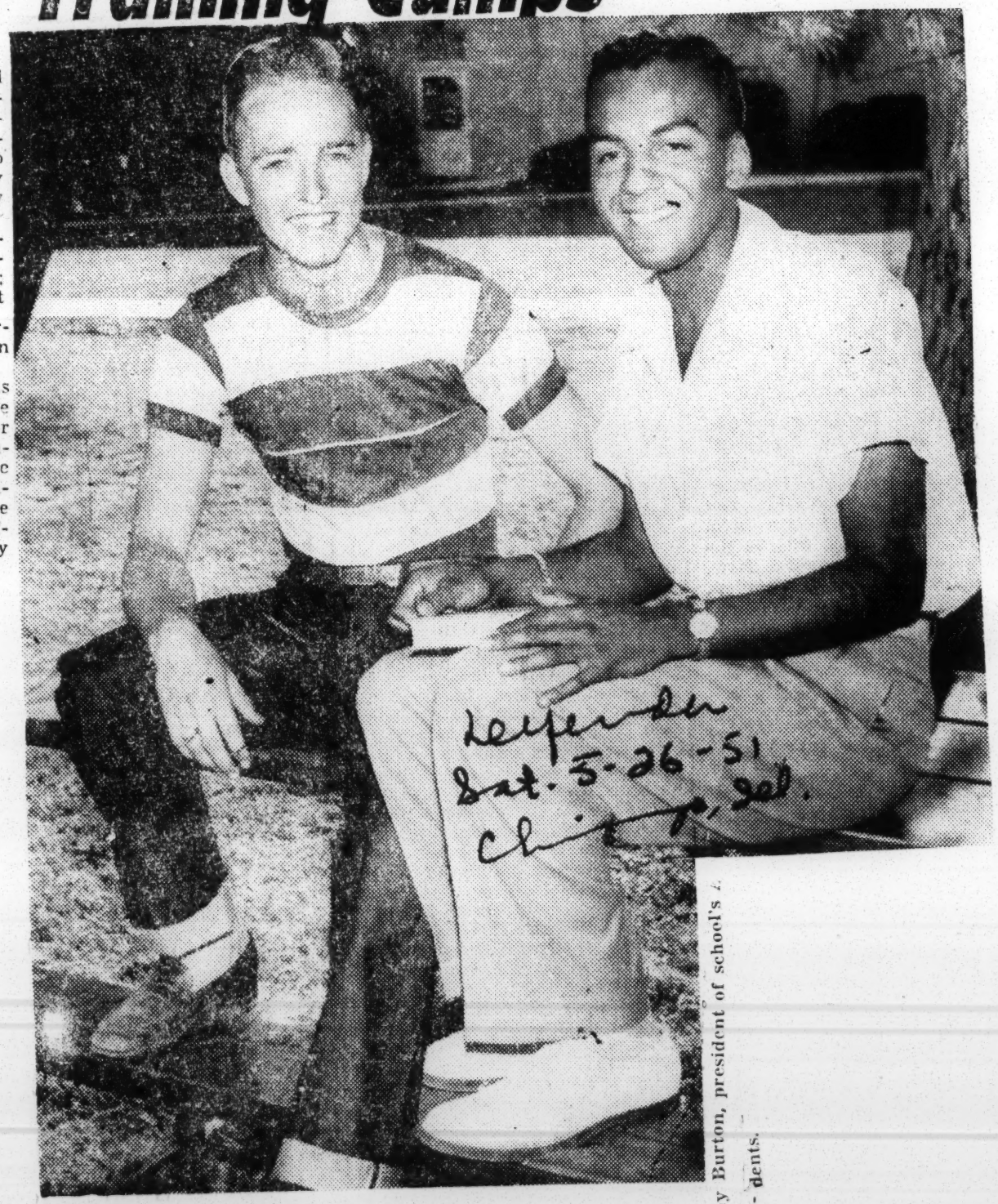
The army has gradually opened up every segment of its military schooling system to Negroes, and racial quotas have been abolished for schools selection and prescribed selection of qualified personnel without regard to race or color.

Four Negro Colonels

The selection of regular and non-regular army officers for promotion has operated without racial consideration, claims this report. It points out that prior to June of last year there was only one colonel in the army, but today there are four.

Almost two percent of Negro enlisted peronnel were master sergeants at the close of last year; three percent were sergeants, first class; little more than eight percent were sergeants and more than 19 percent were corporals.

The facts as laid down in this report, according to Javits, prove that since the close of World War II, the army has "endeavored conscientiously to carry forward the principles laid down by the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense for the efficient utilization of all military manpower."



Defender Sat. 5-26-51 Chicago, Ill.

DEMOCRACY WORKS AT PHOENIX COLLEGE — Chosen by an overwhelming majority, Eldridge Conaway (right) 19-year-old sophomore, is elected first Negro president of Associated Student Body of Phoenix college, Phoenix, Ariz. Election is especially significant because 90 percent of the municipal school's student body is white. The college encourages a democratic policy for its student body though the school is a part of a system of segregated schools. With Conaway in photo is Johnny Burton, president of school's Associated Men Students.

Reveals Army Policy Not Definite On Placements Of Mixed Personne

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) — Army policy governing the use of colored personnel is limited to a general statement which may be interpreted by army and theater commanders as requiring integration or permitting segregation.

Officers assigned to duty in the Pentagon admitted this on last Thursday during interviews regarding statements attributed to General Douglas MacArthur and an article by James L. Hicks, NNPA correspondent, concerning racial segregation and discrimination at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Gen. MacArthur blamed Washington for whatever racial segregation existed in his Far East commands.

Mr. Hicks charged that racial segregation and discrimination are rampant at Fort Bragg.

"The Army has no clear-cut policy on the utilization of colored troops," an officer declared in an off-the-record interview.

As it now stands, it is left to theater commanders and Army commanders as to how far they will go with integration. They can integrate entirely or they do not have to integrate.'"

Asked concerning the Gillem Board report, which was adopted, in part, as Army policy April 27, 1946, this officer said Circular 124, as the Gillem Board policy was known, was no longer in effect.

The Gillem Board report called for the employment of colored units no larger than regiments as parts of larger white units. Implementation of this policy was regarded as the first step toward a program of complete integration in the Army.

The Army spokesmen said training divisions are now integrated. He explained that this integration started at Fort Ord, Calif., and other commanders of training divisions, looking at what was taking pace at Fort Ord, said to themselves that the general at Ord was getting ahead of them and getting a lot of publicity and decided to do the same thing.

"They did and nothing happened," he remarked.

Integrated training divisiois are now located at Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Camp Breckenridge, Ky; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Ord, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Camp Roberts, California; Fort Dix, New Jersey and Fort Knox, Ky.

According to Army spokesmen, personnel in training divisions at these posts work, eat and are quartered with white personnel.

Specifically, concerning statements attributed to General MacArthur that the Army sent him Jim Crow units and that he integrated more colored personnel with whites than perhaps any other theater or army commander, an Army spokesman said:

"When the Army organizes a unit, it is tagged white or colored-white enlisted personnel and officers, or colored enlisted personnel and mixed officers or white officers, whichever way the Army wants it.

"Nobody has any authority to put any white enlisted men in a unit if it is tagged colored without express permission of the Department of the Army."

From one source, NNPA learned that at one time General MacArthur had assigned about 300 white men to the 24th Infantry Regiment, which normally consists of all colored enlisted personnel and white and colored officers.

It was explained that replacements sent him could be assigned as he saw fit on an individual basis.

Integration Found To Be Progressing

Troops Unaware Of Non-Segregation Policy At Fort Dix

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — No morale problem exists at Fort Dix, N. J., a Senate Armed Services subcommittee investigating the preparedness program reported last Monday.

This finding by a subcommittee, three of whose seven members are from the deep South, is significant in view of the dire predictions of race riots made by southern proponents of racial segregation in the armed forces.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, found that "There was no real problem among the recruits with respect to morale. The AWOL rate declined in February from that which prevailed during December and January."

THE REPORT ADDED that the chief chaplain at Fort Dix stated that, in his opinion, morale among recruits at Fort Dix was above the average.

* * *

The experience of Fort Dix during the last six months indicates that the armed forces program of integrating colored and white personnel in all phases of military training is working out with a minimum of friction and no impairment in efficiency of various units.

The total military population of the post last February 9 was 30,758. All of the training activities are incorporated within the Ninth Infantry Division. There were 18,410 enlisted personnel in this division last February 16, including 14,916 trainees and 3,494 permanent-party training and headquarters overhead.

* * *

COLORED personnel trained at Fort Dix are assigned to the Ninth Infantry Division. Since there are no colored units at For Dix, colored officers have white soldiers under their command.

At dinner and a bingo game in the officers' club, and on the post ball field, where two enlisted teams were playing a white game, colored and white personnel participated on terms of equality and friendship.

A reporter recently visited Fort Dix and found the feelings of enlisted men in basic training illustrated by two incidents. A group of soldiers were on bivouac, living in the field under simulated combat conditions instead of in barracks. The men sleep under "pup" tents, which are so small that two men and their rifles can just about crawl into them.

* * *

A COLORED AND A white boy were sharing one such tent.

"How are you getting along together, that's a pretty small space?" they were asked.

After a moment's hesitation, while the question was considered, the white soldier spoke: "Sir, we're getting along fine. We're getting along fine. We're both from Brooklyn."

Another white soldier was asked whether he thought the colored soldiers in his platoon were good soldiers. "I never thought about it," he replied. "Like anybody else, I guess. Some good, some lousy."

* * *

THE ENLISTED MEN were too busy with their rifle marksmanship, bayonet drill and other aspects of training to think much about the implications of the program in which they are pioneering. The Army leadership, however, is fully aware of the significance of integration.

The Major and the Minors Get Together at Camp Stewart

Major Edward I. Marshall, seated, studies a map problem with his integrated staff of officers at Camp Stewart, Ga. Major Marshall, a New Yorker, is executive officer of the 27th AAA (AW) Bn. Left to right are Chaplain Captain David S. Harkness, Ramseur, N.C.; Capt. James Mullery, Capt. Douglas Brown, 1st Lt. Sylvanus Wooldridge, 5390 Linwood Ave., Detroit; 1st Lt. Leon J. Calhoun, 728 Summit Ave., Columbia, S.C.; 1st Lt. William A. Pogue, 1st Lt. Philip Dashiell, Fruitland, Md. The 27th AAA is a 40 Milimeter Gun Battalion which is part of the 47th AAA Brigade at Camp Stewart.

The Unsolid South

I am writing in regard to Frank M. Gossett's letter to the editor in the July 28 issue of the Post on the subject, OUR NEGRO TROOPS. . . .

Mr. Gossett makes the statement in his letter that your article [HOW DO OUR NEGRO TROOPS MEASURE UP? by Harold H. Martin, June 16] ". . . is just another insidious piece of propaganda for social equality, which we in the South are not going to accept."

Mr. Gossett is certainly taking a great deal of liberty in speaking for the whole South. I am a Southerner, and I do *not* believe Mr. Gossett has his finger on the pulse of the real and growing South. We Southerners who look ahead to a great and progressive Southeastern United States believe the Negro will achieve his equality, and that the potential ingenuity of the Negro race will be one of our great assets.

ED D. VISER
Lackland AFB
San Antonio, Texas

'There Is a Long Way to Go,' Atlanta Educator Says

Washington Finds Armed Forces' Integration 'Better'

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA—"A good start has been made toward integration in the armed services," Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, noted last week upon his return from a government-sponsored tour of southeastern defense installations.

The educator was one of sixty-six prominent Americans—he was the only Negro—invited by the Government to see what Uncle Sam is doing to protect America at home and abroad.

The Defense Department tour impressed Dr. Washington in its "start" toward integration, since, he said, he was "looking back some distance." He declared, however: "There is a long way to go."

The Atlantan's observations of integration and the part the Negro is playing in the armed forces were gained as a sideline to the general tour. Dr. Washington said he took time off from the official tour to note the part the Negro is playing in the fighting forces, although the briefing to the high captains of finance, industry, education and religion, as given at Washington's Pentagon, did not include racial angles.

For ten days the leaders looked into armed services installations at Quantico, Va., Fort Benning, Ga., U. S. Naval Base at Norfolk, Va., and Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

One observation of Dr. Washington is that integration is proceeding fastest where there is the least family life and where the social angles of living do not enter. He found the Navy and Air Force making the greatest strides toward integration, as widely reported, but said there were still to be found varied patterns of treatment and acceptance in all services.

The Atlanta leader found that the attitude of communities near defense installations influence most of the post patterns, but that this is being broken down by rapidly developing fair attitudes among the servicemen and women. Dr. Washington believes the Urban League and NAACP should exert whatever pressure is necessary to help change post-town attitudes, customs and laws.

At Columbus, Ga., Dr. Washington found developing opposition to brutalities suffered by soldiers in the city. Soldiers there recently threw hand grenades on two occasions near police cars, the occurrences of which were laid to police brutality.

"We need more energetic, aggressive and ambitious young men in the armed services," Dr. Washington said. "More Negroes need to take the advantage of the service training and programs. Older men in the services are exasperated that younger men are not pushing ahead and taking advantage of the opporunities for advancement."

Of the defense preparations, the Atlanta school head said that "they are terrific." His experience of riding in a jet plane was the most exciting of the tour, he said.

Many Negro Soldiers Still Serving On Jim Crow Basis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 — The slang expression of "playing both ends against the middle" might well be applied to the army's present method of integrating troops. While the air force and the navy boast of "complete integration," the army can only say that it has a "maximum of integration," at each army can only say that the beginning or basic training centers, and the end of combat duty.

Negro soldiers serving in the middle category between the basic training period and actual fighting are still serving on a jimcrow basis, both in the United States and in Europe.

The department of army seems to feel that the pressure of integration practiced on the two ends of army life will eventually squeeze out segregation in the middle ground. Soldiers of both races who have worked together during their basic training are gradually moving up into the middle ground, while those who have experienced integration on combat duty will eventually be moving back into the middle ground, it says.

By working together and living together soldiers will become so indoctrinated in integration that they will find it awkward to work in separate groups when they come together on the middle ground, according to the army.

The army says it hopes this feeling will have a great influence toward completely abolishing segregation.

The air force on the other hand claims that it has a large number of Negroes in all phases of its branch of service. According to the latest figures, approximately 4,400 Negroes are serving in the AF. This includes more than 600 officers, of which 197 are rated, and the others are serving as observers.

Negroes are being trained in almost every phase of AF activity, according to a high ranking officer. The AF has nine civilian contract schools in various sections of the country where air cadets are being trained and 15 places where basic flying training is being taught, all operated on an integrated basis. There are now about 20 Negro cadets in pilot training.

The air force spokesman says that since the program of integration went into effect two years ago, this department makes no special efforts to reach Negroes, but operates a continuing recruiting program for all persons regardless of race.

Unlike the Air Force, the Navy claims that it has made special efforts for the past four years to recruit Negro personnel.

Lt. Dennis D. Nelson visited Negro secondary schools in the South for at least two years, in conjunction with the Urban League vocational guidance program, to appeal to Negro youth to take advantage of the navy college training program, inluding flying.

For the past two years three Negro officers have been sent into schools where Negroes attend urging them to join the Navy ROTC.

A navy spokesman said there are at least 25 Negro officers and seven Negro nurses in the Navy.

ARMY- (Integration)

Courier Editorials

Integration in Slow Motion

THE armed services issued reports last week on the progress of racial integration and the breaking down of barriers to opportunity and promotion.

The Air Force with 5.1 per cent Negro personnel enlisted and 0.6 per cent commissioned, has gone farthest, but needs to go much farther.

The Navy with only 3 per cent enlisted Negroes and only nineteen colored officers reports that "we have no segregation, but we haven't hit the millenium yet," which is obvious from the figures.

The Army with 11.7 per cent enlisted and 2.1 per cent commissioned personnel says that it has been trying and points to full integration in its training centers, but admits that separate Negro units still exist in the battalion and company level.

The Marine Corps reports no segregated units, but cannot produce any percentage figures. (The Marines say they keep no records by racial designations.)

* * *

Contrasted with the situation which obtained in 1941, this evidences great progress, but in terms of justice, fair play and the demands of an enlightened age, this is integration in slow motion.

Moreover, other reports from various parts of the country indicate that integration does not obtain in some places where it is said to exist and where it ought to have long since become the rule.

For example, there is that segregation at the swimming pool at Fort Custer, Mich., where there are regulations governing the use of this facility on a racial basis.

There is also the more reprehensible and disgraceful segregation and discrimination at Veterans' hospitals in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and West Virginia which the President has been asked to end.

Other instances have been cited in dispatches to this newspaper and with which our readers are familiar.

After the President's directive of July 26, 1948, ordering an end to racial segregation and discrimination, Negroes had hopes that the process of integration would be speeded up, but apparently that executive order was just campaign material.

President Truman has only to order the Secretary of the Army to end all jim-crow units and it will be done right down to the squad level.

With the proper pressure from the White House it should be possible to find more than nineteen young Negroes qualified to be Navy ensigns.

If a disproportionate percentage of Negroes can be found for the ranks, an equal proportion should be found capable of holding commissions, although we are unalterably opposed to the theory of racial proportionalism as the basis of policy and as a substitute for full equality of opportunity.

* * *

All of the services and especially the Army lamentably lag when it comes to the commissioning and promoting of Negro officers, and we shall not be satisfied on this score unless and until we hear of some Negro majors and colonels commanding mixed units with subordinate white officers.

Where and when Negro field officers have been appointed, they have rarely been placed in command of battalions and regiments, even when the personnel has been entirely colored.

As a matter of fact the retention of separate Negro battalions and companies, but not regiments, brigades and divisions, militates against the assignment of Negro field officers to such higher units.

While admittedly progress has been made, Negroes want President Truman to know that they are disappointed with the slowness of the process of integration in the armed services and do not see how he can escape responsibility for it.

Army Reports Integration At Training Level: Only A Few Combat Units Seareaated

WASHINGTON (ANP)-- The department of the army announced here recently that it now has complete integration of Negro and white personnel in its training centers, but that in some combat units, the color barriers have been maintained.

The army's announcement came as spokemen for the various departments of the armed services reported "more than satisfactory progress" with the problem of integration in the military forces

The navy, air force and marines said that there was no segregation at all in their branches.

According to a navy spokesman, "We have no segregation, but we haven't hit the millenium yet.

The navy issued a regulation on June 23, 1949, to all ships and stations that there would be "no special or unusual provisions for accommodations of any minority housing, messing and berthing.

The navy has only 19 Negro officers and about 3 percent Negro enlisted personnel. Negroes make up about 5.1 percent of the air force strength. Of this, about .6 percent are officers and 5.6 percent, enlisted men.

The marine corps said it could not produce any immediate percentage figure on Negroes, "because we don't make race distinctivons on service records." 1

The army, however, has the highest percent of Negro personnel. Eleven percent of its enlisted personnel and 2.1 percent of its oficer personnel are Negroes.

Report Integration On Increase In Armed Forces

NEW YORK, April 19 — Markedly increased willingness to accept the principle and practice of racial integration in the armed services was reported by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return this week from the Department of Defense Joint Orientation Tour.

The tour, in which 75 civilian leaders participated, included two and a half days at the Pentagon in Washington and field trips to the U. S. Marine Base at Quantico, Va., the U. S. Air Force Base at Eglin Field, Fla., the U. S. Naval Base at Pensacola, Fla., and the U. S. Army Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga.

At Eglin Field and at the Pensacola Naval Base, Mr. White said, "there is remarkable integration although the percentage of Negroes serving or being trained as officers is regrettably small." Three Negroes have been graduated from the Pensacola Naval Training School as aviators, among them the late Ensign Jesse Brown, recently killed in Korea.

Mr. White reported that he saw no Negroes at Quantico but was told that several Negroes were being trained at another Marine base. At Fort Benning, Major General John H. Church told the NAACP executive that 12 1-2 per cent of the military personnel is colored and that "integration is moving along quite well," but he did not specify the method of integration. Mr. White noted that no Negroes participated in the demonstrations that he witnessed and that he saw no colored officers at the officers' mess. He did, however, notice that there were a number of Negroes in the beginners' class of the Paratroop School at Benning.

There's More to the Marines' Integration Story Than Meets the Eye Here

At Camp LeJeune, N. C.—Integration appears on the surface at the big Marines' post at Camp LeJeune, N. C., but Collins George's reports goes underneath that surface. Typical integration instances include, extreme left photo: M/Sgt. Freddie Caldwell, New York City, works beside a Mexican-American in the highly-skilled optical glass and watch repair section. Fifth from left: Corp. Freddie Simpson, right, of the New York boxing show world, gives pointers to a husky Leatherneck, while his brother, Sgt. Paul Simpson, looks on. Sixth from left: Pfc. Aubrey de Souza, of New York City, is the lone Negro student in the Motor School. Extreme right photo: Pfc. Eddie Hansberry, of St. Petersburg, Fla., works on the repair of one of the lethal Long Toms.—U. S. Marines Photo.

Big Rufe Williams (second from right), who starred on LeJeune's '49 championship football team. Second photo from left: an integrated outfit works together repairing a jeep. Third photo from left: Marines of both races are thoroughly mixed in the Cooks' School. Fourth photo from left:

White Asks End Of Army J'Crow

NEW YORK— Heads of the nation's defense services have been urged by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, to "take immediate steps to eliminate segregation and discrimination from all phases of military life and thereby make certain that all personnel under your control will be accorded the same treatment without regard to race, color or creed."

Citing complaints of discrimination received from servicemen, Mr. White, in identical telegrams to Secretary of Defense George Marshall, Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Secretary of the Air Force Thomas Finletter and Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews, warned that "such treatment by military personnel can only succeed in adversely affecting the morale of Negro troops and hamper efforts to secure full-hearted support of the American Negro for the Government's military and foreign policy program."

In his telegrams dated January 9, Mr. White mentioned particularly conditions at Camp Rucker, Alabama, where it is charged, Negro inductees are segregated in inferior and poorly equipped areas and humiliated by military police whenever they venture into the surrounding community.

Army Banishes All Segregation at Dix

WASHINGTON — Segregation at the reception center at Fort Dix, N. J., has been abolished, James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, has informed Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

Mr. Evans said that he had been informed that the New Jersey Army post is now operating on an integrated basis.

Jim Crow Dies Out In Fort Dix

Times Have Changed At Huge Induction Center

By RANDOLPH WHITE

FORT DIX, N. J.—Negro GIs will no longer be segregated here. A revolution is taking place on this Army post which is destined to affect the lives and Army careers of all of our many Negro GIs from Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn who pour into this mammoth Army installation daily.

As a reporter here seeing the long awaited change go into effect I can suggest that the situation here could only be compared to one which might occur one day in the South if a blanket order were issued calling for an immediate halt to all forms of racial segregation. No person outside the Army, in the North or South, has experienced such a sharp swing toward democracy on a large scale.

It is called "integration" here. Some call it "a shakeup." It all depends on attitudes.

When I first learned that orders to integrate were suddenly shot down from Army headquarters here I hopped a train from New York in order to get in on the first of it.

First Proof

As my taxi pulled into the Range Road Area, long known as the Negro section of the fort I saw the first evidence of integration.

Three white GIs and one Negro were taking down a sign which read "365th Infantry Regiment" and replacing it with one marked the 47th Regiment which means that the all-Negro 365th no longer exists. And it doesn't, for as I learned later Negro inductees along with whites are being assigned to the 39th, 60th and 47th regiments for purposes of training.

All will sleep in the same barracks, train together, eat together and use the same service club facilities. Negro Wacs who were completely segregated, are now living with their sister servicewomen.

Some of the men I talked with are overwhelmed by the change—they are being re-assigned so swiftly. Others say they feel a little awkward. The order to change was so sudden. But the majority seem happy and say they can meet any challenges set by the change.

Needed Room

As a matter of courtesy a reporter has to check in at post headquarters. There I was told that the change came about as a result of a practical need for more housing and orders did not come down from Washington. There were not enough Negroes coming in to fill the huge Range Road area. This meant that housing and other important facilities needed by an expanding Army would go to waste if segregation remained.

General William K. Harrison, with the approval of the Army called together his top officers and implemented the change.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Negro regiment were briefed on what was to happen and on Jan. 13 white began to appear among Negro faces in the Range Road area. Likewise, Negro faces began to appear overnight as members of once all white units.

New C. O.

Negro officers are being dispersed, too. Wac Captain Blanche Scott, formerly in command of Negro Wacs, has been sent to headquarters as the executive officer of Fort Dix's whole detachment of Wacs

Another Negro officer, Lt. Nelsie Flippen, of Brooklyn, is now an officer in the newly integrated Wac detachment. Also, Lt. Dorothy Fordham has been placed in command of the only Wac school on the post. The unsegregated Wac school was formerly the ghetto-like quarters of Negro Wacs.

A Lt. Bryant, whose first name I did not learn, is in charge of the entire mess facilities for thousands of new inductees coming into the camp.

The highest ranking chaplain on the post is Lieut. Col. Elmer Gibson, a Negro. Col. Gibson fought for three years for the integration of troops there.

There are two all-Negro outfits remaining at Fort Dix. One is the 78th Truck Company commanded by Capt. Johnny Y. Brooks, of New York, and the other is the 173rd Army Band consisting of all Negro musicians. The former group is under orders from the Army and is not officially attached to the post. Any change in its present set up will come from Washington.

A public information officer told me that he didn't know why the band remained segregated, but that since "Negro musical outfits are frequently excellent they might remain together."

He said that he expected the integration process to be completed in about one month.

No Incidents

At this early stage of change it is difficult to see what problems may arise. To date there have been no incidents. Everyone seems to think that the Army will leave personal social adjustments to the men themselves.

There are still many misgivings expressed here by Negroes as well as whites as to whether the change will work, but as one Negro sergeant, who did not wish to have his name mentioned, put it:

"I am a sign painter. I earned my stripes painting signs. I expect to keep my stripes and continue painting signs. I think I am just as capable as any of the white boys."

At the end of this first day of my return trip to Ft. Dix I can see clearly that the Army is doing something that no state in the South and only a few in the North have been able to accomplish.

But this is not all. There are many other interesting aspects of this change which will be reported later. Such things have come up as the Army's brand new racial classification code, the handling of Harlem's Puerto Rican inductees, and the Army's great problem of handling teen-age dope addicts. These problems are being worked out in strict Army fashion and I will report on them next week.

Assigned to Paris

Assigned to General Eisenhower Paris headquarters in charge of all tele-communications is Capt. Harold Jackson of Philadelphia. He heads a group of 57 white enlisted men who were moved from Munich Military Post in Germany, on a moment's notice, according to AFRO writer, Ollie Stewart, now in Paris.

Army Begins Integration in Ike's New ETO Office

Afro-American

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS—With the eyes of the western world focused upon Paris and General Eisenhower's headquarters, the U.S. Army last week began integration here in a manner that may set the pattern for future utilization of its manpower on the basis of ability rather than color, according to reliable sources.

Out of Germany the Army has brought a captain in the Signal Corps and placed him in charge of all tele-communications for SHAPE. With the captain came 57 white enlisted men. And assigned to work with these trained technicians are 100 French civilians.

Commanding this group of 157 persons (all white except himself), is Capt. Harold Jackson, 2536 S. Howard St., Philadelphia, brought here on three hours notice from Munich Military Post in Germany.

Working Day, Night

Previously, he was with the 371st Infantry Regiment, and before that with the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg.

"I've been working night and day since I got here," Captain Jackson told the AFRO this week. "Everything has to be ready when the general gets back."

The signal officer's job is considered one of the most important at Eisenhower's headquarters. His command is responsible for the reception and transmission of all top-level secret messages between Eisenhower and the Pentagon, as well as with chiefs of staff of foreign countries.

Just as Eisenhower's swivel chair is being sent to him here from Columbia University, so is the communications equipment he used at the Pentagon being flown over for his use—two big plane loads of it.

For three nights in a row, Capt. Jackson personally supervised its unpacking and installing.

When asked whether he considered his assignment to Paris a permanent one, he gave the perfect soldier's answer, "It's permanent until I am sent somewhere else."

He said he didn't consider that his being placed in command of white troops was an experiment.

"When I was assigned to the Munich Post from the 371st, there was only one Negro in my unit; perhaps that was a test case—but not now," he told me.

"Little by little, I think the Army is getting around to integration."

Sat. 2-3-51

Captain Jackson is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1939. He received a direct commission in the Signal Corps in 1941. During the war he served in the ETO—from Normandy to Cologne. Later he was sent to the Philippines and Okinawa.

Back in the United States on rest leave, he was assigned to a unit at Fort Bliss, Texas, as communications officer, before being returned to Europe in 1949.

From Minnesota, N. Dakota

Mixed Unit Trains At Alabama Camp

Courier

Sat. 2-10-51

CAMP RUCKER, Ala.—The new Forty-seventh (Viking) Infantry Division, made up of Minnesota-North Dakota National Guardsmen, arrived here recently to begin an extended period of rigid war training.

Only a small number of Negro soldiers was identified among the estimated 15,000 troops of the division. Despite the fact there was no color bar against their enlistment at home, this is particularly true of Minnesota, where Governor Luther Youngdahl abolished segregation in the state National Guard.

Maj. James A. Donahue of Minneapolis, public relations officer of the division, told The Courier Sunday that it was unfortunate that Negro youths did not take full advantage of the opportunity to join the units and become a part in strength of what will shape up to be one of the nation's best-trained infantry divisions.

POST SEGREGATION OUT

He said that Negro parents back home may rest assured ttat their sons would not be segregated or denied any privileges afforded other soldiers while on the post.

The public relations officer explained, however, that the military has no control over customs or laws in the towns where the boys might visit when on leave.

Brig. Gen. Phillip C. Bettenberg, asssitant commanding officer, said that when the division gets its combat orders, "it will be one of the most highly trained of its kind in the U. S. Army."

EXTENSIVE TRAINING PLANNED

It was disclosed that the Forty-seventh Division will get, in addition to the usual combat training, instruction in signal communications, practice with rocket launchers and thorough training defense against biological warfare, gas and air attacks.

Firepower equipment of the Vikings will include the latest in recoiless rifles, bazookas, tanks and automatic weapons.

Camp Rucker broke into the news on another occasion several weeks ago when a Minnesota Negro draftee here complained of mistreatment by "prejudiced" Southern white officers.

NEAR OZARK, ALA.

The complaint led Senator Edward Thye of Minnesota to demand that the Secretary of the Army investigate conditions at the camp.

Camp Rucker is in Southeast Alabama, a few miles from the town of Ozark.

Integration vs. Segregation

Reports issued by the armed services on racial integration within their ranks indicate that satisfactory, at times spectacular, progress is being made in the important task of furthering democracy within the military establishment. Very likely the war itself has served as a catalyst, speeding up processes and thought-patterns that might have taken much longer to develop without the stress of combat.

Pitts. Courier 3-24-51

Altering concepts and customs which, for good reasons or bad, have been deeply ingrained in the military mind obviously is no over-night job. But one cannot help but be heartened by the Army's assertion that integration, as opposed to segregation, has now been established in training centers, though the procedure is more gradual in combat units. Even here, integration is being accomplished through the use of replacements. The other services show a similar willingness to carry out President Truman's executive order of July 26, 1948, forbidding discrimination in the armed forces.

Obviously the job is far from complete. The Army, for example, shows a Negro percentage of 11.7 among its enlisted men and only 2.1 per cent among officers. The Air Force figures are 5.6 per cent for enlisted men and 0.6 per cent for officers. The Navy has only nineteen Negro officers. Presumably the officer percentages will grow as the non-discrimination policy becomes more and more effective; one also expects a diminution of incidents such as the discrimination on Army overseas movement orders reported a few weeks ago by the Minneapolis branch of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But it is becoming plain that a problem once shrugged off as insoluble is being attacked firmly and intelligently, that the armed forces are fighting democracy's war at home as well as abroad.

Collins George Reports:

Navy Policy Shunts Aside Race Officers

Stewards' Branch Still Confines Recruiting to Darker Races Only

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This Is the Ninth in a Series of Several Articles)

U. S. SUBMARINE BASE, New London, Conn.—On certain levels the Navy practices real racial integration and the U. S. Submarine Base in New London, Conn., exemplifies the finest type of that integration.

Mr. George

The men at the base love the base and admire, respect and love their commanding officer, Capt. Charles O. Triebel.

On the submarines and the submarine tenders tied up at the base, the same thing is true. The men go about their work according to their ratings and classifications and, especially on the submarines, they make closely knit teams who work in harmony. The question of a man's skin color just doesn't come up.

But, having visited two naval bases—Norfolk and New London—I seem to notice two blots on the otherwise fine record of the Navy.

The first is the question of the stewards. At one time, of course, that was the only branch of the service in which Negroes could enlist. Later and wiser naval policy changed that to permit Negroes to enter any branch of the service for which they could qualify.

But they didn't change the basic policy of the stewards' branch which still will not open its doors to whites, but confines its recruiting solely to Negroes and Asiatic Americans such as Filipinos and Chinese.

Once in the stewards division of the Navy, the men find it extremely difficult to change their rating, though their qualifications may often be such as to fit them into the most technical branches of the service.

* * *

THE SECOND puzzling aspect of Navy policy is in the matter of officers. Where are the Negro naval officers? What are they doing? Why are there so few? Are there new ones forthcoming?

NEXT WEEK . . .
Racial segregation is the rule at Camp McCoy, Wis.

Army

Of the less than twenty Negro officers in the service, I saw none at the huge Norfolk base, none at the important New London base. One serves as a recruiting officer in Detroit, another is desk-bound in Washington. One Negro naval flier died a hero in Korea. I have heard of none holding an actual command position, either ashore or afloat.

The highest rank held by a Negro naval officer is that of lieutenant, roughly equivalent to the rank of captain in the Army. The Navy thus runs a poor third in the matter of Negro officer personnel to the Army and the Air Force.

All of that, however, does not affect the good picture of racial integration I saw at the New London base, except that here, as in Norfolk, there is the usual all-colored stewards complement and there are no Negro officers.

I was shown about the base by a stewardsman first class, Robert M. Jordan, who soon expects his rating to be changed to journalist first class. Highly intelligent and cultured, a graduate of the naval public information school and one of the editors of the base paper, he certainly merits the change in rating.

On the base itself, Negro sailors hold ratings other than stewards in nearly every department and no distinction is made in their working conditions different from those of their white mates.

* * *

AT THE time of my visit, there were sixty-four Negroes attached to the base. Of that number forty-three had stewards' ratings and thus come under the old set-up of separation. The remaining twenty-one were all used in integrated positions.

The picture was the same on the ships. Negro sailors serve as boatswain's mates, yeomen, firemen, electricians' mates and in nearly any other capacity on the submarines and tenders sailing out of New London, but the greater majority are still stewards. Those who are not, however, find neither segregation nor discrimination.

One or two curiously out-of-place instances of separation mar the generally good picture of integration at New London. One is that the White Hat Club, the enlisted men's club on the base, sees fit to hold dances for the white sailors on Wednesday and for colored sailors on Thursday. I was told that the arrangement was strictly on the request of some of the colored sailors at an earlier date, but opinion on the base seems to have changed and every Negro sailor I spoke to now strongly disapproves of the arrangement.

There are two housing projects for Navy personnel near the base. Navy Heights, the nearest, had no colored residents until very recently when one family was admitted. The other, Poquonnock Bridge, has several Negro residents, but all are housed in one section of the project which, of course, is the most remote and least desirable.

* * *

NEW LONDON itself is a small Connecticut city with the traditional New England respect for the individuality and dignity of every man. The Negro sailors, however, frequent mainly two night spots, neither of which stand in good repute with the base command, but in both of which the Negro sailor finds a welcome which is not extended to him in other places he still remains free to enter and be served.

With the larger cities of New York, Boston and Providence in easy reach of the base, the man on pass tries to make it there for his livelier entertainment. The men who have families in New London and its environs usually own or are buying their homes and take pleasure in entertaining their friends in their homes.

On the two nights of my visit, I enjoyed the hospitality of the homes of Jordan, my guide on the trip; Chief Steward L. Bryant, and SD/3 T. Flanagan, who drives for the base commander and who, like Jordan, escorted me on much of my visit and supplied me with valuable information.

ONE OF the exciting aspects of my trip was a tour of one of the submarines at the base, the Halfbeak, where I met TN Jimmie Holder of Cincinnati, and SD/3 James W. Phifer of Charlotte, N. C. Phifer has served with the subs since 1942, participated in the Midway and Marshall Islands battles, and completed nine successful war patrols in the Pacific—a successful war patrol being one in which enemy ships are sunk.

Serving on the submarines at the New London base in other than stewards ratings are RMSN David Gooch, EN/1 George E. Coles, EM/3 Lewis Cornelius, YN/1 Carl E. Kimmons, YNSN James J. Fuller, CS/3 Carl D. Dutton, EM/3 Benjamin Vincent, FN Coleman Thacker, EM/3 Elmer J. Everett, CS/1 C. M. Richardson, and CS/2 Melvin Heisser.

In the afternoon I was escorted over a submarine tender by SN Clyde Carter of Spartanburg, S. C., where I met SN Theodore Faulkner of Buffalo, N. Y.; SN John Pina of Taunton, Mass., and BM/3 Claude Vicars, a Virgin Islander, with long service with the Navy and extensive world travel and experience.

* * *

NO STORY of the New London base would be complete without especial mention of Capt. Charles Triebel, the base commander, a submariner from his heart, whose exploits are legendary among the men. Unanimously they agreed that his administration of the camp is a fine one and that no fairer commander than Captain Triebel has served on the base.

In charge of the vital security of the base is a small detachment of Marines which, at the time of my visit, contained no known Negro, although I was told that an occasional Negro Marine has served in the outfit

Collins George Reports:

Navy Policy Shunts Aside Race Officers

Courier.
Dist. 6-2-51

Stewards' Branch Still Confines Recruiting to Darker Races Only

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This Is the Ninth in a Series of Several Articles)

U. S. SUBMARINE BASE, New London, Conn.—On certain levels the Navy practices real racial integration and the U. S. Submarine Base in New London, Conn., exemplifies the finest type of that integration.

Mr. George

The men at the base love the base and admire, respect and love their commanding officer, Capt. Charles O. Triebel.

Pittsburgh,

On the submarines and the submarine tenders tied up at the base, the same thing is true. The men go about their work according to their ratings and classifications and, especially on the submarines, they make closely knit teams who work in harmony. The question of a man's skin color just doesn't come up.

sorority house.

Rather than discontinue her friendship, she moved into Hendricks Hall, a university operated dormitory.

Courier

The incident was brought to light last week by the Oregon Emerald, university newspaper, in an editorial criticizing the action of the sorority and alumnae group.

Dist. 6-2-51

According to the girl, she first met the youth who lives off the campus, last March. She began dating him regula ly, and boy friends of her sorority sisters started making wisecracks. Six weeks ago, the two were approached by a Gamma Phi Beta alumna who acts as chapter adviser. Te alumna urged them to stop seeing each other, saying it "wasn't the accepted thing" for a Negro to be going around with a white girl and that it was "a bad influence on the house." The alumna is also alleged to have said that the sorority would take action if something wasn't done.

Three weeks later, the girl was awakened by a glow coming through the windows of the sorority sleeping porch. She said a fiery cross was burning on the lawn. About seven feet tall, she said it burned for ten minutes. Other sorority members also saw the burning cross. Later she was summoned to a meeting attended by only the chapter president, house manager and alumna adviser.

She was then given the option of moving from the house or discontinuing her association with the Negro student. She moved, but still retains membership in the sorority.

However, a national officer of the Greek letter group denied that the girl had been forced to withdraw from the house or that there had been any race prejudice in counseling her. The official claimed that there were "evidences of prejudice entirely from the outside which were creating embarrassment for the girl, boy and the sorority."

Collins George Reports:

Army's Big Fort Bragg Still Ruled by Jim Crow

(Concluded From Last Week)

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—It should also be noted that the replacement training company of the division, which receives the men who have volunteered for the paratroopers, operates on a completely integrated basis, indoctrinates the men for two or three days, sends them on to integrated jump schools, then brings them back to reassign them to the regular, segregated outfits, a process which seems little short of senseless.

The Negro medical enlisted men are supposedly integrated in the "white" 505th Regimental Medical Company as the third platoon of the company, but they are billeted with their brothers in the Negro area of the camp. The third platoon is commanded by First Lieut. John C. Cannon of Los Angeles, one of the few Negro officers assigned to a "white" company.

* * *

THE ORDNANCE Training Detachment on the main post, which uses Negro personnel as part of its cadre, operates its training program on an integrated basis, but Bragg remains the only post I've seen where selective service trainees are for the most part separately trained.

In the operation of the post services, theoretical integration exists. The post theatres make no discrimination. Theoretically, the service clubs are open to all enlisted men. The non-commissioned officers use the main non-commissioned officers club, and the main officers club is open to all officers, white or colored.

In the case of the main officers club, we run into the usual phenomenon of a post service being open to all people, but of the Negroes failing, except in very few instances to make use of their privileges.

There are five service clubs for the enlisted men, with Service Club Number 5 located in the heart of the area in which Negro troops are quartered. Miss F. S. Smith of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is director with Mrs. Myrtle E. Liggons, recreation director. There are three colored librarians on the post.

All service men are welcome at all service clubs, but the club in the midst of the Negro area inevitably becomes the "Negro" club. Negro directors and assistants are never placed in the other clubs and the "Negro" dances are held in the "Negro" club. I found none of the evidence of interracial camaraderie in the service clubs at Bragg which I found at the other Army posts. In fact, on my visit to Service Club 5, not a single white soldier was using the club.

Pfc. Delaney Blackston of Aliquippa, Pa., and Pvt. William Seaborne of New York City told me: "Sure, we can go into the other clubs but you never feel as if you are welcome when you go."

There is also an annex of the officers' club in the Spring Lake area of the post, as Bragg's jim crow town is called. It is a small place but comparable to the annexes to be found in the various other sub-divisions of the post. However, since it exists in a segregated area, it too is the target of gripes, often from people who have never taken the trouble to go to the main club which is open to them if they find their area club unsatisfactory.

* * *

HOWEVER, it is in the matter of housing and schooling that the most shocking abuses of the non-segregation order occur. Even when token representations of Negroes are placed in other areas of the camp, the pattern of segregation remains.

At least 90 per cent of the Negro troops and the families of the Negro troops who live on the post are quartered in the so-called Spring Lake area. It is an area not greatly different from other sections of the camp, but it is a segregated area. And it is to this area that Negro troops belonging to outfits quartered in other sections of this vast encampment must return when their day's work is done.

Service Club 5 is here, the "Negro" officers club is here, and Colonel Young Village, named for the man who died fighting prejudice and segregation in the Army, is here.

Colonel Young Village consists of some dozen or more barracks converted into four apartments each. It exists for the sole purpose of housing Negro families . . . no white applications are received or accepted for Colonel Young Village, although it is hard to imagine anyone asking for space in these dirty, unkempt, sooty, poorly maintained ex-barracks.

In spite of military regulations that barracks are not to be maintained next to quarters for military families, in Colonel Young Village the children of the officers and non-coms living here look directly from their windows into the windows of the soldiers' barracks.

Where military outfits are not even allowed to march through the sections of the camp where white families live, the residents of Colonel Young Village wake up each morning at dawn to the sound of men counting out their march and doing calisthenics on the field which adjoins the village.

The areas in between the former barracks which now must serve as houses are not kept up in any fashion. No lawns are provided here and maintained as they are in the white sections of the camp. No traffic safeguards or signs protect the children of the colored soldier living here, although one of the busiest thoroughfares of the camp passes through the village.

A disgustingly dirty little shed, right in the middle of a drill area, serves as the nursery school and kindergarten for the colored children of the camp. The older kids must travel eight miles by bus into the city of Fayetteville for their education, although the camp provides a school for the education of the children of the white personnel.

One immediately thinks of other posts, such as the one in Quantico, Va., where, following the President's order, white and colored children attend school together. Bragg, like Quantico, is a Federal reservation and as such is not subject to the State laws, and there is no reason, except sheer defiance on the part of the post command, why separation in education should be the rule at Bragg.

* * *

A MILITARY housing project has recently risen on the post, Mallonee Village, named for the deputy post commander on whom must fall the greater part of the blame for Bragg's segregation. A token number of Negro officers have homes here . . . but once again in a segregated manner. One unit of the village, containing six apartments, has been turned over for Negro occupancy. One other officer shares a duplex with a white officer, and that is the total Negro occupancy of this 1,000-unit project.

Separate waiting lists are maintained for whites and Negroes who seek homes in Mallonee Village, possibly on the theory that Southern feelings would be hurt if even the names of the hopefuls are intermingled.

There is one area of the post in which homes are allotted to non-commissioned officers. Here, too, token representation is given Negroes, but not on an integrated basis. One back row of homes is allotted to our Negro non-coms. There are even separate trailer courts for colored and white on the post.

Collins George Reports From S. C.:

Fort Jackson Works Hard At Integration

By COLLINS GEORGE

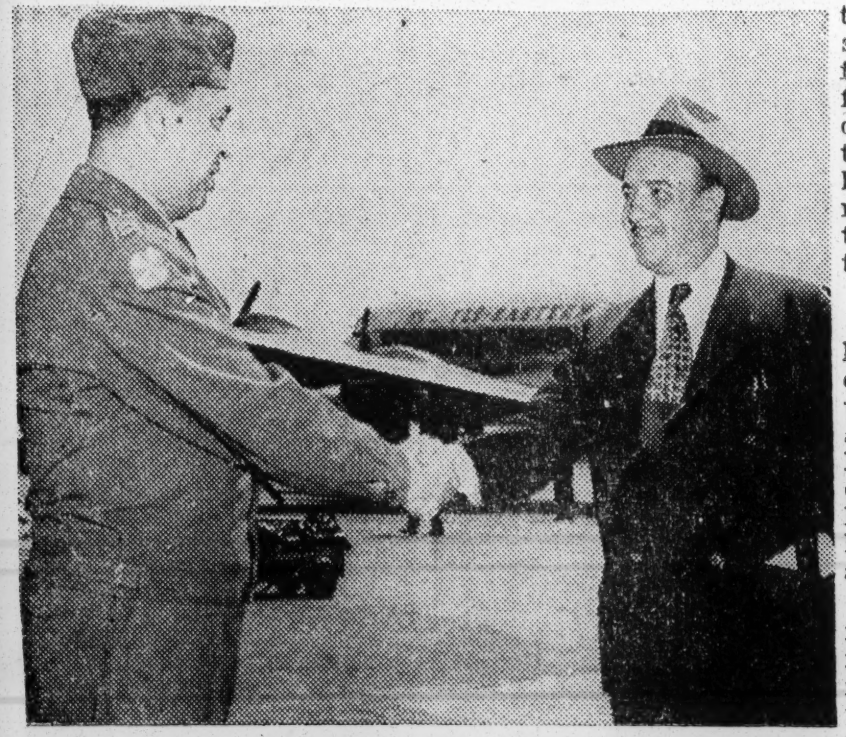
(This is the third in a series of several articles.)

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—In this post of nearly 55,000 men, located right outside of South Carolina's capital city, Columbia, two extremes of racial policy exist side by side, with the Eighth (Golden Arrow) Infantry Division in the business of training American soldiers completely oblivious to race, and the Thirty-first (Dixie) Infantry Division, a National Guard outfit coming from Mississippi and Alabama maintaining all of the South's ingrown prejudices and bitter hatreds.

I visited the Eighth Division in the fort. It would have been pointless to have visited the "Dixie" Division where the policy of white degeneracy runs full blast.

Fort Jackson serves as a major reception center and training center for inductees who go into the Eighth Division for their basic training before moving on to permanent outfits or to specialized training.

From the entrance of the drafted citizen into the initial receiving point on the base until he has completed



Capt. Albert J. Tibbs Greets The Courier's Collins George at the Columbia (S. C.) Airport.

his first cycle of training at the post, a man [illegible]ted as an American, not as a "white" or "Negro" American. In fact, the Eighth Division at Fort Jackson is the first outfit I have seen thus far on my tour of military posts where tens of thousands of men are going about the business of becoming soldiers under a policy of complete and thorough racial integration.

Integration is in force at both at both Camps Rucker and Gordon, but generally only in the operation of the services provided by the camp and in special units such as the various schools on the posts.

* * *

HERE, AT Fort Jackson, the inductee is assigned to his outfit for training in strict alphabetical order—they are assigned their quarters the same way. White and black men work, study, play and sleep side by side, and in spite of the fact that apparently a large proportion of the new soldiers, white and colored, are from the South, the men get along together with an absolute minimum of racial friction.

Not that Jackson is a paradise—no Army camp is—nor have all traces of racial bias been wiped out. In the headquarters unit of the post complement, a remnant of the old Army type of thinking is to be found in the existence of Section Two, an all-colored outfit about which the usual story is told: "They wanted to stay together."

That isn't the story the men tell, however. Just as in any segregated outfit, grievances, fancied or real, become magnified and all is placed on a racial basis and just about all of the stories of racial bias in the handling of men stemmed direct from the all-colored Section Two of the post headquarters unit.

* * *

AS IN all of the outfits I have visited so far, the service clubs, beer taverns and theatres on the post are open to any man in uniform, regardless of color, but one must be on eternal guard lest certain habits of expediency become hardened patterns of behavior and fixed rules.

Service Club Number Three, for example, is run by two efficient and lovely colored women, Mrs. Sarah Boyd, director, and Mrs. L. L. McIlwain, assistant director. This club, therefore, rather becomes the focus of recreational activity for the majority of Negroes on the post. It is the site of their dances, twice weekly, and on that score, differing from any other post I have visited yet, a direct order has been issued to the service club hostesses not to permit mixed dancing at any affair.

Capt. Albert Tibbs of East Orange, N. J., one of the two colored chaplains on the post, states that he has urged the following policy in regard to dances: that the dances be run as the post is supposed to be run, with no regard to race, and that it be left up to the girls themselves as to whether they would accept soldiers of another race as their partners, which seems to me a sensible and realistic approach, but to Southern thinking remains unheard of.

NEXT WEEK . . .
Camp Gordon, Ga.

In the Post Exchanges, white civilians from Columbia work behind the counters and there is some griping about the manner in which they wait on colored soldiers, making them wait until all whites are served and in general showing the typical discourtesy of the Southern white to a Negro customer.

There is also the direct accusation that the main non-commissioned officers' club on the post flatly refuses to serve Negro non-commissioned officers, and that Negroes are distinctly made to feel unwelcome at the Cadre Clubs of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Infantry Regiments, although I saw about three Negro soldiers enjoying themselves in the Cadre Club of the Thirteenth.

* * *

BESIDE THE heart-warming spectacle of the thousands of men going through their training with no thought of race, especial mention should be made of the religious services provided by the camp and headed by the post and division chaplain, Lieut. Col. Ivan Whipple, under whom serve the two colored chaplains, Major William Crocker and the aforementioned Captain Tibbs.

Neither Major Crocker nor Captain Tibbs serve as "Negro" chaplains for the sole benefit of the Negro troops, but as chaplains for American soldiers in need of spiritual guidance. The attendance at the services of each chaplain is always mixed, often with the majority of the congregation made up of white soldiers. Each chaplain is aided by white assistants . . . and during the day a steady stream of soldiers, white and colored, seek their advice.

Chaplain Tibbs has performed marriage ceremonies for several of the Southern white soldiers in the camp, and while I was standing in Major Crocker's chapel, two young white Atlantans, who had completed their training cycle came in to bid him goodbye and were tremendously disappointed to find him on leave.

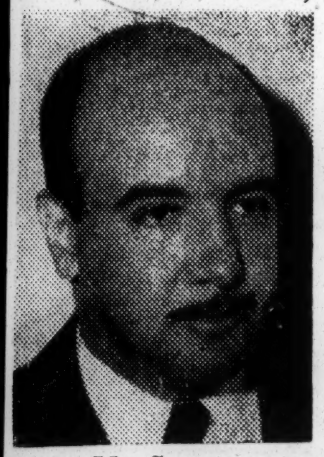
Jim Crow Is Kicked Out At Fort Dix

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This is the fifth in a series of several articles)

FORT DIX, N. J.—From a camp with one of the rottenest racial policies to a post with one of the best in three short months is the story of the Army's training center at Fort Dix, N. J.

McGuire Air Force Base, on the same reservation, maintains, of course, the Air Force's traditional policy of complete racial integration.



Mr. George

I do not know what caused the reversal of policy at Dix but, until January of this year, long after the President's executive order calling for no racial discrimination within U. S. military installations, strict segregation was the rule there. As always, when there is segregation, the Negroes were given the remotest and least desirable area of the camp.

Then the change came about. And now Fort Dix has about the most complete racial integration to be found in the United States.

The major outfit at Dix is the Ninth Infantry Division, a training division, and until recently the post also served as a reception center.

From the time an inductee gets on the post until his weeks of training are over, he is treated as an American soldier and no thought is given to his race.

To that extent Dix is like Fort Jackson, S. C., where the Eighth Training Division performs the same kind of work in the same kind of manner. [illegible] Fort [illegible] only enlisted men but officers as well are integrated. Dix is thus the first Army base I have visited where colored officer personnel is made use of on the basis of qualification rather than of race.

I HAD FIRST been warned that Army policy was to place Negro officers of the rank of captain or above in staff positions and not in command of integrated fighting units. But in Dix for the first time I found Negro captains in command of companies.

Integration at Dix even extends to civilian personnel. In the Southern camps Negro civilians are hired almost solely for menial positions, but at Dix I found colored civilians working in practically every spot for which civilians are hired.

When the old policy of segregation was tossed out the window at Dix, the service club which had been for the Negro troops was opened to all personnel, and the colored hostesses were given spots in the other clubs on the fort. Here, too, we have a difference from the Southern service clubs where Negro directors are used only in the clubs where a majority of Negroes come, thus converting those clubs into "Negro" clubs.

And again, in the touchy matter of dances, Dix does not have to face the terrible civilian pressures the Southern camps have to cope with. A dance at Dix is never a "white" dance or a "colored" dance—it is a dance for the soldiers.

When the new policy of integration was being set up at Dix, one officer sought to draw the line at dances, but a committee of citizens from Philadelphia fought victoriously for the truly American pattern all the way. And it was the white leaders on the committee who led the fight for no discrimination in any camp social function.

* * *

I TALKED with Pfc. Margaret Woods of Wilmington, N. C., one of the nearly eighty colored Wacs at Dix, who reported that, since the new policy at Dix, she could find no fault with the place, and that, insofar as the Wacs are concerned, full integration is carried out. There are three Negro officer Wacs at Dix, all in integrated spots.

Lieut. Col. Melvin W. Ormes, a quartermaster storage officer, of Salem, Ohio, is one of two field grade Negro officers at Dix, the other being a chaplain, Lieut. Col. Elmer P. Gibson of Philadelphia, Pa., the assistant post and division chaplain.

In the training regiments of the Ninth Divisions are twenty-one Negro officers; twenty-eight are in units attached to the division, and five have positions in the post command.

Only two all-colored outfits still exist on the post. They are the 173rd Army Band and the Seventy-eighth Transportation Truck Company. Both of these units have Negro officers.

There are also two colored Army nurses in the Dix hospital.

* * *

AT NEIGHBORING McGuire Air Force Base the same type of integration is the rule, and apparently has been long before it came into effect at Dix.

McGuire is the home of the Fifty-second All-Weather Fighter Wing whose vital job it is to protect much of the East Coast, including the Port of New York, from enemy aircraft.

I was told that Negro pilots had previously been stationed at McGuire but at the time of my visit there were none. There were, however, two medical officers there, Capt. Robert Morris of Winston-Salem, N. C., a Howard University Medical School graduate, and Capt. Norman Wilson of Charleston, S. C., a Meharry graduate.

Warrant Officer Theodore Whitfield of Collinsville, Ala., with sixteen years of service, is the police and prison officer at McGuire.

In other important spots at McGuire are: M/Sgt. Dudley W. Cox of Brooklyn, N. Y., a motor transportation supervisor; Corp. Joseph King of Cleveland, Ohio, a radio repairman; Sgt. James J. Jones Jr. of Philadelphia, an airplane maintenance technician; Corp. George Evans of Cleveland, Ohio, a radio mechanic; S/Sgt. Judson Bowman of Englewood, N. J., an aircraft mechanic;

M/Sgt. Willie M. Johnson of Los Angeles, Calif., a career airman who is chief clerk in base supply; Corp. Robert Cole of Inola, Okla., an Okinawa veteran who is an electronics expert, and Corp. Harrington Fassett of Philadelphia, Pa., a radio technician.

* * *

THAT'S ALL there is to tell about Dix and McGuire. Late though Dix was in treating all its soldiers as Americans, almost no fault can now be found in the racial policies of the post.

Surrounding New Jersey operates under the liberal polices spearheaded for the state by the very forward-looking Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, and although traces of Jersey's former Ku Klux atmosphere can be found, the law in the state is that a man is a man in any place of public accommodation, his race or color notwithstanding.

Fort Dix also remains in close contact with liberal civic leaders in Philadelphia, and that truly American city, New York, is scarcely an hour away from the camp.

You parents can feel perfectly satisfied that your soldier son is being truly trained and treated as an American soldier if he is at Fort Dix.

Swift Transition at Fort Dix, New Jersey, Gave Old Man Jim Crow the 'Heave-Ho,

Integration at Fort Dix—Much of the credit for the success of the integration policy at Fort Dix and its McGuire Field must go to Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, post commander. Typical are these scenes. Extreme left, colored cadremen of the Ninth Training Division instruct recruits on the machine gun at Dix. Second from left, integrated Wing Headquarters basketball team at McGuire. Third from left: First aid training for the battlefield at Dix. Extreme right: Chow time is a happy time, even when it has to be eaten outdoors in the rain. —U. S. Army Photos.

SERIES OF ARTICLES by- COLLINS GEORGE

ARMY

Norfolk Naval Base Is Fine, But 'Oh, That City!' – Sailors Just Don't Like It!

At Norfolk Naval Base—Wave Dolores Inez Winters of Washington, Pa., (extreme left photo) gets her instructions along with her classmates at the Teleman School at Norfolk. Second from left: Willie Davis Jr., is at present the sole Negro at Norfolk Naval Base's Radio School. Third from left: Wave S/A Hattie M. Robinson of Hershey, Pa., finds life in the Navy "wonderful" but doesn't like the city of Norfolk at all. Fourth from left: AB/3 Elmer Scott (in the cab) of Philadelphia, Pa., and AN Russell of Dayton, Ohio, both serving at the Norfolk Naval Air Baes, pose here on a crash fire engine. Both hold responsible positions in the overhaul and repair section of the base. Extreme right: A group of salty sailors enjoy themselves at the recent opening of Norfolk Naval Base's new and beautiful servicemen's club.—U. S. Navy Photos.

Collins George Reports:

Naval Base Has Villain: Norfolk City

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This is the Seventh in a Series of Several Articles)

NORFOLK NAVAL BASE, Va.—Integration of white and colored sailors on the Norfolk Naval Base seemed so thorough on my short visit to this base that the greatest difficulty base authorities had, in showing me around was in finding out what outfits Negroes were in. Far different from the Army, absolutely no record is kept, I was told, of a man's race.

I spent the shortest visit of my present tour at Norfolk, through no wish of mine or of the Norfolk base command. An airplane, seven hours late in arriving, cut off one entire half day from my visit, and Pentagon scheduling of my next visit to Camp Lejeune, N. C., cut the other half short.

There remained only one afternoon and one morning in which to make a survey of the immense and bustling base that the Navy maintains in Norfolk.

I did, however, get to talk to many of the Negro sailors in absolute privacy. Without exception they

were pleased and proud of their service and the way they were treated as men and women on the base. They were equally unanimous in condemning the city of Norfolk for what it is—a basic jim-crow town that's just naturally hard on a sailor.

One of the men said: "Here on the base I forget I'm anything but a man, but they soon make me remember I'm a Negro when I get in town."

I visited the three main sections of the base—the reception centre and the service schools; Chambers Air Base, the Naval Air Station of the Norfolk base, and the Amphibious Training Center.

I failed to visit the only remnant of old type Navy thinking—the all colored steward's mates company. It seems that in every military establishment I visit—no matter how fine racial integration seems to be working out in the rest of the organization—at least one outfit of the old type still remains, and usually doing duty of the less spectacular nature . . . truck transportation, construction engineers, steward's mates.

But, with the exception of that one group which is not integrated, which has its particular duties, and which is quartered together, no other evidence of segregation may be found anywhere on the Norfolk Base.

NEXT WEEK . . .
Camp LeJeune, N. C.

* * *

AT THE Amphibious Training Center I read the Navy directive concerning Negro personnel. It is the most direct, specific and unequivocal I have seen yet on the subject and my only wish is that all the services would not only adopt but put it into force as it seems to have been put into force at Norfolk.

In the various schools on the base were two Waves, Delores I. Winters of Washington, Pa., and Hattie M. Robinson of Hershey, Pa., both of whom seemed not only content in the service but enthusiastic about the Navy.

Willie Davis Jr. of Middletown, Ohio, the only Negro at the present time in the radio school, told me that he had been very much impressed with his treatment since he came into the service six months.

He had feared that, coming South, he would receive the treatment a Negro gets in the South. The only time he meets the South, he says, is when he goes in to Norfolk, and he avoids that as much as possible.

His sentiments were echoed by S/A Harvy B. Taylor of New York City, a student in the personnel school who is maintaining a better than average grade in his work.

* * *

ALTOGETHER, IN the Receiving Center and School section there are two Negroes in the Recreation Department, two in the Supply Department, eight in the service schools, four in personnel, one in the Provost Marshal's Department and fifty stewardsmen.

One comes to expect integration in the schools of the various branches of the armed forces, so that I was interested in moving on to other sections of the base and was carried to the Naval Air Base of Norfolk. I talked here to men of as high caliber as can be found anywhere. All were in responsible positions and all were doing good.

They included AB/3 Elmer Scott of Philadelphia, Pa., a veteran of eleven years service with the Navy, who works on aircraft upkeep and maintenance; AN Russell Jones of Dayton, Ohio, who logs aircraft for servicing; AOU/3 John O. Shaw of Hartford, Conn., who has under him three white kids and is in charge of an area of planes to be reconditioned, and ADAN Jesse D. Ruff of Newport News, Va.

Ruff, who has seen over three years of service in the Navy, told me that the base offered no comparision to his hometown nearby. He was happy to be near his home and family, of course, but he wished both the base and his family could be moved together somewhere out of the jim-crow area so he could live with his people in the community as freely as he lives with the men on the base.

Particularly impressive was a petty officer, AE/3 Charles E. Foster of Asheville, N. C., who had no complaint against the base but who was bitter about Norfolk. "It's too easy to get into trouble in that town," he said, and told of a story in which he had been picked up by the police who, for no apparent reason, had first picked up his buddy and resented the young sailor's questioning him as to why his friend was being arrested. Only the appearance of a Base Shore patrolman saved the two men from an arrest and automatic fine.

* * *

AT THE Amphibious Training Base I found S/Sgt. Donald Davis, a Marine from Niagara Falls, N. Y., an instructor in waterproofing amphibious vehicles. He is a part of the permanent personnel of the post entitled to and receiving all the privileges of a member of the staff, including his private room. Others included James Arthur Jennings of Chattanooga, Tenn., a deep sea diver serving with the underwater demolition team; SW/3 Eddie Young with the Seabees, a steelworker from Asheville, N. C., and SN Samuel Goode, also a Seabee, from Chicago.

Their testimony made it unanimous that Norfolk Naval Base is an excellent place to work and that the only villain in the Norfolk story is the city of Norfolk itself.

Even the one stewardsman I talked to, SD/2 Richard A. Vanall, of Springfield, Mass., told me, "Yeah, we're the only one separated group on the base, but everything is open to us here, and when you're on one of these small boats, you're just a part of the crew like everyone else. But that Norfolk . . . "

And that is particularly important as Norfolk is far larger and offers more chance for recreation than many of the smaller Southern towns near military posts. Nowhere have I heard a base as universally praised as Norfolk Naval Base, and nowhere have I found the nearby town so universally condemned as Norfolk.

Recreational facilities such as movies, pool rooms, bowling alleys, swimming pools, tennis courts, athletic fields, enlisted men's clubs, gymnasium and dances on the post are open to all enlisted personnel.

The base does give, off the post, three dances a year in Norfolk for the colored personnel. It would be impossible to do otherwise off post.

I missed only one thing at the Norfolk Base . . . Negro officer personnel, and I had expected to find such at one of the Navy's largest and most important bases. In this respect, it seems the Navy falls behind the Army and the Air Force.

With the excellent treatment the Navy affords its Negro enlisted men, it is disappointing not to find Negro commissioned officers in equally integrated spots, such as I found at Pope Air Base.

Series of articles by-Collins C. George

Curious Racial Treatment at San Diego Naval Base

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Twentieth in a Series)

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—San Diego is a Navy town. Sailors seem more numerous along its main streets than civilians. But the Navy, whether in San Diego, or Norfolk, or New London, remains pretty much the same. And where the Negro sailor is concerned, Navy policy doesn't seem to have grown since it decided ten years or so ago to admit Negroes to other branches of the service than the steward's branch.

The Navy still clings to its stupid policy of a racially separated steward's service and the majority of Negroes in the service still have that rating. The Negro officer in the Navy is still a rarity, almost as much as in the Marines, and the Navy's use of the Negro officer seems, from my observations, to be the poorest of any branch of the armed forces.

Where the Navy does practice racial integration—and, except for the stewards, enlisted Naval personnel are thoroughly integrated—it is with such small numbers that the integration becomes a token, almost a meaningless gesture. The sort of gesture that places one intelligent Negro in a very responsible desk job, and then points proudly to itself to say, "See, we have a Negro working with white folks. A fine boy. How very democratic we are! We just don't think of a man's race."

In the San Diego area I visited the destroyer base and the recruit training station. I was given a very thorough tour of the recruit base and found what, on the surface, appeared to be a very fine picture.

In nearly every company of recruits there were Negroes. Absolutely no distinction is made in their treatment, in their billeting, in their feeding. And it is a beautiful sight to see in the midst of Irish, Anglo-Saxon, Slavic, Italian, Mexican American bluejackets, a black or brown face.

Until one realizes that in this company of a hundred men or so, one has seen only one such face. And in the next company, perhaps two. And in the next, one again. "Surely," one thinks, "the rate of enlistment of Negroes in the Navy can't be so disproportionate to the numbers in civilian life."

I talked with one of the recruits and found the picture even uglier. He told me that, of course, he was treated no differently from any other recruit. No distinction was made for or against him because of his race. That was fine.

NEXT WEEK . . . Williams Air Force Base, Arizona

But I also asked him, "What branch of the service will you go into when you finish your training?" He replied, "Oh, I was only able to enlist as a steward. The recruiting officer told me that I could come into the Navy right away as a steward, but that if I wanted to come in as a seaman, I'd have to wait six months—and I'd have been drafted before that. There are two other colored recruits in my company and both of them had to come in as stewards, too."

Let no one think that this criticism is directed against stewards, who perform a useful and difficult task, who get a valuable training and who are as loyal and fine Americans as any men who wear the uniforms of the United States.

It is directed against the Navy, however, which presumes to state that one branch of its service is open only to Americans of a certain skin color.

One officer told me, "Well, the men know what they are signing up for when they come in. We don't make them become stewards. It's a volunteer thing."

But one steward in San Diego laughed when I told him that. "Humph," he said, "many a colored guy has finished his boot training and thought he was a seaman apprentice, only to find when he reported for assignment, that he'd been shanghaied into the stewards."

I asked for statistics on the number of Negroes at both of the bases I visited in San Diego and was told, with great display of virtuous horror, "Oh, the Navy just doesn't keep tab of its men by race. We'd have to check the individual records of thousands of men to get that for you."

In the much more integrated Air Force and in the Army Training Divisions, on the Marine bases, and at the Navy's New London Submarine base, such statistics were always made immediately available to me and often were waiting for me when I arrived.

At the main Naval base in San Diego I received perhaps the most curious treatment of my whole tour. At most military installations, I am taken in charge by the public information officer. The first order of business is a courtesy introduction to the commander of the installation. I am then carried on a tour of the set-up. Transportation is made available to me to go about the base and meet and talk with the men on my own, so that they and I may talk "freely."

When I sought to visit the main San Diego base, I was told merely that at 10 A. M. on such and such a day such and such an officer would be expecting me.

I made my way to the base by bus, reported to the gate, was directed to Building 56 on foot and was received by—not the public information officer—but by the legal officer, a very curious gentleman, to be sure. He had assembled four Negro sailors for me to interview in his office. Whne that interview was over he bade me goodbye. I hiked to the gate and caught the bus to my hotel. That was the extent of my visit to the main Naval base in San Diego.

It didn't really matter. The men who had been assembled for me to interview were extremely intelligent men. They talked freely, and they confirmed what I already knew to be the pattern of the Navy—thorough integration where it does exist but with very few men, the continuance of segregation so far as the stewards are concerned, and a d———d poor policy on Negro officers.

Here are the fine men and women I talked with at the two installations: PN3 Frieda L. Evans of Asbury Park, N. J., one of seven Negro Waves at the Naval Training Center, a Tuskegee graduate and a keen golfer who was understandably that her own organization had recently scheduled an affair at the La Jolla Golf Club to which she was not permitted to come because of her color; Recruits James E. Williams, Clem, Ga.; Warren Washington, New Orleans, La.; Steward's Mate 3/c Archie Kelly, Columbia, Mo., a graduate of Southern University in Baton Rouge, La.; Yeoman William C. Herndon, Sacramento, Calif.; Engineer John L. Morgan, Oakland, Calif.; Electronics Technician George S. Foster, Columbus, Ohio, and Fireman Apprentice George C. Patterson, Whittier, Calif.

Needs Thorough Investigation

Camp McCoy Race Policy Vilest in U. S.

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This Is the Tenth in a Series of Several Articles)

CAMP McCOY, Wis.—Racial integration simply does not exist at Camp McCoy, Wis.

Instead, there is the most wanton, flagrant and shocking disregard of the President's executive order calling for full integration. Bald, open, old-fashioned racial segregation is the rule at McCoy.

No attempt is made to cover it up, as at Maxwel Field, by saying "The boys want it that way." Racial separation is simply set up as the policy of the camp.

Mr. George

You'll find no token concessions to integration here, which made a farce of the matter at Fort Bragg. The camp command apparently has never even entertained the idea of integration.

In short, in liberal Wisconsin, a worse racial policy is maintained at Camp McCoy than I saw in any of the camps I visited below the Mason-Dixon Line.

There are three main Negro outfits at McCoy. One is the 171st MP Battalion, a Washington, D. C., National Guard outfit. Another is the 645th Combat Engineer Battalion, a National Guard outfit from Pittsburgh, Pa. The third is the 272nd Field Artillery Battalion, the National Guard outfit from Boston, Mass., the descendant of the famed and historic 372nd Regiment which dates back to Civil War days. The headquarters company, also, of the Sixty-eighth Combat Engineer Group, an otherwise all-white outfit, is Negro.

The 171st MPs have been billeted since their arrival at McCoy in a very fine section of this physically lovely post. But the 645th Engineers, which was originally billeted with the engineer group, has since been moved from its natural billet into the area with the 171st. The 272nd FA Battalion, originally and sensibly quartered with the field artillery group, has also been moved into the now "colored" area.

* * *

IF THERE is any doubt that the moves were made to set up a jim-crow area of the camp they are immediately dispelled when one learns that the Negro headquarters company of the Sixty-eighth Combat Engineer Group has also been detached from its parent body and now occupies a barracks in "Darktown," from which it must be transported daily to its headquarters, although they are not even allowed to eat in the mess with the white members of the Sixty-eighth.

This open type of segregation finds its most nauseous outlet in the service clubs of the camp. There are three of them in operation, but the one in the heart of the jim-crow area is Service Club Number One, and, being located where it is, it is of course designated the "Negro" club.

Service Club Number One is staffed by Negroes. There are two highly intelligent, active and experienced young women directors, Miss Ruth Porter of Chicago, and Miss Juanita Lewis, a widely traveled resident of Seattle, Wash. Miss Edith Pierce is the cultivated librarian of the club; Sgt. Albert Alexander is the club noncommissioned officer and Pvt. Charles Lewis Grant of Philadelphia is part of the staff.

* * *

IT IS immediately noticeable that the club is expected to be the 'Negro" club by the fact that the three colored women are placed here, instead of being distributed throughout the other clubs, forming integrated staffs as in the more enlightened camps.

Theoretically, the colored soldiers may go to either of the other two clubs, but the fact is that they are distinctly made to feel unwelcome. The head of Service Club Number Three, a Miss Michelson, was named as the chief offender in racial matters so far as the clubs are concerned by every colored GI, officer, and service club worker I talked to.

One chap told me that on his visit to Service Club Three he was approached three times by the club director as he sat playing cards with his white buddies, and asked, "'Don't you know where Service Club Number One is?" The implication, of course, was that Number One was the "Negro" club and he would find a greater welcome there.

It is in the matter of dances, however, that the true colors of the camp command are revealed. No colored families live anywhere within miles of McCoy, but the whites of the area, untainted with prejudice, have always received the colored soldiers well and many of the GIs have their white sweethearts in the area.

The camp authorities, however, absolutely refuse to permit colored soldiers to dance with the girls it brings in from the area for the other soldiers, or to bring in girls from the area for the "colored" dances.

When Service Club Number One was the only service club in operation, Miss Michelson, then in charge of it, would not even hold a dance because it would have been impossible then to keep the colored soldiers out and the dread horror of colored GIs dancing with willing white girls would have taken place.

* * *

WHEN CLUB Number One became the "Negro" club, Miss Porter asked Miss Michelson to bring in some white girls from the area who could dance with the white soldiers who did and still do come to the "colored" dances. This was refused. In fact, Miss Michelson is reported to have attended one of the "colored" dances and to have spoken to every white soldier she saw dancing with a colored girl.

When colored soldiers go to the dances held twice weekly at Club Number Three (Club Two is only recently in operation, but its reputation is like that of Three) they are told bluntly that they may come in but that they may not dance with the white girls. One of the white girls told her colored sweetheart that they are warned that if they dance with colored soldiers they will not be allowed to come to any of the other dances.

It thus becomes necessary for the colored club directors to import colored girls at enormous expense all the way from Chicago and Milwaukee, a seven-hour bus ride which means that the girls must leave their homes in the late morning and will not return until the following morning.

Only two bus loads, about seventy girls, can be brought to dance with the more than three thousand colored troops.

Even that one pitiful effort a week is so costly that the soldiers themselves must pay 50 cents to come to the dances. Out of Service Club One's April budget of approximately $2,600, over $1,700 went for transportation of those few girls to the weekly dance. Originally, the whites did not have to pay to go to their dances, but rather than do the obvious thing and open all dances to all people, the whites are now also assessed 50 cents, as well.

When the matter of mixed dancing was brought up before the camp council, it was indignantly vetoed by the post chaplain, Hugh Busby, a Colonel Cohen of the post hospital and Miss Michelson. It is regrettable to note that both Colonel Cohen and Miss Michelson are Jewish, from whom one should normally expect a more sympathetic attitude for fellow minorities.

* * *

IN EVERY military establishment, responsibility for the policies of the post rest on the shoulders of the camp commander. Thus, initially and ultimately, responsibility for the jim-crow policies of Camp McCoy falls at the door of Col. Peter Bullard, the commander of Camp McCoy up until May 24, when Brig. Gen. Frederic Butler was brought in from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

General Butler had not arrived when I was at McCoy and what his policy is no one was in position to know, but everyone (I have never met such unanimity of opinion) listed Colonel Bullard as the "number one villain" in the Camp McCoy tragedy of racial prejudice.

In my interview with Bullard he was emphatic in stating that there were no integrated troops on his post, except for a half dozen or so Negro soldiers in the Area Service Unit. The officers in the 171st MPs still laugh about the time Bullard discovered that a white officer had been assigned to the unit and had served happily for some weeks. He was transferred the day following his notice by the colonel.

The same is true of every white or colored soldier who is assigned to a unit at McCoy other than one of his own race. Their transfer is immediate.

As a result, the three Negro outfits are always over strength. Fifth Army has sent many Negro soldiers to McCoy in the normal routine of military life. When they reach the camp they are at once assigned to one of the three Negro outfits, regardless of what outfit they were sent to McCoy to join.

One Negro soldier was brought to McCoy with a California National Guard outfit, all white. When, following the camp's policy of strict jim crow, his company was moved from his outfit's area and transferred to the jim-crow area of the camp, Braxton had the guts to rise up in an opening meeting and ask the reason for it. He was given none, but he was subjected to two court martials and stripped of his grade for his daring.

Colonel Bullard stated that there were about a half dozen with the Negro soldiers in Italy with the 598th Field Artillery wounded. In absolute violation of Army rules, he was taken out of his company, his outfit's stars, which outfit he was moved He wears three battle famed saw service with the 442nd Regiment and has a Merit Award from the Italian Government for his service with the Partisans.

He came to McCoy with the headquarters company, a colored outfit, of the Sixty-eighth Combat Engineers, otherwise

* * *

SGT. MILTON BRAXTON, a handsome and intelligent lad from Philadelphia, Pa., is a veteran of World War II, hav-

Negroes in the Area Service Unit of the camp. This is true. They are mainly Negro troops who are in transition out of the service, the hardship cases who are merely putting in time until their release comes. Their "integration" is thus short-lived. In the original cadre of the service unit which opened the camp, Negroes were fully integrated. These men have gradually—two or three a month—been transferred out of the unit into one or the other of the Negro units.

* * *

THE 645TH ENGINEERS from Pittsburgh came to McCoy with Negro officers drawn from every branch of the service except the engineers. This necessitated all of them going off to engineer school. They were replaced with all white officers, the majority of them either apathetic, if not openly antagonistic, toward Negroes. The morale of the unit plummeted.

The original officers have now completed their training and most of them have returned to the outfit, but the white officers are still kept, and though originally under the command of Pittsburgh's Maj. Oscar Mitchell, it is now and will probably continue under the command of a white Colonel Young. Some of the officers have stated that they don't mind this bit of integration, or wouldn't mind it, if they could see colored officers with the white outfits, or one white outfit under the command of a colored officer.

Recently, several Dixie outfits have been sent to McCoy. Their policies, their hatreds seem to be the ruling mood of McCoy, and they have gone out into surrounding communities trying to spread their racial poison. They have created incidents in nearby Tomah and Sparta and have on occasion run outnumbered Negro GIs out of the towns, despite the fact that the people of the community have exhibited no prejudice whatsoever and have often gone out of their way to make things pleasant for the lonesome colored lads.

* * *

ALL IN all, McCoy has the vilest racial policy I have seen in any camp in the country.

The parents and wives of the men in the National Guard outfits from Boston and Pittsburgh should all write their Senators and Representatives demanding a full congressional investigation of conditions at McCoy. Those in voteless Washington will just have to hope that the glare of publicity will better matters.

Set Fine Example For Other Military Service Branches

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Seventeenth in a Series)

HAMILTON AFB, Calif.—A visit to these two beautiful and busy air force bases, Travis near Vallejo, and Hamilton, outside of San Francisco, merely confirms the already well-known fact that the Air Force so far outstrips the other services in the matter of racial integration—both on the enlisted man and officer level—that comparison is impossible.

Mr. George

When one sees the ease and efficiency with which the Air Force policy works, one wonders why the other services will not go into integration with the same wholeheartedness, if only for the simple good of the services. It takes only a firm policy enunciated by top authority with equal firmness in seeing that the policy is carried out.

One also wonders why commercial aviation has not followed the lead of military aviation. There can be no doubt that we have the men qualified in every branch of aviation, whose services could be of equal benefit to commercial aviation.

* * *

AT TRAVIS Air Force Base, it was my pleasure to run into Major Paulus Taylor of Burkeville, Va., whom I had known overseas when he was with the 332nd Pursuit Group.

Major Taylor serves at Travis as port officer in the Port of Aerial Embarkation of the Military Air Transportation System. He is responsible for the processing of every person coming into Travis from the Pacific area (including the air evacuees from Korea) and going out of the base to any of the Pacific installations.

It is a big job at a big base, and Major Travis is performing it with the quiet competency of a man who knows his work thoroughly. Yet one wonders whether Major Taylor would be permitted to hold a similar job, let us say, at the Idlewild International Airport as a civilian.

At Hamilton AFB 2nd Lieut. George Biggs of Nogales, Ariz., serves as a navigator on one of the huge B-29's, and on the morning of my visit took off on a highly secret mission. Lieutenant Biggs is typical of the Negro Air Force officers I have met, yet when he leaves the service, will TWA or Pan-American give him the opportunity to continue the use of the skills he has acquired?

* * *

PERSONNEL officer at Hamilton and my host here is 2nd Lieut. Edward L. Schenck of New Brunswick, N. J., a former Courier All-America football star who holds a master's degree from Columbia, and is an exceedingly capable and cultured young man working in a very important spot in the Hamilton AFB set-up.

When Lieutenant Schenck leaves the service, will the personnel departments of Eastern Airlines, or Capital, or United have any use for his training and capabilities?

And the same question might be applied to the many pilots of multi-engine planes, the radio technicians, the aircraft mechanics, the fellows who sit in the control towers and guide the planes into the field, the men who do the thousand and one technical jobs that a busy airfield demands . . . and whose skin may be dark.

Here indeed, in the Air Force is a major facet of modern life in which the military far outshines its civilian counterpart.

* * *

CONCERNING the two bases themselves, there is little to be reported that has not previously been said of other Air Force bases. Men of all races serve as airmen, do the jobs they are best fitted for, and receive their advancement according to their merit . . . here at Hamilton and at Travis, as at McChord, Great Falls, Pope, McGuire, and all the other airfields I have visited with the one exception of Maxwell.

Hamilton still maintains two non-commissioned officers' clubs, one a holdover from the days of segregation and still utilized mainly by the Negro non-coms. They are however, welcomed at the main club, though all too few take advantage of that welcome.

At Travis, a similar situation was ended when the base command closed the "Negro" club, which the personnel of the base certainly did not warrant, and now all non-coms use the one, handsomely appointed club.

At both bases, there is still uneasiness at the service club dances regarding mixed dances and not too much care taken to see that the girls brought in are as thoroughly integrated as the men they are expected to dance with. There is an awareness, however, of this problem by authorities on both bases and, if usual Air Force thoroughness is followed, a satisfactory solution can be expected.

* * *

OF THE nine Negro officers at Travis, I met, besides Major Taylor, Major Alfred E. McWilliams, a chaplain and a native of Kansas; Capt. William Holloman in Flight Control, a 332nd veteran from St. Louis, Mo., and 1st Lieut. T. W. Johnson of Berkeley, Calif., an Air Police officer.

Three Negro medical officers and a nurse are on the staff of the hospital at Travis, where I talked with the following wounded veterans of the Korean war:

Corp. Frank Lynch of Philadelphia, Pa., who has given his left leg for his country; Pfc. Robert Westmoreland, Louisville, Ky., and Pfc. Eddie R. Jones, Cleveland, Ohio, all of them part of the heroic Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Division, whose exploits in Korea Courier correspondent Frank Whisonant reported so brilliantly.

Also in the hospital was Corp Lloyd Johnson of Houston, Tex., a veteran of nine years service who was wounded in Korea while serving with the 212th MPs.

* * *

AT HAMILTON AFB, I met the following colored officers, besides Lieutenants Schenck and Biggs: 2nd Lieuts. Lester Riggins, Fresno, Calif., motor pool officer; Jesse L. Scott, Fort Worth, Tex., maintenance control officer, and Goldie Mahan, Bluefield, West Va., public information officer.

There were three colored Wafs at Travis—Corp. Dorothy Lee, Milwaukee, Wis.; Corp. Jeanyne Carmouche, Brunswick, Ga., and Corp. Eddie Edmonson, Laurel, Miss. More than twenty enlisted Wafs were at Hamilton, but no Negro Waf officers at either base.

T/Sgt. David Farnum of Pensacola, Fla., a veteran of eleven years' service, accompanied me on my tour of the Travis service and non-com clubs, and among other enlisted men at the base I talked with were:

1st Sgt. John Beverly, Des Moines, Iowa; Pfc. Jerry Wilson, Dallas, Tex.; S/Sgt. Charles Hughes, Dallas, Tex., a radio mechanic; Corp. Henry McCaleb, Toledo, Ohio; S/Sgt. Charles Rice, S/Sgt. Roy F. White, San Francisco, Calif., an electronics technician, formerly with the 477th and a veteran of Pacific service;

Corp. Alfred Martin, who comes from Pittsburgh's East Liberty and is an armament maintenance man; Sgt. Kyle Elliott, Glascow, Ky., in the Air Transport School; S/Sgt. Donald Cooper, Baltimore, Md.; Pfc. Marius Burrell, Roselle, N. J; S/Sgt. Paul Kimbrough, Tucson, Ariz.;

M/Sgt. Curtis Montgomery of Los Angeles, Calif., a licensed physical therapist, who has charge of the elaborate Scandinavian Room where the numerous pilots and base personnel are kept in tip-top physical shape.

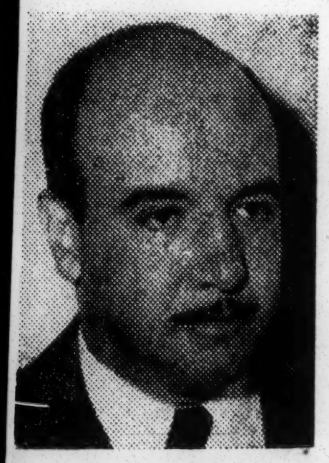
Collins George's Halfway Summary:

Dixie Customs Call for Laws To Protect GIs

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This Is the Fourteenth in a Series)

CHICAGO—Where integration in the United States Armed Forces has been put into effect, it works and works well, but it is by no means complete in any of the services and certain flaws appear with regularity in all of the services.



Mr. George

In the South, even where integration is the rule at the military reservation, the customs and habits of the South demand that some sort of Federal protection must be given the men who wear the uniforms of the United States to protect them from the insults of Southern-type Jim crow.

Those are the two major conclusions I have gained from the first half of my tour of the various military services of our country.

I have seen integration in the Army, Air Force, the Navy and Marines. It has been a heartening sight. I only wonder why the various services, which have proven that integration works, do not follow their own lessons and make it complete.

Of the four services, the Air Force seems to have the most complete integration. Of the Air Force bases I have visited, only Maxwell Field, Ala., still maintains actual segregation on its base, and Pope Air Force Base, N. C., has one of the well all-colored outfits still remaining in the Air Force.

In the use of Negro officers as well as of Negro enlisted men, the Air Force seems to rely on a man's capabilities, rather than on his color. It seems, however, that Negro officers in the Air Force are rather fewer in number than one would expect, though where they exist, no fault can be found in their use.

* * *

BOTH THE Navy and Marines have integration programs that seem to work well, but both insist upon maintaining all-colored stewards units. The Marines, I noticed at Camp Lejeune, N. C., had no Negro men in the rifle companies, and concentrated most of their Negro troops in service outfits, although both whites and Negroes were in the outfits.

When it comes to Negro officers, the Marines and the Navy both have very bad records. I did not run into a single Negro Naval officer either at the Norfolk Naval Base or the New London Submarine Base. I am told that the Navy has no Negro higher than a lieutenant (which corresponds to a captaincy in the Army) and most of these officers are either on recruiting or desk duty, and thus do not have commands.

I found one Marine officer studying at Quantico; two had recently finished their training and had gone on to other camps; and one Negro Marine officer had resigned his commission. That seems to leave only three Negro Marine officers, the highest of whom is a first lieutenant.

Army policy seems completely confused, with complete integration existing in training divisions for new recruits, both in the South and North, complete integration generally in the running of the various camps, and complete integration in the service schools.

But once training is over, or when a man finishes a service school, the Army then proceeds to reverse itself and assign men to permament outfits on the basis of race. At Camp Edwards in Massachusetts I found separate battalions for the training of white and Negro anti-aircraftmen, although their training was the same.

* * *

IN THE use of its Negro officers, the same confusion seems to exist in the Army. More high-ranking Negro officers are to be found in the Army than in other branches of the service, but, except for one example in Fort Dix, N. J., I have yet to see a Negro officer above the rank of first lieutenant exercising command over white or mixed troops.

I am told that such commands do exist, but, I repeat, I have not yet seen it in action. For the most part, the Negro officers I have met have been assigned to all-colored troops, the Army not extending its integration program to its officer staff.

In the running of every military establishment I have visited so far, the services of the camps—the PXs, the movies, the service clubs, the athletic set-ups—have been open to all men with no regard to race, which is certainly an advance over earlier Army policy.

Only in the matter of dances will one usually find racial segregation coming in again, and this is not to be blamed on post management as much as to the civilian authorities in the nearby cities which will not send colored and white girls to the same affairs on a post.

While this is particularly true and understandable (if not appreciated) in the South, the practice also extends to some of the Northern outfits, where it is completely incomprehensible. There is certainly no reason, for instance, of separate racial dances being held in a place like New London, Conn.

It is also noticeable that in the Southern camps, Negro civilians are not hired on an equal basis with whites. I saw no Negroes working behind the counters of the Southern PXs, or in civilian desk jobs in Southern camps. For the most part, Negro civilians are hired in the South only in menial positions.

* * *

THE WORST situation of all, which of course, is a part of Southern tradition, seems generally to be outside of the jurisdiction of the Southern camps. In many of the Southern camps, I found beautiful examples of integration.

But that integration ends at the gates of the camp, and the Negro in the United States uniform, outside of his post, is still a "Negro" in the South and must bow to Southern custom.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that the only place in the world where the United States uniform can be insulted with impunity is in the Southern states of the United States.

To that extent, the Courier has wisely fought for a law that declares a man in the uniform of the United States is a ward of the United States and thus, not subject to Southern laws in the use of travel and places of public accommodation.

While it is true that in the Southern camps where integration is the rule, Southern civilian customs often impinge upon the camp, it is also true that the reverse is true and many a Southern city is learning something from the integrated setups in the nearby camps, and that in itself does much to justify integration, even if it weren't so obviously the American way of doing things.

Only One Gripe at Great Falls

Airmen in Mont. Lack Recreation

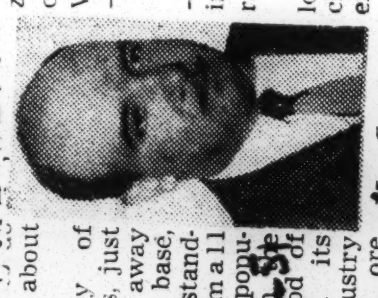
By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Fifteenth in a Series)

GREAT FALLS AFB, Mont.—The colored airmen here at Great Falls Air Force Base have one main gripe, and that is against the city of Great Falls itself.

They are completely satisfied with the operations of the base where they are treated as men, and not as members of a race. They are also proud and pleased that the base command knows of their difficulties in the city and is striving to do something about them.

The city of Great Falls, just five miles away from the base, is by any standards a small town. Its population is in the neighborhood of 40,000 and its major industry is a huge ore smelter.



Mr. George

ITS NEGRO population is tiny, scarcely over one hundred. At one time, I was told, there were about 250 Negroes in the town who maintained an NAACP chapter and two churches. Neither church is now able to support a pastor, and the chapter has become inactive. The only alive and militant organization among the natives is a chapter of the Associated Negro Women's Clubs which is doing an immensely commendable work in race relations in the town.

NEXT WEEK
Fort Lewis, Wash.

And the town itself needs a lot of work done. It has all the characteristics of a Dixie town except the signs ordering segregation. Restaurants and bars, except on special occasions or in rare instances, will not serve Negroes and they can be pretty blunt in their refusal. The theatres make no distinction, and the better class hotels will occasionally receive distinguished Negro guests, such as Marian Anderson or Dorothy Maynor.

Thus the Great Falls Negro airman who comes into town for a respite is limited to one restau-

rant and one night spot, both Negro-owned. The restaurant is tiny, though it serves a fairly decent meal. The night club, the Ozark Club, is a moderately well-appointed place, with a tiny bar and a trio that plays nightly for dancing.

Its clientele is such, however, that, according to one officer on the base, the place would have been put off limits long ago, except for the fact that it is the only night spot open to Negroes.

I visited the club twice during my stay here. I found that the real problem was not so much the problem of the very few obviously trampy women who came in, as the general lack of girls. And behind the cries of the airmen against the city is the more basic one of the lack of girls, decent girls, for the men.

* * *

IN THE city of Great Falls there are no more than six colored girls of decent background, unmarried, of the general age to be interested to a colored airman. At the base there are probably more than 300 colored airmen. The resulting trouble is obvious.

In other sections of the country where people are more liberal, the problem is solved very simply by the fact that the whites open up their homes to the colored GIs, and for fun and dancing, the white girls are available.

It's not like that in Great Falls. The white girls will have nothing to do with the Negro airmen here. Not so much because of themselves, but because of the community which will ostracize them if they associate, or even dance, with the dark airmen.

I watched a dance given at the airmen's club on the base. There weren't even too many girls present for the white airmen who came out, but it was, in its way, pathetic to watch the Negro airmen there who could only stand on the sidelines and watch, because it would have been useless to ask the girls to dance.

* * *

TOO MUCH credit cannot be given the camp command which, unlike any other post or base command I have visited, has gone out of its way to bring about a better relationship in the community. Meetings with the Chamber of Commerce, the merchants, the civic and religious leaders of the city have been held. A series of radio programs stressing racial tolerance has been broadcast under sponsorship of the camp. The old ways still maintain, however, though some results, I was told, are just beginning to be seen.

I visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker in the city. Mrs. Parker, a native of Great Falls and one of the active souls in the Associated Women's Club, agreed that conditions have shown some betterment in recent months. She stressed the work on the base of one Lieut. Col. Gordon K. Hazeltine of San Diego, Calif., and several of the men with whom I talked also lauded the efforts of this officer.

Mrs. Parker pointed out that in spite of the refusal of places of public accommodation to serve colored, the city itself offers fine opportunities for employment for colored with no job distinctions being made. This, however, is of little consolation to the fellow at the camp, looking for some bit of non-military civilization outside.

The base commander, Col. Gerald Hoyle, an extremely forthright man, appeared very cognizant of the problem as, he told me, the division commander above him also is. We discussed "non-segregation" thoroughly. He appeared thoroughly in accord with the policy through he was frank enough to tell me he had been surprised at the beginning of its operation that the colored servicemen themselves all were for it, a report which I found very gratifying.

On the base itself, complete integration is the rule and it works. At one period, I was told, the Air Police Squadron had more than its share of racial prejudice. This disappeared when the squadron commander was changed, which bears out the principle I have found over and over, that the policies of any base or unit are directly connected with what policies the base or unit commander enforces.

* * *

THERE ARE no Negro officers at Great Falls Base. This is no fault of the base for the Military Air Transport Service which runs Great Falls does have a complement of Negro officers. None happen to be assigned to the base. The presence of one or two here, however, would add immeasurably to the morale of the Negro airmen, one of whom told me that if Col. B. O. Davis would visit Great Falls, he would run around the block three times, just so he could throw him a salute each time.

At the time of my visit, no colored WAFs were at Great Falls, though, from my talk with Colonel Hoyle, I gathered that some might soon be there.

In short, the men like and are proud of their base; they find the city of Great Falls a very prejudiced town; but most of all they lack women.

While I was at the base Sgt. Lingbergh Sanders, a Guam veteran from Birmingham, Ala., and Corp. Charles Mackey of Tulsa, Okla., served more or less as my guides. Both extremely intelligent young men, they each work in the Wing headquarters.

Among others I talked with were Corp. Vernon Russell of Baltimore, Md.; Pfc. Charles Scott, Newark, N. J.; Sgt. Charles Wells, Bluefield, W. Va.; Pfc. Douglas Bowers, a member of the base softball team and a graduate of Detroit's Miller High; Corp. Albert Reed, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. Matthew Rudd, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Pfc. James Daniels, Columbia, S. C.; Pvt. Thomas Bracken, New York City; T/Sgt. Carl Perkins, New York City; Corp. Lewis Thompson of Philadelphia, Pa.; Corp. Robert E. Holland, Bronx, N. Y., and nephew of the famed soprano, Camilla Williams.

Corp. Nick Ambers, a young Filipino from Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Harold E. Simmons, Des Moines, Iowa; Pfc. Eddie Hammond, Bristow, Okla., and Corp. Jessie C. Williams of Baton Rouge, La.

* * *

HOUSING, a difficult problem on any base, is equally difficult at Great Falls. But Negro airmen have their quarters in both the Government trailer camp and the Wherry Housing Project on the base. It is almost a matter of impossibility, however, for a Negro airman to get housing for himself and his family in the town.

When the fellows really want to feel like they're human beings, they tell me, they go North to the Canadian cities of Lethbridge or Calgary where they say they are given all the courtesies and respect that one would normally expect United States military men would receive in their own country. They are received in the Canadian homes; the Canadian girls welcome them. Color is of no importance and is forgotten. What a tragic commentary on our own land that American citizens must leave their own country to be treated as Americans!

With the resilience of youth, the fellows at Great Falls, despite its isolation and loneliness, all thank heavens they are not at either Yaak AFB, Mont., or Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. At Great Falls, they say, they can occasionally look at some girls. At the other two (which I did not visit) there's only the scenery and who wants scenery?

Series of articles- by Collins C. George

San Antonio Is By Far the Best For Integration

Courier 9-8-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Without Saying It, Texas Is Affording Negroes the Best in the Armed Services

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Twenty-third in a Series)

SAN ANTONIO—Any argument the other armed services might advance against immediate racial integration within their ranks, the Air Force, by its practical examples all over the country, has demolished.

Mr. George

Here, in the deepest heart of Texas, Lackland and Randolph Air Force Bases carry on the same spirit of racial democracy I have previously noted at other bases throughout the country.

Commanding officer at Lackland, the training camp for all the country's airmen, at the time of my visit was Brig. Gen. Wycliffe E. Steele, a South Carolinian by birth but a respector of the rights of all men by heart.

A few days before my visit, General Steele, addressing the officers' wives club of the base, had delivered a powerful sermon on the stupidity of racial prejudice which was still being talked about in the camp, and, I was told, the general misses no opportunity to speak on the same subject before audiences throughout Texas.

The same vigor with which integration is practiced at Lackland could also be noted at Randolph Air Force Base which until recently was the training base for the nation's pilots and is now busy building trained B-29 crews.

AT BOTH CAMPS I found Negro airmen and women serving in nearly every capacity with their ability and their training the only criterion in their choice of assignment.

There were also Negro officers at both bases, but here one does noitce some discrepancy. The Negro officer in the Air Force, like the Negro airman, is used strictly according to his ability and his rank, but the number of them is so small that it seems out of all proportion either to the civilian population or to the numbers of enlisted Negroes in the Air Force. One doesn't know where to place the blame for this—on the force or on ourselves—but the fewness of Negro officers in the service is glaringly noticeable.

At Lackland, I met a chaplain, Maj. Theodore B. Smith of Jackson, Miss., who was one of the very few Negro officers on the huge base. I also met three Negroes in the officer candidate school on the base—which would seem to indicate that even the rate of Negro officer replacement will continue small.

THE THREE OFFICER candidates were: George S. Osborne of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clayton A. Wilson III of Coatesville, Pa., and the charming Helen Biggs of Atlanta, Ga. All three are college graduates and Osborne and Miss Biggs both have done extensive graduate work.

One of the best-known figures at Lackland is S/Sgt. Frank Duckworth of St. Louis, Mo., who has developed and leads a mixed precision drill team which is the pride of the camp. Duckworth claims that the famed "jody" cadence, now a jukebox favorite in the Vaughn Monroe version, is his own creation, having first developed it over seven years ago when he was stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Equally well known at Lackland is First Sgt. Jesse L. Dinkens of Chicago. Dinkens has been in uniform for twenty years and says he intends to stick with the Air Force until his thirty years of service are up. He entered the Army in 1931 and came into the Air Force in 1942, serving throughout the last war in the European theatre. Dinkens serves on the board of governors for Lackland's NCO clubs and on the character guidance council of the camp.

Pittsburgh Pa.

At Randolph I met Second Lieut. Curtis Phillips of Dayton, Ohio, a flying instructor for the budding pilots and, according to one of his students, perhaps the best flier on the base.

TWO COLORED CADETS were in training at the time of my visit. They are Dan H. Hegler of Memphis, Tenn., and Edward W. Bracey Jr. of Detroit. Both men were soon to go to Ellington AFB for navigator training.

Pittsburgh Pa.

S/Sgt. Mary E. Neal of Lexington, Ky., is one of eight colored Wafs on the base, Sergeant Neal was the NCO in charge of the Information and Education section of the base and highly regarded by those who work with her. She herself is enthusiastic about the service and the strides it has made in racial integration. Her only regret, in fact, is that the integration stops immediately outside the gates of the camp and Texas bigotry takes over.

In responsible positions also at Randolph were Sgt. Robert B. Griffin of Rocky Hill, N. J., an engineer instructor, and S/Sgt. Alton L. Lee of Birmingham, Ala., supervisor of academic supplies at the base.

Unit Held Up At Port of Embarkation

Massachusetts' Governor Dever, Boston Congressman Join Courier in Demanding Full Investigation of Racial 'Maneuvering'

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

CAMP McCOY, Wis.—The Courier has rejected the results of an Army inquiry into the notorious "competency" hearings of the 272nd Field Artillery Battalion at Camp McCoy, Wis., as "entirely inadequate" and "missing the main issue" completely.

In the meanwhile, movement of the outfit overseas has been halted by demands of Massachusetts Governor Paul Dever and Boston Congressman John F. Kennedy for a thorough investigation into the so-called "reorganization of the 272nd," which is already at a port of embarkation.

The Army inquiry into the situation, first brought to light by the Courier was conducted by the commanding general of the Fifth Army, who apparently merely reviewed the competency hearings of eleven Negro officers of the 272nd and reversed some of the findings.

Pittsburgh Courier 10-27

There was no inquiry into the "racial maneuvering" which preceded the hearings and apparently formed the basis for the "incompetency" charges placed against the men, although the Courier had previously pointed out the charges were merely a maneuver to get the Negro officers out of the outfit and replace them with white officers.

Apparently the white commander of the 272nd, Lieut. Colonel Cornelius Murphy, did not care whether the officers against whom he placed charges were found guilty or not. He had selected ten white officer replacements long before the hearings took place, knowing that, whatever the outcome of the hearings, the officers involved would be transferred from the outfit.

According to Secretary of the Army, Frank Pace Jr., four of the officers who had been cleared of "incompetency" charges, but transferred from the 272nd have been ordered back to the outfit.

FUNNY DOINGS

However, the Courier knows that of the four officers mentioned above, only three accompanied the 272nd to its port of embarkation. The fourth, Capt. Henry C. Harris, was transferred to the 187th FA Battalion in Camp Polk, La. The other three officers did accompany the 272nd,

but in the capacity of "excess officers," their replacements having long ago been secured.

Of the three officers who went to the Port of Embarkation, one, Capt. William E. Cooke, a graduate of Basic and Advanced Artillery schools, received a later order transferring him overseas to an entirely different theatre of operations. A second officer, Capt. Clevia N. Johnson, is reported, also, to have received such an order which could not be confirmed by press time. The fourth officer, cleared by his board, is Second Lieut. Raymond E. Roberts.

None of the eleven officers was questioned in the inquiry made by the Fifth Army commander. No inquiry was made into the reasons for the transfer from the 272nd of Major George Bingham, an advanced artillery school graduate.

'COMPETENCY' UNQUESTIONED

Although the official reason for the reorganization of the 272nd was "to increase the combat effectiveness of the 272nd," Major Bingham, probably the most capable officer in the outfit, was shunted out of the 272nd immediately upon Colonel Muffphy's assuming command. His competency has never been questioned and he was replaced by a white Major Nuyenhuis who, in training, experience or capability, in no way measures up to the ability of Major Bingham.

No inquiry was made into the long series of minor court-martial charges which were placed against Major Bingham's brother, Lieut. William Bingham. Lieutenant Bingham was, of course, cleared of his charges but, apparently as Colonel Murphy wishes, was transferred immediately from the 272nd.

WANTED 'CAUCASIANS'

Colonel Murphy is reported to have written a letter soon after he took over command of the outfit from Lieut. Col. Karl Russell expressing the "dire need for caucasian officers in key positions" in the 272nd.

Thus the Courier, in a letter to Secretary Pace this week, has renewed a demand for a full-scale inquiry by an "impartial and interracial" board into the conditions which led to the "reorganization" of the 272nd and to the competency hearings of the eleven officers.

The Courier considers a mere review of the hearings inadequate. Such a review would take place at any rate in the normal Army procedure.

In the meanwhile, Col. Edward Gourdin, a member of the Massachusetts Governor's military staff, and former commander of the famed 372nd Infantry Regiment, of which the 272nd is an outgrowth, learned of the situation in his old outfit, a Boston National Guard unit.

COL. GOURDIN ACTS

He brought to Governor Dever's office some of the officers involved, who gave an objective report of the conditions surrounding the reorganization. Incensed at the high-handed "Murphy maneuver," Governor Dever immediately got in touch with the War Department in Washington. According to the Governor, "the unit integrity of the 272nd must be maintained."

Also learning of the situation, Congressman John F. Kennedy of Boston, has transmitted his demand to the Department of Army, that the entire situation be investigated. The powerful National Guard Association has also been reported as initiating a move to stop the outfit from going overseas until a thorough inquiry with satisfactory results has been made.

At Camp McCoy, shortly before the 272nd moved out, rehearings for three officers who had been recommended "for elimination from the service," were ordered on the basis that a "reserve officer had served on their hearings board." The three are Capt. Siegal H. Thomas, First Lieut. Lloyd W. Godfrey, and First Lieut. Edward T. Semper.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations for Thomas and Godfrey remained unchanged after the new hearings, and Semper's recommendation was changed to "dismissal from active duty."

The fourth officer facing "elimination from the service" is Capt. Lawrence Johnson, brother of the cleared officer, Capt. Clevia Johnson, and one of the most intelligent and military officers this correspondent has had the pleasure of meeting.

According to Secretary Pace, the inquiry made by the Commanding General of the Fifth Army, has recommended reversal of the verdict in the case of one of the officers recommended for "elimination from the service," although no indication was given as to which of the officers it is. The remaining officers under such recommendation have yet to have their cases reviewed.

Two other officers, Second Lieut. Walter E. Johnson and Second Lieut. Joseph S. Bardouille chose to ask "return to inactive duty," rather than go through the ignominy of a "competency" hearing.

RECALL 645th BATTALION

It is of significance that similar hearings, ordered for three officers of the Pittsburgh National Guard, 645th Engineer Battalion, whose white commander apparently was excited by the success of the "Murphy maneuver," have been dropped since the inquiry started by the Courier got under way.

Rumors that the 645th commander, Lieut. Colonel Young, and Camp McCoy commanding General Frederick Butler, are to be replaced are completely unconfirmed as are also stories that Negro GIs at McCoy participated in a riot over the camp's special service policy of no interracial dancing.

LITTLE HOPE HELD

While it seems certain that some sort of new inquiry into the 272nd's situation will be made, it appears highly unlikely however that many, if any, of the thirteen officers railroaded from the unit will see service with it again.

The position of the Courier is that, so long as true racial integration is not the picture in the Army, all-Negro outfits should not be reshuffled (regardless of how apparently "legal" the manner of reshuffling may be) into a re-creation of the old world war type of outfit in which the enlisted men and junior officers are Negro, but the top command consists of whites using the outfit as a stepping stone to further their military careers.

Report From Quantico, Va.

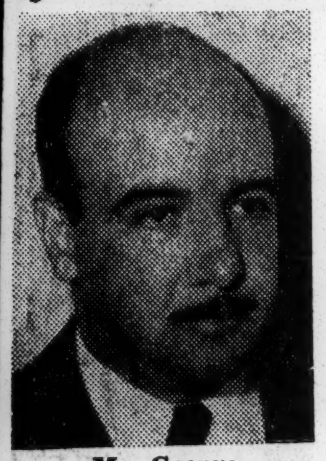
Only Three Race Officers In Marines

Colum — Pat. 6-30-51

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This Is the Thirteenth in a Series of Articles)

QUANTICO, Va.—The question of whether the Marine Corps has any Negro officers was answered for me by a visit to the Marine Corps Schools here at Quantico. The answer is "Yes, but in such minute quantities as to be insignificant." One officer was in training at the time of my visit; one had resigned over a year ago, and two more had recently finished training at Quantico and had gone on to other assignments. That is the sum total, apparently, of Negro Marine officers.



Mr. George

The visit to Quantico also brought out another problem with the Marines, similar to that found in the Navy. It is best illustrated by simple statistics. Of the permanent establishment at Quantico with at least three thousand Marines, only ninety-one are Negroes. Of those ninety-one, seventy are stewards, and the remaining twenty-one are scattered throughout the base in completely integrated positions.

The one officer I found in training at the base was First Lieut. William Branch, one of the first Negroes to be commissioned in the Marines. Branch joined the Marines in 1943 after finishing two years at Johnson C. Smith University. He went through his early training at Camp LeJeune before going overseas to combat duty in the Pacific.

He received his commission as a second lieutenant in 1945. At the time of his commissioning, Branch says, there was newspaper publicity indicating that he had been forced to take a reserve commission rather than a commission in the regular Marines. Branch denies this, stating that the reserve officer commission had been of his own choosing.

In 1948 Branch received his promotion in the Marine reserves to first lieutenant. In the meanwhile he had received a degree from Purdue University in civil engineering, and in 1950 he received his master's from Temple University in physics. He returned to duty Jan. 2 of this year and completes his course at Quantico in June.

* * *

I FOUND Lieutenant Branch in the field on an operations problem. A fine physical figure of a man, he seems equally outstanding intellectually. He stated that he receives treatment no different from any other officer, and, all in all, likes the Marines. He also expressed the wish to see more Negroes as non-comissioned officers in the service.

Branch maintains a room in the officers' quarters on the base as well as a home with his wife in Washington, D. C.

The two officers who had just finished their training at Quantico are Second Lieut. Herbert A. Brewer of Philadelphia, Pa., and Second Lieut. William K. Jenkins of Chicago. Both men had been transferred to the Marine Camp Pendleton, Calif., with Lieutenant Jenkins reportedly on his way to Korea.

Brewer, a former Marine sergeant, is a graduate of Purdue and the University of Pennsylvania with a master's in civil engineering. Jenkins is a graduate of Illinois Tech in electrical engineering. He entered the Marines from the Naval ROTC.

I inquired at Quantico about First Lieut. John Rudder, another of the early Marine officers, about whose resignation from the service numerous rumors had arisen.

* * *

THE MOST authentic story I could gather was that Rudder's resignation from the Marines was for purely personal reasons and not because of especial hardship he had undergone because of his race.

According to one apparently unbiased source, Rudder had run into some racial unpleasantness when he arrived at Quantico for training a few days before his school period was to begin. When this was brought to the attention of the camp commandant, strict orders that the young officer was to receive the same treatment and be given the same courtesy as every other Marine officer in training were handed down.

From that time on, Rudder underwent his training as a Marine, standing well in his class. He was apparently well-liked, but very reserved and serious. His letter of resignation came as a shock to the command and, though well written, contained very few clues as to his real reasons for resigning. My source told me that the letter said little more than that Rudder was resigning for "the best interests of himself and the service."

Lieutenant Branch verified that Rudder, whom he knows well, resigned for purely personal reasons.

* * *

BUT WITH the stories of those four men, Branch, Brewer, Jenkins and Rudder, apparently the story of Negro officers in the Marines ends.

Five hundred Marines were in Quantico at the time of my visit waiting to begin their officer training. All had been picked for training because of "meritorious" service as enlisted men. None, apparently, were Negro, in spite of the fine and thoroughly qualified Negro Marines I met at Camp LeJeune.

As for the rest of Quantico, one notes that the percentage of Negroes in the service is extremely small, and of that small number an overwhelming percentage are in the stewards' branch. I was assured that any steward whose general rating in the various Marine tests is above 90 may transfer out of the steward's branch into any other branch he may wish.

Without doubting that statement, one wonders why, in the beginning, only Negroes are taken into the steward's branch (the same question may be directed toward the U. S. Navy) and whether or not whites with scores of less than 90 are accepted into the Marines. If they are not, why should Negroes be taken with a lower score? And why cannot whites with lower ratings join the service as stewardsmen?

The twenty-one Negro Marines who are not stewards serve just like any other Marines, eat with them, work with them, and sleep side by side with them in the barracks.

I met at least three of them: Pfc. Francis M. Hooper of Brooklyn, N. Y., a former steward, now serving with the base fire department; Corp. Robert G. Kirk of Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, a very affable and alert file clerk in the Provost Marshall's office, and Pfc. James Bassett of St. Louis, Mo., an MP, who serves at the main gate of the Quantico base.

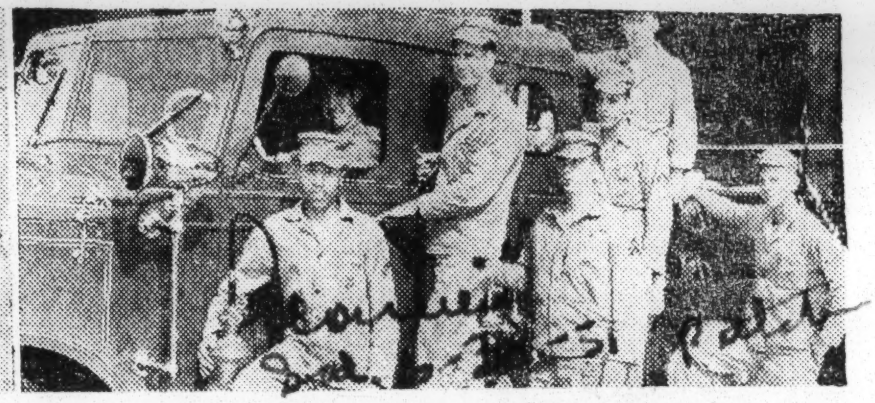
None of the three had any criticism of the way they were treated, all of them reported the present working of integration as miles ahead of the old system of separation, and though Quantico itself is in the heart of "Ol Virginny," it is near enough to Washington, D. C., and the big Eastern cities that the men do not run into the same type of Southern treatment that a Marine in Camp LeJeune, N. C., meets when he leaves the base.

* * *

TO THE credit of Quantico is the story which hit the front pages some months ago of the instance of the base commander that the children of Negro personnel living on the base go to the same school as the children of the white personnel, stating that the base ran under the laws of the United States and not under the laws of Virginia.

The commanding general of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., is Lieut. Gen. Franklin A. Hart to whom credit must be given for his liberal policies.

Integration Is Complete at Quantico Marine Base, But Race Officers Are Few



With the Marines—First Lieut. William Branch (extreme left photo), takes a short rest while on a training problem with fellow officers at Quantico. He is one of the three Negro officers currently in the Marines. Center photo: Marine MP James Bassett of St. Louis, Mo., checks a pass as a fellow Marine leaves the main gate of the post. Extreme right photo: Integration includes unpleasant duties as well as pleasant ones,

as this mixed group of Marines shows in policing the grounds at Quantico. Second photo from right: Corp. Robert G. Kirk, Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, is file clerk in the Provost Marshal's office. Second photo from left: Pfc. Francis M. Hooper of Brooklyn, N. Y., serves with the base first department.—(Extreme left photo and second photo from right by Cabell. Other photos from U. S. Marine Corps.)

'Deep in the Heart of Texas'

Ft. Sam Houston Is Integrated on 'Eye Level' Only

White Officers Alone Are Assigned to the Staffs of The Post's Top Commanders

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Twenty-second in a Series)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Authorities at historic Fort Sam Houston spent a day showing me what they considered a good picture of racial integration in the headquarters of the Fourth Army and in the Brooke Medical Center. The very same night a half dozen GIs met me in a private home in San Antonio to tell me that I had been given a sugar-coated tour and that the real conditions at the fort are more nearly the opposite of what I saw.

Mr. George

I was met at the fort by Lieut. Lawrence Goodwyn, the post public information officer, a native of San Antonio and a fine officer, typical of the newer generation of Southerners who understand the fallacies of the older generation and seek the best means to right them.

My first visit was to the headquarters of the Fourth Army, the main function of old Fort Sam Houston. I did not meet Lieut. Gen. Leroy Lutes, the Fourth Army commander who was away, but each of his subordinates assured me that at the headquarters racial integration was the standard practice.

* * *

THEY STATED that only an all-colored outfit existed at the headquarters, the Twenty-fifth Car Transportation Company. The only Negro officers at the headquarters, I was told, were attached to this company—a rather odd practice for a place that boasts of "racial integration."

I was also interested to note that no Negro enlisted men were to be found in any of the offices of the brass who assured me of the fort's fine practices.

The next point on my tour was the replacement center at the fort which sends Southern inductees, white and colored, to camps in all sections of the country. Here I found that absolutely no difference was made in the handling of the inductees who are processed here.

I ALSO saw Negro GIs being used according to their ability in the processing of the men. The picture at the replacement center looked good.

My night-time informants assured me that the integration I saw here was only "token" integration, and that the masses of Negro inductees and enlisted men working here had no part in that integration. They were unable, however, to give me concrete or specific instances to that effect.

At the replacement center I was shown statistics on the men who had been shipped out of Sam Houston to the various camps about the country. Prior to June 1 of this year, all shipments had been made on racial quota. The fault here, of course, is not that of the center but of Army policy. No attempt was made to hide the fact from me.

* * *

SINCE JUNE 1, the center has been shipping men only to Fort Ord and Camp Roberts in California and, according to the chart, no record of race is kept on these shipments. It was, however, from the replacement center here at Fort Sam Houston that the large number of Negro inductees were sent to Camp Roberts—so large that that camp's fine integration program was completely upset.

CAPT. JOHN T. DANIELS
. . . Received bars as dental officer July 31

Also at the replacement center were numerous Negro GIs awaiting reassignment following their tour of duty in Korea and their rotation leave. All of those I talked with stated that they had been treated just like any other servicemen while waiting reassignment at Fort Sam Houston . . . no distinction was made in messing or billeting.

All of these Korean veterans had seen integrated service in Koera but were well aware that their new assignments in the States would be to the Army's separate permanent all-Negro outfits. Integration, it seems, is now okay in the Army for combat but can't be permitted to interfere with the Army's conception of the American way of life here at home.

LIEUT. DAVID H. VEREEN
. . . Special services officer of MRTC, Fort Houston

* * *

ONE OF these men also pulled out his leave orders and was bitter that the inevitable label (N) was stuck behind the name of every Negro veteran of the Korean fighting, for what purpose no one can tell.

Here are the names of the Korean veterans I talked with, all of whom had seen service with either the famed Twenty-fourth Regiment or the Tenth Corps Artillery, all of them Regular Army men, and all Texans:

Sgt. Chester Nelson, Houston; Sgt. Leo C. Edwards, Houston; Sgt. J. B. Hall, Longview; Corp. John Lichon, Santa Ana; Sgt. Herbert Williams, Galveston; Sgt. Nathaniel Scott, Waco, and Sgt. Melchie Day, Corp. Claude Griffie and Corp. Edgar Chestnut, all of Houston.

The next stop on my tour was the immense Brooke Hospital and Medical Center, certainly one of the larget, if not the largest in the United States. Within the hospital itself, I noticed no discrimination in the treatment of the patients, and I found Negro patients in every ward I visited. Enemy projectiles dont' pick out their casualties by race.

* * *

I ALSO noticed Negro medics used throughout the hospital. It was disappointing to learn later on that evening that all the Negro medics in the hospital are assigned to separate barracks, that although during the day they work as any other medics do, when their day's work is done they are herded off to separate quarters lest in their leisure hours they may in some way contaminate their white co-workers.

Some Negro doctors and dentists have seen service at Brooke I was told, but I did not meet any during my stay.

Connected with the Brooke Medical Center are the Medical Replacement Training Center and the Medical Field Services School. The Replacement Training Center is actually the bright spot of Sam Houston insofar as racial practices are concerned, everyone agreed. Neither in training or in leisure is any distinction made.

* * *

HERE ALSO I met a Negro officer, First Lieut. David H. Vereen of New York City, the special services officer for the MRTC. A veteran of the European theatre with twenty-seven months spent in England, Germany and France, Lieutenant Vereen is an operatic baritone as well as a fine athletic figure of a man. Apparently well-liked, he runs a complete and well-rounded special services program at the MRTC.

In the matter of service clubs, I was told that the main service club for Brooke Hospital serves for whites only but that the service club for the MRTC and MFSS which has Negro directors, serves as the "Negro" club where the "Negro" dances are held.

The personnel, however, of the MRTC, both white and colored, use the "Negro" club and attend the dances. The Wacs of this organization likewise refuse to be bound by race and often hold mixed dances in their dayroom.

* * *

THERE ARE separate white and Negro NCO clubs at Fort Sam Houston, sitting side by side. S/Sgt. Joseph L. Coleman of Canonsburg, Pa., with ten years service behind him and a German wife by his side, runs NCO Club No. 2. Although Negro NCOs do not use Club No. 1, whites are welcome at No. 2.

In spite of this, the week-end before my visit, white MPs from San Houston had visited Club 2 on a dance night and had forced all white NCOs in attendance to leave. Integration after hours at Sam Houston apparently being illegal.

I had scarcely returned to my hotel in San Antonio when the phone rang and Dr. Ruth Ann Bellinger, head of the San Antonio NAACP, was on the phone. She told me that some of the GIs at Sam Houston had heard of my visit to the base, had had no opportunity to speak to me there and wanted to meet with me that night.

* * *

I WENT to Dr. Bellinger's spacious home to find her a former schoolmate of mine at Howard University, and a graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine. Her brother is Valmo Bellinger, publisher of the San Antonio Register and the Negro political leader of the city.

About a half dozen soldiers soon came by, a completely mixed group of extremely high educational calibre. They were bitter at the various instances of segregation they saw at Sam Houston and were even more bitter at the mere "token" integration which seemed to be the rule and which they claimed was all I had been permitted to see.

Their most shocking story was the story of a Detroit friend of mine, Eugene (Gene) Morgan, a highly intelligent Wayne University student drafted earlier in the year. Gene came to the Fourth Army Medical Laboratories as a specialist, with a specialist rating which his training merited him. Once the laboratory commander discovered Morgan's race, he would not permit the lad to take up his duties but had him immediately reassigned to the all-Negro medical unit mentioned before, this despite the fact that Morgan was on orders from Washington.

* * *

THE FIRST sergeant of the unit in which Morgan was to have worked protested the obvious discrimination; so did the chaplain, so did those with whom Morgan was to have worked. No use; the laboratories were all white and the commander was going to have no change, Washington orders or no!

In the end "Gene" was given a transfer to an Army hospital in Michigan, in spite of the fact that such "compassionate" transfers are usually given only in special hardship cases. Anything to get a man out of camp who might have destroyed the status quo.

When my night-time informants had, all too soon, to leave for their quarters, Dr. Bellinger took me on a small tour of the town. Once known as the city in Texas where race relations were the easiest, San Antonio is now becoming increasingly bad in that respect, Dr. Bellinger told me.

* * *

WE VISITED one of the city's night clubs which for years has been open to Negroes and whites alike. They still frequent the club which puts on an excellent show, but city pressure is being applied with greater stringency to close it, unless its policy changes. At least one other such club has already bowed to that pressure.

Some rays of hope do exist in the city, however. They include the fine examples of the nearby air force bases, the awakening feelings of the young white Texans, the efforts of a dynamic woman like Dr. Bellinger and her very active NAACP chapter, and the force of a leader with his paper like her brother, Valmo Bellinger whom I was unable to meet, to my deep regret.

Series of articles by - Collins C. George

Camp McCoy Exposed!

13 OFFICERS RAILROADED

Army 'Busts' Top Negro Personnel On Nat'l Guard Unit From Boston; Collins George Says Move 'Vicious'

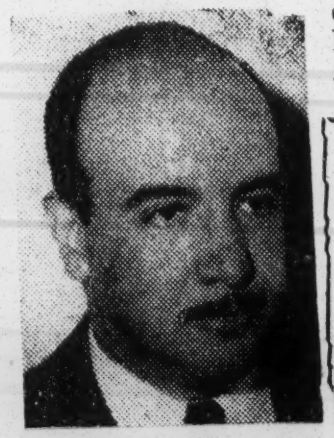
Courier, Sat. 10-6-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

CAMP McCOY, Wis.—The history of a proud Negro military outfit has been ended and thirteen Negro officers—all of them veterans of World War II—have had their military careers jeopardized here at Camp McCoy by one of the most vicious bits of racial maneuvering this correspondent has ever seen.

It is possible that more of our officers here face the same fate.

All are members of the 272nd Field Artillery Battalion, a National Guard outfit from Boston, Mass., and the military offspring of the famed 372nd Infantry Regiment which fought in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne in World War I, trained men for the Ninety-second and Ninety-third Divisions in World War II and served later in Hawaii with distinction under Col. Edward (Ned) Gourdin.



Mr. George

Although unit efficiency is the open reason for the change, the underlying reason for this blatant bit of strictly military hypocrisy seems to be a desire to change the all-Negro command of the unit to one in which the top command and the majority of the top officers are white—in the outmoded model of World War II outfits.

This change, in fact, has already been achieved.

William G. Nunn Sr., managing editor of the Courier, and Collins C. George, Courier correspondent on the scene at Camp McCoy, have both wired Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, demanding full and immediate inquiry by an impartial and interracial board into the conditions surrounding the removal of colored officers of the 272nd Field Artillery Battalian at Camp McCoy.

Here are the facts:

In November, 1947, the 272nd, with a cadre of officers of the old 372nd, was activated as a field artillery battalion under the command of Colonel Gourdin. The unit was called to active service and sent to McCoy in September, 1950.

As in all separate "Negro" National Guard units, its officers were assigned to the outfit purely on the basis of their race, no matter in what branch of the service they had previously served.

In the 272nd, however, a great number of the officers during the past year completed field artillery courses in school, at least three of them both the basic and advanced courses.

During the earlier part of this year, the officer strength of the unit was nearly fifty per cent of normal with that many of its officers away at school studying.

At the same time, the unit was approximately seventy-five per cent overstrength with enlisted men who had to be trained. This overstrength of enlisted men was typical of the three Negro outfits at McCoy because the Army as yet does not have integration outside of its training camps and schools and Negro enlistees can only be sent to Negro outfits.

* * *

DURING THIS period of overstrength of enlisted men and understrength of officers, two series of tests were given the unit, which, rightfully or (as some declare) wrongfully, they failed.

About Aug. 1, Lt. Col. Karl B. Russell, who succeeded Gourdin as commanding officer of the 272nd before the unit came to active duty, returned to McCoy from artillery school courses he was unable to complete. Colonel Russell, an old infantry soldier and officer with long military service, is generally acknowledged with no disrespect, not to be an artillery man.

It was thus felt necessary by higher command to replace Colonel Russell, not by competent and highly qualified officers already available in the unit, but prior to coming to the 272nd was teaching ROTC, by a white West Pointer, Lt. Col. Cornelius A. Murphy. Arriving at about the same time Immediately upon their arrival, to serve with Col. Murphy as Major George Bingham, one of his operations officer was Major Edward J. Nuyenhuis, the finest soldiers imaginable, a whose service immediately graduate of the basic and advanced artillery schools, a veteran of world war II, acting commander of the unit during the period when Col. Russell was at

school, and the military idol of most of the men and officers—Major Bingham was immediately transferred from the unit, for no given reason, and sent to Fort Leonard Wood to an infantry outfit.

The outfit then underwent its third series of tests for efficiency. According to several of the officers, Colonel Murphy received cooperation in this series of tests—exactly the same as the earlier tests with the same officers—that was not given the unit in the previous series.

The outfit passed this exam.

* * *

NO ONE was apparently happier at the success of the unit at this period than its Negro officers. The efficiency of the unit had finally been established.

The trouble was just about to start.

Near the end of August, First Lt. William Bingham, a brother of Major Bingham, one of the best artillery observers on the post, and a graduate of basic artillery school, was served with court-martial papers for a long series of minor offenses.

He was, of course, cleared of just about all the charges except one (wearing a field jacket off the post), but the services of this excellent artillery officer were lost to the unit, as he was transferred after the trial to a radar outfit on the post.

The pattern was not yet clear, but was to be made clearer.

ON AUG. 24, less than three weeks after the arrival of the new commander, the first of eleven officers received notice that his competency as an officer was under question and that he must appear before a board to show cause why he should not be eliminated from the Army.

These eleven officers all are veterans of world war II, many with overseas combat experience. Several of them have finished artillery basic school and one had finished both basic and advanced artillery courses. All had performed, they thought, competently in the successful third series of battalion tests.

The eleven, all Bostonians, are: Captains Henry C. Harris, Lawrence A. Johnson, Clevia N. Johnson, Siegal H. Thomas and William E. Cooke; First Lts. Edward T. Semper and Lloyd W. Godfrey; Second Lts. Raymond E. Roberts, Walter E. Johnson, Joseph S. Bardouille and Booker T. Washington.

Before the hearings could take place, the men were shocked to learn that ten white officers to replace them had already been secured, and were waiting for the outfit in New York.

No idea of the competency of the replacements was available. Most have never even seen the unit they have joined. The only known fact is that they are white.

* * *

THE PATTERN was now clear. Whether or not the men facing trial boards were competent was not the question at all.

The fact is that, cleared or found guilty by their boards, they would, like Lieutenant Bingham, as a matter of military course be transferred from the 272nd.

The top command and the top officers of the outfit no longer now are Negro and the 272nd, like the miserable world war two outfits, has Negro enlisted men, Negro junior officers, and white top officers.

"If this is the Army's idea of integration," one officer said, "I'll take complete segregation."

Further indignities were heaped on the eleven men facing hearings.

While they were awaiting their trials, they were ordered on twenty-four hours notice that they would take a ten-hour examination on "artillery." This examination was compiled by Colonel Murphy, their accuser, was graded by him, and the results of the examination were used against the men in their hearings.

Morale of the outfit now dropped to completely zero. Colonel Murphy and Major Nuyennuis do not choose even to live in the barracks with the colored officers of their unit, although quarters are kept for them. With apparently extraordinary need for secrecy in his correspondence, it has been generally noted that Colonel Murphy has his "hush-hush" correspondence typed at another unit.

Yet, extra-curricular pipelines exist in every Army camp, and, according to a widely current story, one of the Colonel's letters to a higher authority, typed outside the organization expressed a "dire need for Caucasian officers in key positions" in the 272nd.

Colonel Murphy denies that the white replacements were his personal wish and states that he would have been glad to have had "competent colored artillery officers" as replacements.

THE COLONEL declares that race has nothing to do with the change and that he seeks only to build an excellent fighting artillery unit. It would be difficult to find any of the men or officers in the outfit who believe his denial of racial bias, though none doubt his sincerity in wanting to lead a fine battalion.

Another currently widespread story, which in view of the Colonel's unusual secrecy in matters of correspondence cannot in any way be confirmed, has it that Murphy has written that he considers only about a half dozen of his officers competent.

As he undoubtedly considers himself competent (and undoubtedly is), and his operations officer, Major Nuyenhius; and since he also has his ten white replacements, the remaining Negro officers wonder whether they also are slated to "get the business."

The hearings themselves were anti-climactic. Merely ordering the men before the hearings had achrieved the purpose—their removal from the outfit.

* * *

OF THE eleven men, Capts. Harris, Clevia Johnson and Cooke, and Second Lieut. Raymond Roberts were completely cleared by their boards, but transferred fom the 272nd; Second Lieuts. Walter Johnson and Joseph Bardouille have asked for release from duty; First Lieut. Godfrey was placed by the board on inactive duty, and Capts. Lawrence A. Johnson and Siegal H. Thomas, both excellent officers, First Lieuts. Edward T. Semper and Second Lieut. Booker T. Washington have been recommended for "elimination from service."

Survey boards which must review the findings of the trial boards will undoubtedly toss out the "elimination from service" recommendations for the four officers, not only on the basis of their long and excellent records, but also on the numerous inconsistencies and legal flaws in the records of their hearings.

Meanwhile, the morale of the enlisted men has been greatly affected by the change. They see the officers they knew, respected and loved railroaded out of their organization, even out of the service. They know of the white replacements who will take over their leadership.

As a result the AWOL rate has sharply increased although Colonel Murphy says this is only normal in any unit which has been alerted for overseas duty. He, however, has had his sergeant-major address the non-coms in an effort to allay the fears of the men.

* * *

THE 645th Engineer Battalion, a National Guard outfit from Pittsburgh, which some time ago was given a white commander, now fears that its Negro officers will face the same treatment. Rumor has it that the white commander, struck by the success of the "Murphy maneuver," has already ordered "competency" tests for several of his Negro officers—not because their competency is in question, but because by ordering the hearings the men are automatically transferred from the unit, guilty or not, and one can order white officer replacements even before the trials take place.

It Wasn't Funny, Sir!

General's Joke Insults Negroes

By LIBBY CLARK

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Lieut. General (retired) Albert C. Wedemeyer's joke about the "ole colored lady" which he told Monday evening at the thirteenth anniversary banquet honoring Fletcher Bowron, Los Angeles Mayor, last week, was still drawing criticism from the city fathers, foreign representatives present and the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, sponsors of the affair.

EDITOR'S NOTE—When General Wedemeyer told his objectionable "mammy-type" story at the Bowron banquet, Courier writer Libby Clark walked out as a protesting gesture.

Key speaker for the affair which drew a capacity interracial gathering at the swank Ambassador Hotel, making a feeble attempt to "warm" up his audience, Wedemeyer told this joke complete with Southern "dialect."

He said, "The progress Mayor Fletcher Bowron has made in Los Angeles reminds me of the 'ole colored lady' whose boss in commending her for the excellent job she had done in rearing her two sons alone, said, 'Mirandy you certainly are to be complimented for rearing your boys so well'."

JOKE STANK

To which Mirandy replied, "Thank y'all Marsa Joe, ah sho' hopes dey bees in adultry half as good as deys been in chile'hood."

Blasting Wedemeyer's joke as "in very poor taste" a spokesman for the consular and diplomatic officials of some twenty nations attending the banquet said, "Little men in high places in your democracy, projecting their biased philosophy through racial insults were more of a hindrance to the American way of life, than all the Communists put together."

Extending apologies to the Negro community in behalf of the Mayor, Dave Apter told the Courier, "the incident was highly regrettable, and added, "we had no way of knowing Wedemeyer wasn't going to stick to his written speech."

WEDEMEYER SILENT

Reiterating Mr. Apter's remarks was Les Wagner, president of the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, and reporter for the Los Angeles Mirror.

Wedemeyer who planed in from New York especially for the occasion could not be reached for comment.

Fine Integration Pattern at Fort Ord, Camp Roberts

Divisions Training In California Treat All Soldiers Alike

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Eighteenth in a Series)

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—If any Army would only follow completely the example of racial integration it has set for itself in its training divisions, America's warrior-ambassadors would truly be bearers of democracy.

Mr. George

Conditions at Fort Ord, home of the Sixth Infantry Training Division, and Camp Roberts, with the Seventh Armored Training Division, reveal the same excellent racial patterns that I found in existence in the two East Coast training divisions at Fort Jackson, S. C., and Fort Dix, N. J.

In short, at both Ord and Roberts the race of a soldier is forgotten as an unimportant thing in the training of a fighting man. Merit alone determines advancement and a man is used according to his ability. One could scarcely ask for more.

At both places, full opportunity was given me to talk with the enlisted men and officers, and I visited the service clubs, the NCO clubs and the officers' clubs freely.

Everywhere I found the same response. "We're treated just like anybody else. There isn't any difference." This was said with a great deal of pride by those who knew the old Army and with a bit of complacency by the recruits who were getting their first taste of Army life and were not yet aware that once their basic military training and schooling were over, the Army with complete illogic will place them in one or the other of its still segregated permanent units.

THE RANKING Negro officer at Fort Ord is Maj. James McClish of Los Angeles. I also met First Lieut. Kathleen Payne of Miami, Fla., a dynamic young Fisk and Columbia graduate, who was in charge of the completely mixed Wac detachment. There was also Capt. Benjamin Benton of New York City, a veteran of the old Nnith Infantry and of the famed 370th Combat Team in Italy.

On a statistical basis, Negro personnel constitute approximately the expected 10 per cent of the camp population; however, for officers this percentage does not hold true. The twenty-two colored officers at Ord constitute only four per cent of the total officer population, but that certainly is not the fault of the camp itself which makes full use of those Negro officers assigned there.

At Ord I was even informed that the one question which I have found plaguing even the most liberal military installations was no problem at all here—the problem of dances and of mixed dancing. "A guy brings or dances with whoever he wants to. The question just never has come up," one soldier told me.

Camp Roberts, deep in the heart of one of California's hot interior valleys, varies from Ord, lying on the famed Monterey peninsula, only in geography and climate. Its pattern of military life is the same. Here, too, men are considered soldiers by virtue of their training and their performance, not by their race.

* * *

I DID find, however, that two or three all-Negro training companies were in existence at Roberts. Their existence was explained to me by the fact that some six hundred or more Negro inductees had been shipped in together at one time and that, rather than delay their training until other draftees came in, it had been deemed best to form them into companies for immediate training.

Most of the men in the all-Negro outfits were from the deep South, so that it is apparent that some Southern reception center is not following the general pattern of non-segregation but the old Southern and former Army custom of keeping the races apart.

That such separation was not the official policy of Roberts could be seen in all the other outfits there in which complete integration was the rule. The cadremen and the fellows in the leadership school were all as mixed as the men they were training.

Once again, however, the matter of Negro officers comes up. I heard of very few at Roberts; saw none in action, and met only one—the recently commissioned Second Lieut. Curtis Leonard Wade of Nacogdoches, Tex.

Camp Roberts formerly housed the two colored California National Guard outfits which are now at Fort Lewis, Wash. And as always, where there is separation, there is trouble. Roberts, at that time, was apparently not the fine place it is now. The colored outfits were housed in an entirely separate installation, the East Garrison, some miles from the main camp. Separate white and colored dances were held, and even those Negroes in the unsegregated training outfits were forced to go to the East Garrison for their relaxation.

The "colored" service club was under the capable direction of Mrs. Esther Adams and Mrs. Vivian Vincent, both of San Francisco, who, now that the all-Negro outfits have gone, serve in the same capacity in well-mixed service clubs on the main post.

However, under the command of Brig. Gen. Frank H. Partridge, Camp Roberts now seems to be pretty much what one would like all military installations to be—completely oblivious to race.

* * *

NO STORY would be complete without the names of the intelligent men and women who offered me not only valuable information but often much enjoyed hospitality:

At Fort Ord: Sfc. Alonzo Simon of Pasadena, Calif., in charge of the Rose Room, the Junior NCO Club; S/Sgt. Bernice Green, a librarian from Brooklyn, N. Y., whose husband is fighting in Korea; Pfc. Barbara Dexter, Columbus, Ohio; Sgt. Ben Price, Beaumont, Tex.; Presley Buchwalter, Columbus, Ohio; Corp. Walter Provost, Los Angeles; Sgt. M. W. Jones, Clarksville, Tex.; Corp. Clarence Jenkins, Plaquemine, La.; Wac Corp. Girlean Henderson, Waco, Tex., and M/Sgt. Leroy Polite, Savannah, Ga.

At Camp Roberts: Sgt. Perry Watkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Londell Piggee, Oakland, Calif., who says he quit the Navy because he found too much discrimination there; Pvt. Raymond Daniels, Columbia, S. C.; Pvt. L. C. Jones, Gainesville, Fla.; Pfc. Alfonso Vaughn, New Haven, Conn.; Sfc. Ernest Connoly, Hearne, Tex., and Corp. Warren Alfred Marrero, La.

Fine Integration Pattern at Fort Ord, Camp Roberts

Divisions Training In California Treat All Soldiers Alike

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Eighteenth in a Series)

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—If any Army would only follow completely the example of racial integration it has set for itself in its training divisions, America's warrior-ambassadors would truly be bearers of democracy.

Mr. George

Conditions at Fort Ord, home of the Sixth Infantry Training Division, and Camp Roberts, with the Seventh Armored Training Division, reveal the same excellent racial patterns that I found in existence in the two East Coast training divisions at Fort Jackson, S. C., and Fort Dix, N. J.

In short, at both Ord and Roberts the race of a soldier is forgotten as an unimportant thing in the training of a fighting man. Merit alone determines advancement and a man is used according to his ability. One could scarcely ask for more.

At both places, full opportunity was given me to talk with the enlisted men and officers, and I visited the service clubs, the NCO clubs and the officers' clubs freely.

Everywhere I found the same response. "We're treated just like anybody else. There isn't any difference." This was said with a great deal of pride by those who knew the old Army and with a bit of complacency by the recruits who were getting their first taste of Army life and were not yet aware that once their basic military training and schooling were over, the Army with complete illogic will place them in one or the other of its still segregated permanent units.

THE RANKING Negro officer at Fort Ord is Maj. James McClish of Los Angeles. I also met First Lieut. Kathleen Payne of Miami, Fla., a dynamic young Fisk and Columbia graduate, who was in charge of the completely mixed Wac detachment. There was also Capt. Benjamin Benton of New York City, a veteran of the old Nnith Infantry and of the famed 370th Combat Team in Italy.

On a statistical basis, Negro personnel constitute approximately the expected 10 per cent of the camp population; however, for officers this percentage does not hold true. The twenty-two colored officers at Ord constitute only four per cent of the total officer population, but that certainly is not the fault of the camp itself which makes full use of those Negro officers assigned there.

At Ord I was even informed that the one question which I have found plaguing even the most liberal military installations was no problem at all here—the problem of dances and of mixed dancing. "A guy brings or dances with whoever he wants to. The question just never has come up," one soldier told me.

Camp Roberts, deep in the heart of one of California's hot interior valleys, varies from Ord, lying on the famed Monterey peninsula, only in geography and climate. Its pattern of military life is the same. Here, too, men are considered soldiers by virtue of their training and their performance, not by their race.

* * *

I DID find, however, that two or three all-Negro training companies were in existence at Roberts. Their existence was explained to me by the fact that some six hundred or more Negro inductees had been shipped in together at one time and that, rather than delay their training until other draftees came in, it had been deemed best to form them into companies for immediate training.

Most of the men in the all-Negro outfits were from the deep South, so that it is apparent that some Southern reception center is not following the general pattern of non-segregation but the old Southern and former Army custom of keeping the races apart.

That such separation was not the official policy of Roberts could be seen in all the other outfits there in which complete integration was the rule. The cadremen and the fellows in the leadership school were all as mixed as the men they were training.

Once again, however, the matter of Negro officers comes up. I heard of very few at Roberts; saw none in action, and met only one—the recently commissioned Second Lieut. Curtis Leonard Wade of Nacogdoches, Tex.

Camp Roberts formerly housed the two colored California National Guard outfits which are now at Fort Lewis, Wash. And as always, where there is separation, there is trouble. Roberts, at that time, was apparently not the fine place it is now. The colored outfits were housed in an entirely separate installation, the East Garrison, some miles from the main camp. Separate white and colored dances were held, and even those Negroes in the unsegregated training outfits were forced to go to the East Garrison for their relaxation.

The "colored" service club was under the capable direction of Mrs. Esther Adams and Mrs. Vivian Vincent, both of San Francisco, who, now that the all-Negro outfits have gone, serve in the same capacity in well-mixed service clubs on the main post.

However, under the command of Brig. Gen. Frank H. Partridge, Camp Roberts now seems to be pretty much what one would like all military installations to be—completely oblivious to race.

* * *

NO STORY would be complete without the names of the intelligent men and women who offered me not only valuable information but often much enjoyed hospitality:

At Fort Ord: Sfc. Alonzo Simon of Pasadena, Calif., in charge of the Rose Room, the Junior NCO Club; S/Sgt. Bernice Green, a librarian from Brooklyn, N. Y., whose husband is fighting in Korea; Pfc. Barbara Dexter, Columbus, Ohio; Sgt. Ben Price, Beaumont, Tex.; Presley Buchwalter, Columbus, Ohio; Corp. Walter Provost, Los Angeles; Sgt. M. W. Jones, Clarksville, Tex.; Corp. Clarence Jenkins, Plaquemine, La.; Wac Corp. Girlean Henderson, Waco, Tex., and M/Sgt. Leroy Polite, Savannah, Ga.

At Camp Roberts: Sgt. Perry Watkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Londell Piggee, Oakland, Calif., who says he quit the Navy because he found too much discrimination there; Pvt. Raymond Daniels, Columbia, S. C.; Pvt. L. C. Jones, Gainesville, Fla.; Pfc. Alfonso Vaughn, New Haven, Conn.; Sfc. Ernest Connoly, Hearne, Tex., and Corp. Warren Alfred Marrero, La.

* * *

Gunnery Team—Pvt. Antonio Munoz mans the .30 calibre machine gun as Pvt. James Spates acts as loader. Both are trainees in Company "D," First Infantry Division Regiment at Fort Ord, Calif. —U. S. Army Photo.

Series of articles by- Collins George

Air Force Adjunct Integrated, But

Camp Edw'ds Jekyll-Hyde Of U. S. Army

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This is the Twelfth in a Series of Several Articles)

But 6-23-51

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Camp Edwards, the Army's training center for anti-aircraft outfits, situated on Massachusetts' beautiful Cape Cod, contains examples of the finest in Army racial integration and the worst in Army segregation.

Edwards is also where New York City's famed 369th National Guard Battalion is stationed for its advanced training as an anti-aircraft outfit. Its proud and historic outfit, dating from the first world war, it is maintaining its record as a topnotch outfit under the command of Lieut. Col. John S. Brown.

Neighboring Camp Edwards is Otis Air Force Base, whose calm and complete enforcement of integration contrasts sharply with the confused practices at Edwards.

One of the reasons, perhaps, for the confusion in policy at Edwards lies in the fact that many of the outfits stationed at the camp are originally National Guard outfits and thus reflect the policy of the state from which they come. And far too few of our United States had inaugurated integration in their National Guard outfits.

As a matter of fact, the regular Army outfits which run the post—the Headquarters Detachment, the Medical Detachment and the Military Police Detachment—are all completely integrated with both white and colored officers and enlisted men.

* * *

THE 369TH Battalion which has such a proud history as a Negro outfit now is starting on its own bit of integration with one white enlisted man in the outfit and a white medical officer, Capt. Samuel Greenstein.

The 308th Army Band has both white and Negro enlisted men—but the list of integrated outfits ends there.

The opposite side of the picture may be seen in two outfits in which inductees coming into anti-aircraft outfits get their basic training—the 466th AAA Training Battalion and the 459th AAA Training Battalion.

The 466th has only Negro enlisted men, the 459th, only white. They get the same training. They will go into the same kind of outfits when their training is over. But some stupid brain somewhere in the Army has decided that they cannot receive that training together . . . and when they finish their training, if general Army policy is followed, they will continue to be assigned to outfits on the basis of their race rather than on their training.

Such a situation is particularly disheartening when one realizes that it is taking place in Massachusetts, not in Georgia, not in South Carolina.

In fact, Edwards is the only camp I have visited—including those in the deepest South—where inductees are separated according to race for training. It did not occur in Fort Jackson, S. C., the home of the Eighth Training Division, nor at Fort Dix, N. J., the home of the Ninth Training Division.

* * *

ESPECIAL MENTION should be made of the 369th AAA Battalion, if for no reason other than its history. First organized in 1917, the 369th first made a name for itself in the first world war and was immortalized in the volume, "From Harlem to the Rhine," by Arthur Little. That book is now in need of bringing up to date, since the World War II history of the outfit would have to include its service in Alaska and the islands of the Pacific. It is possible that future plans of the outfit will include service in the vital defense of our Eastern Coast.

On my last night at Edwards the officers and staff of the 369th honored me at one of the most representative affairs I have attended, the whole thing carried out on a scale expected from "officers and gentlemen" of the U. S. Army.

Included on the 369th staff are Lieut. Col. John S. Brown, Maj. Rudolph Hewitt, Capt. James Baker, a veteran of service with the equally famed 761st Tank Battalion; Capt. Henry Brennan, Capt. William E. Bowling, Capt. Philip W. Grayton, Capt. Elliott A. Mills, Capt. George A. Jones, Capt. Eugene S. Sample, Capt. Edward E. Stewart, Capt. Elwood L. Ambrose, Capt. Lyburn L. Gray, Capt. Harvey Wilcox.

Capt. Russell Francis, Capt. Vernon Potter, Capt. Clyde Jones, Capt. Charles H. Smith, First Lieut. James S. West, First Lieut. Aubrey Brown, First Lieut. Myron D. Avant, CWO David Brinson, WOJG Henry Williams and WOJG Edgar Luckie.

Recently several officers were transferred to the 369th from Fort Dix, but when the training of inductees was taken from the 369th and given to the 466th, many of those officers were transferred to the other outfit, and have flatly refused to accept any Negro officer above the rank of lieutenant.

* * *

THIS BRINGS up the old question as to what use the Army is making of its Negro officers, other than in all-Negro outfits? Again, as I have pointed out before, there seems to be a great reluctance to use Negro officers to command mixed or all-white outfits, although I am certain that some few examples of such use do occur.

They are all too rare, and the practice seems to be "Never use a Negro officer in any position where he will outrank a white officer."

* * *

THERE ARE not many colored troops on Otis Air Force Base, but what few there are are used as airmen and no thought is given to their race. With the exception of Maxwell Field, Ala., the picture has seemed to me in every Air Force base I have visited, and it is a very healthy picture.

At Otis, I found M/Sgt. James H. Cotton as NCO in charge of personnel in the information and education section. Sergeant Cotton of Scotland Lake, N. C., has seen eight years service with the Air Force.

Pfc. Frederick L. Kane of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly with Colonel Davis' 332nd Pursuit Group, is a career guidance specialist; Pfc. K. W. Williams of New York City is a jet plane mechanic; the two colored Wafs on the base are Corp. Vera Clemons of Charleston, W. Va., and Corp. Julia Carter of Detroit, Mich., both with clerical positions in base supply.

Most impressive at Otis was First Lieut. Bertram Wilson of Willimantic, Conn. Wilson, who also was with Colonel Davis' outfit, wears among other medals the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with eight oak leaf clusters.

A pilot who yearns once again to be in the air and in combat, particularly in jet planes, Wilson holds down one of the most important and highly technical jobs at this vital base, an important factor in the first line of defense of our Eastern coastline from below New York City to the topmost reaches of Maine.

Mustered out of the Air Corps following the last war, Wilson established himself in business, running two successful poultry farms in Connecticut. When the present emergency arose, however, Wilson was unable to remain out of the thick of things and returned to the service without waiting to be called.

Wilson is proud of the Air Force and asked to submit a statement of his feelings which we are equally proud to print. Lieutenant Wilson's statement:

"As the only Negro officer at Otis Air Force Base, it has been a different experience than the average person would expect. It is difficult because I, in all sincerity, have noticed no difference whatsoever in social life or the military.

"No one here, from the commanding officer to the rawest recruit, has made me feel wanted or unwanted. I am first an officer in the USAF, and a pilot. Nothing else need be said.

"My job assignment here has, in the eyes of my headquarters, fitted my experience and capabilities and I'm flattered at that trust.

"To me there is no longer any role for a 'Negro' airman in the United States Air Force; there is just a job to be done by Americans. The Air Force is my love. To me the Air Force is America."

NEXT WEEK . . .
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia

Still Has All-Negro Units

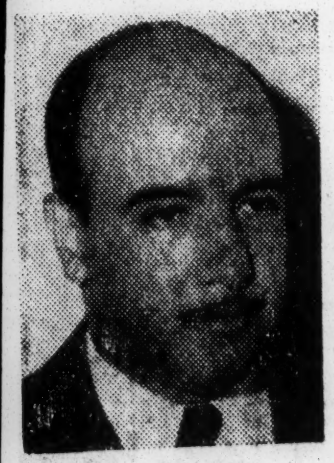
Fort Devens Represents Dual Policy

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(This is the Eleventh in a Series of Several Articles)

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—After spending two days at this historic and beautiful spot, one wonders when the United States Army is ever going to catch up with itself.

On the one hand, as in the reception center at Devens and in the operation of the camp, there is nothing that could be added to the completeness of racial integration.



Mr. George

On the other hand, the old Army policy of complete racial segregation exists in the form of six all-Negro outfits, at least one of which duplicates the work of an all-white company.

I spent most of my time at Devens watching the operation of the reception center. Here inductees from New England and New York enter the Army, raw, frightened, civilian recruits. They are "processed" here for six days, clothed, tested, interviewed, lectured, drilled and then, already carrying themselves as soldiers they are sent on for their real training.

Absolutely no distinction is made between the men from the time they enter the fort until they leave. They are all treated well, clothed with care, and have every consideration taken of them to ease the period of transition from civilian life to military life. And nothing in this treatment varies because of a fellow's race.

THE MEN in charge of processing the inductees, the personnel of the reception center are thoroughly integrated, with use made of men according to the man's qualifications and merit.

Here then is another link in the Army's weird chain. A man comes into the reception center and finds himself treated as a man, not as a member of this or that race. He gets accustomed to it. He goes on to a training division. Here the same picture holds good as we saw at Fort Jackson and Fort Dix. He goes possibly from the training division to one of the Army's numerous schools, such as we saw at Rucker and Gordon, and once again no thought is taken of the man's race.

But when it finally comes time for him to receive his permanent assignment, he and his buddies must be separated according to race and go into separate outfits. Joe Black, for instance, may be assigned to the 857th Quartermaster Laundry Company at Devens, while Joe White, with whom Black entered the Army, went through the same training and became fast buddies, may be assigned to the same camp to do the same work, but he must go to the 995th Quartermaster Laundry which is all white.

So, one asks again, when will the Army ever follow through with the policies it has seen work so successfully in the reception centers, training divisions and schools?

BESIDES THE reception center, there are perhaps ten other mixed units at the fort, some which have only one or two Negroes, some which contain a good number. "Mixed," of course, refers to the racial identity of the enlisted personnel. The Negro officers are rarely assigned to mixed companies. They serve with the all-Negro companies.

Negro medical officers are on duty at the Station Hospital; one Negro officer used to be in the reception center outfit but has been moved on; one or two may be used in special capacities about the fort; but the overwhelming majority of the Negro officers are used with the all-colored outfits. There is no Negro officer of field grade at Devens.

However, the questions raised above can only be answered by Army authorities in Washington. Their solution does not fall under the jurisdiction of the camp commander at Devens.

And certainly Devens is run in the full spirit of racial democracy that one expects in Massachusetts. Everything on the post which is open to one soldier is open to all soldiers.

There are two housing projects at Devens for married men and officers, Devenscrest and Harvardevens. Negro and white families live in amity in both side by side. There is no separate section for colored as at the New London Naval Base and at Fort Bragg.

* * *

THE SPECIAL Services section of the fort brings in a name band to play for the boys once a month. On the night I was there, Charlie Spivak was the star. Twenty-eight bus loads of girls were brought in from the nearby cities and towns as dancing partners for the men. They were of all shades and races and they came together. The soldier dances with the girl that pleases him, and although most of the colored soldiers I saw were dancing with colored girls, there was more than a little mixed dancing, white boys with colored girls, colored boys with white girls. And no one even bothered to notice.

I was particularly impressed with the dance since it is on that score that integration usually quits in the Southern camps . . . not because the camp commanders won't permit it, but the civilian agencies which supply the girls absolutely reject the idea. And separate dances are even the rule at the New London Naval Base, only a few miles from Devens and certainly not Southern.

Colored and white directors are used in the service clubs of the fort and, although the service club in the Quartermaster Group area of the post handles the larger number of colored soldiers, it is by no means a "Negro" club. I talked with one of the directors, Mrs. Rivers, and her husband, First Lieut. Thomas M. Rivers III, a veteran of the Pacific Theatre in the last war and the son of Maj. Thomas Rivers Jr., now on duty in Japan.

On duty at the Charlie Spivak dance were colored and white MPs.

* * *

PARTICULARLY impressive in interviews were M/Sgt. Walter T. Garnett of Philadelphia, Pa., sergeant-major in the assignment section of the reception center, a veteran of ten years service who spent fifty-six months in the Pacific, and M/Sgt. Josephus Hill of Washington, D. C., who left Howard University for the Army nine years ago and served in the Pacific with the Ninety third Division.

Both Garnett and Hill were full of praise for Devens and for the great change they had both watched develop within the Army. Sergeant Hill, however echoed a change heard only too often. "Our only trouble," he said, "is that too many of us just segregate ourselves."

NEXT WEEK . . .
Camp Edwards, Mass.

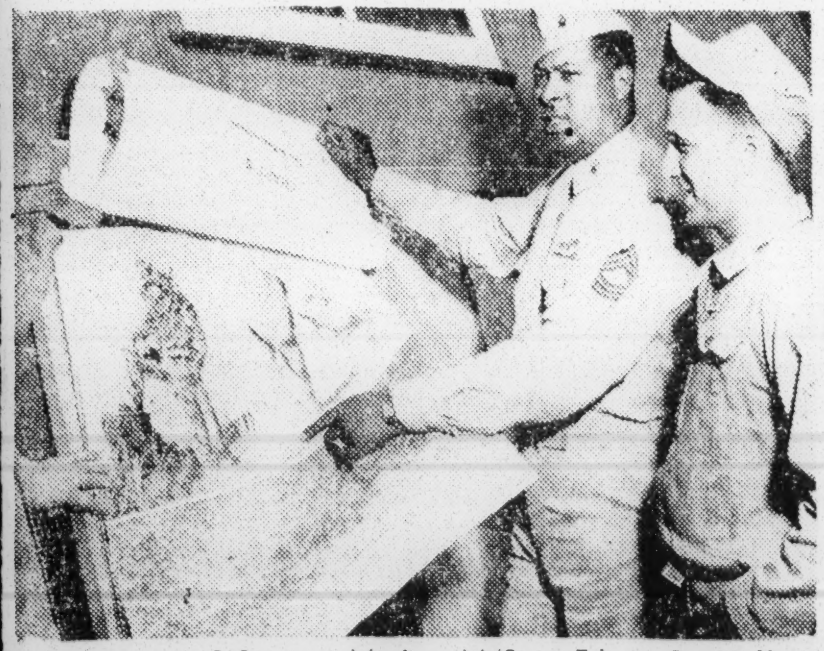
Series of Articles by- Collins C. George

30a 1951

Marines at Camp Pendleton Highly Proud of Corps

Processing Clerk—Sgt. Clifford R. Jones Jr. of Berkeley, Calif., is presently serving as personnel clerk for the First Infantry Training Battalion, Training and Replacement Command, at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, the largest Marine Corps base in the world.—USMC Photo.

Your Move—Marine Artist DeWalt (right), Po. Arthur, Tex., waits out the next move of Pfc. Santo Pullella, Cleveland, during a game of chess at the Fourth Infantry Training Battalion Library. M/Sgt. John P. McNulty browses through one of the many books available to troops training with the Fourth Infantry. Sergeant DeWalt is the non-commissioned officer in charge of the library.



Showing How—Marine M/Sgt. Edgar R. Huff of Gadsden, Ala., veteran infantry chief, teaches Marine trainees the art of camouflage, cover and concealment, at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton. — USMC Photo.

Negroes Are Found In Every Branch Of Armed Service

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Nineteenth in a Series)

OCEANSIDE, Calif.—A visit to the huge West Coast Marine Camp Pendleton at Oceanside and to the Marine Recruit Training Base in San Diego confirms the previously established fact that the Marine Corps practices a fine type of racial integration, but that somehow or other only a tiny percentage of Negroes get to take advantage of that integration.

Mr. George

Both bases out here in California seemed to have absorbed the spirit of integration far better than I saw at Camp LeJeune, N. C., and none of the racial segregation in housing for Marine families exists here as it does at LeJeune.

It is also noticeable at Pendleton that Negro Marines may be found in every branch of the service while at LeJeune not a single one was to be noted in any Marine infantry company.

Yet, in the Training and Replacement Command and the Marine Barracks at Pendleton only 197 Negro Marines were to be found as of May 31 of this year, an abnormally small percentage.

* * *

AND HERE at Pendleton, as at LeJeune and Quantico, the greatest number of Negro Marines serve as stewards. Sixty-nine of the 197 at Pendleton are in the steward's branch. The remainder, however, are thoroughly integrated into the service, serving in at least sixteen different fields, including thirty-eight in the infantry and twenty-six in motor transport.

Figures for the Fleet Marine Force, also based at Pendleton, were not available for me at the time of my visit, but the percentages would be comparable to the above.

At the Recruit Base once again I noticed that in practically every recruit company, one or two Negroes might be found, but their percentage would hardly be over 1 or 2 per cent.

* * *

THERE ARE only three Negro officers in the entire Marine Corps, as I pointed out in my story on Quantico. Two of them have at one time or another been at Pendleton. Second Lieut. William Jenkins of Chicago passed through here on his way to Korea. Second Lieut. Herbert A. Brewer of Philadelphia has been stationed at Pendleton for some time, but at the time of my visit was away at Fort Bliss, Tex., in an anti-aircraft school.

Nevertheless, with the few Negroes which it does have, the Marines at Pendleton are thoroughly integrated and, what's more, the Negro Marines like it and are extremely proud of the service as it now stands.

Perhaps the proudest figure of them all is M/Sgt. Edgar R. Huff, a huge figure of a man, six feet two, weighing 240 pounds, from Gadsden, Ala. Huff enlisted in the Marines the first day enlistment in the service was opened to Negroes and plans to stay in the service for the full thirty years. "I love it," he says.

* * *

PROBABLY THE only Negro infantry chief in the Marines, Sergeant Huff received both Navy and New Jersey commendations for his leadership of Marines in the South Amboy disaster last year. He yields seniority in the Marines to only one person—and that is because that person had Army service prior to coming into the Marines. He is M/Sgt. Gilbert H. Johnson who happens also to be Huff's brother-in-law, the two having married twin sisters.

Huff became a master sergeant in 1944, and served as the NCO in charge of recruit training at Camp LeJeune's Monfort Point, the old home of the Negro Marines in the pre-integration days. He boasts of having "cut the hair" of practically every Negro Marine in the service prior to his going overseas to Saipan, Okinawa, and China.

Not only enthusiastic about the service, Huff is loud in praise of Pendleton and the "new" Marines. He still considers it incumbent on him to straighten out any Negro Marine he sees who is not living up to Marine standards . . . and he is big enough to straighten any of them out.

* * *

IN THE hospital at Pendleton I found S/Sgt. Grady Stroman of Houston, Tex. Stroman had suffered frost-bite in the Chosen River withdrawal in Korea early this spring but fortunately has nearly fully recovered. His luck was also with him in Korea when he was held a prisoner by the Chinese Reds for thirty-six hours and was finally simply turned loose without search or questioning.

Stroman joined all the others I talked with in praise of Pendleton. He did not think too much of the small town of Oceanside, but it was probably the smallness of the place, rather than its attitude. I visited the town with a group of Negro Marines one night and found a ready welcome in every place we went, despite the fact that we were the only Negroes in the places.

It would be impossible to tell in this space of this report the individual stories of all the men I talked with, but I found them all of extremely high moral and physical character.

* * *

ESPECIAL MENTION should be made, however, of Sgt. Jesse Teverbaugh of Chicago, a Marine hero with less than a year and a half of service whom I met at the recruit base awaiting reassignment, having just returned from Korea.

Sergeant Teverbaugh wears the Silver Star for his part in killing infiltrating Chinese during the Chosen Reservoir withdrawal and for smashing a Chinese machine gun nest with a grenade. A modest, handsome lad, Teverbaugh has been recommended for Marine officer training school.

For Heroism—Marine Sgt. James J. King of Chicago, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "heroiic action" in Korea during ceremonies recently held at Camp Pendleton, Calif. Lieut. Col. Bernard T. Kafka, commanding officer, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Barracks, made the presentation.

Marine Hero—Sgt. Jesse Teverbaugh of the Marine Corps wears the Silver Star for heroism during the Marine withdrawal from the Yalu River area in Korea last winter. A native of Chicago, Sergeant Teverbaugh has been recommended for the Marine Officer Candidate School.

With Sergeant Teverbaugh were the following Marines who had served in Korea from the Inchon invasion until their return to the States June 27: Sgt. Maurice Graves, Los Angeles; Corp. Albert Teixeira, New Bedford, Mass.; two Navy corpsmen attached to the Marines, HM2 Gothel L. Gary of Edenboro, Pa., and TM3 Kenneth A. Carmichael of Worcester, Mass.; and Marine Corps. Mallory Thomas, Nashville, Tenn., and Willie C. Mack of Darlington, S. C.

* * *

OTHERS WHO should be mentioned at Pendleton are M/Sgt. Albert Nelson, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., and M/Sgt. Clarence Robinson of San Diego, both of whom, with Huff, served as my hosts at a particularly delightful evening on the base; Corp. Charles Penniman, Macon, Ga.; T/Sgt. Rufus Carrington, Topeka, Kan.; Pfc. Herbert Singleton, Cordele, Ga.; Sgt. James J. King, Chicago; T/Sgt. Maurice Jackson, Washington, D. C.; T/Sgt. James Kennedy, Bessemer, Ala.; T/Sgt. Clifford R. Jones of Berkeley, Calif., the only Negro in his unit, who had been used in a very successful experiment of placing a Negro in command of whites.

All in all, the general attitude at the Marine bases seems extremely intelligent and erect. One only wishes that the Marine officer were not such an extreme rarity.

Collins George Sums Up Army Tour

Integration Challenges U. S. Forces

Courier Sat 9-15-51 Pittsburgh Pa.

'No Bias in Armed Services' Should Become Official Policy Of U. S. Department of Defense

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Last in a Series)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Racial integration in the armed services of our country can and does work! It should be firmly and clearly set forth as the official policy of all branches of the services . . . immediately!

In the past six months I have visited more than thirty military establishments in all sections of the country. In the majority of them I have found near perfect racial conditions. Where I have found poor conditions, it has generally been because of (1) a bigoted commanding officer and (2) the lack of a firm and unequivocal policy set forth by our Department of Defense which would apply to all branches of our growing military might.

Mr. George

Such a policy should be immediately forthcoming.

Our country has seen fit to establish such a policy—complete racial integration—in the fight in Korea, but it has not yet seen fit to do so in the divisions we have sent to Europe to prepare to protect "democracy" there, nor has it seen fit to do so here at home. We rightly have assumed the leadership of the world's democracies, but remain loath to insist upon full democracy in our legions which will defend our principles.

The Air Force

There is great variation between the various services as to the amount of racial integration one finds. From my tour there seems no doubt that the Air Force most nearly approaches the ideal in this matter.

Its personnel at the time of my tour was more than 95 per cent integrated, with less than a handful of Negro units left. From the moment the men enter the service until they end their careers, they are treated as American airmen. They are used according to their ability. Negro officers have commands according to their rank and ability. No thought is given to their race.

Of more importance, I found air base commanders around the country who sought to bring about in the surrounding communities the same acceptance of all airmen—without regard to color—that exists on the base. This type of concern for the men is not noticeable in the other branches of the service in which I too often found a tendency to yield to the bigorty of the surrounding communities.

It is a pity that, with such a record, the Air Force permits to exist in possibly two of its bases conditions that are not a credit to the service. I saw such conditions myself at Maxwell Field, Ala., and have received numerous communications stating that such conditions also exist at MacDill Field, Fla.

There is one other flaw in the otherwise fine Air Force picture which is perhaps not the fault of the force. The numbers of Negro airmen now seeking to become officers—whether pilot or ground officer—are not in proportion to the numbers of Negroes enlisted in the force. Whether this is due to a lack of interest on the part of the Negro airmen or to the operation of some unseen quota system of selection could not be determined, though I fear it is the former rather than the latter.

NAVY AND MARINE

The picture in the Navy and the Marine Corps is by no means as fine. Integration is the rule among the enlisted men in both branches, but it is by no means so complete.

First of all, just as the Air Force, both the Navy and the Marines are "volunteer" outfits, yet the number of Negroes enlisted in both branches is, percentage-wise, almost negligible, certainly not over 3 or 4 per cent at the most in either service.

This fact would seem to indicate that some means of racial discrimination exists at the level of the recruiting officer and though such action is officially denied, I heard of it time and time again from men who had met such trement when they tried to enlist.

Again, in the small number of Negroes who are enlisted in both the Navy and Marines, more than 50 per cent are in the stewards' branch of the service. This service at one time accepted only Negro and Oriental Americans and was closed to whites.

General Cates, the Marine Corps commandant, has written me stating that the Marine Corps stewards' branch is open to all men who, not having the general classification score the Marine Corps demands, elect to become Marine stewards with lower scores.

I do not doubt the General, yet I have never seen in the Navy or Marines a white steward and I am certain that the percentage of Negroes who enlist in those services are not below standard as the ratio of Negro stewards to other Negro servicemen would indicate.

Here again, though it will be officially denied, practices of recruiting officers again and again will force Negroes into the stewards' branch. Of course, among the older servicemen are those who entered the service when the only way they could get in was by accepting steward's duty.

Outside of the stewards' branch, one finds in both the Navy and Marines complete and full integration of the tiny, tiny remainder of Negroes — which seems to indicate merely token integration, the kind that says "No, we don't make any distinction as to race in our service. Why, over in General Rough neck's office there is a Negro clerk, and Admiral Bilgewater has a colored man driving his car."

In the matter of Negro officers, the Navy and Marines have the poorest records of any branch of the service. The Marines have less than a half dozen on active service. I hear of only three by name, but Lieut. Ralph Brewer, one of the three, communicated to me the fact that there are probably others. Of the three of whom I heard, at least two were in school and the third was serving in Korea.

The Navy has approximately thirty Negro officers, the highest of which is a lieutenant. I have not yet run into a Negro naval officer who exercised a direct command over men. And during the period of my visit, most of the half dozen who had achieved the rank of lieutenant (jg) were being used as recruiting officers in various cities about the country.

In neither service is there the use of Negro men and officers on the full free scale that exists in the Air Force where color is forgotten when a man enters the service.

THE ARMY

The Army presents the most conflicting picture of all the services in the matter of racial integration . . . ranging from complete integration to complete separation.

The infamous Gillem report of 1946 still remains the official policy of the Army. Under this policy, the Army is committed to use separate Negro outfits of no greater than battalion strength along with white outfits, and that policy in the main is still the rule.

There are wonderful exceptions, however. The training camps, North and South, are completely integrated. The Army schools also make no difference as to race. Generally, the area service units, the units in charge of running the various posts, are also fully integrated.

Recently, the Army saw fit to end segregation officially in all of the combat units fighting in Korea.

Thus, a Negro soldier enters the Army as a man, he is trained as a man, he goes to school for further study as a man, he goes abroad to fight as a man . . . but when he comes back home for needed rest and reassignment, he suddenly becomes a Negro and can only be assigned to a Negro unit.

Another difficulty the Army faces in its attempt at integration is that many of its units are National Guard units from states which maintain separate Negro and white outfits. Yet, when some of the more enlightened states have sought to end this out-moded method of setting up their National Guards, they have been told the separation is the Army policy.

In my opinion, the Army should at once and forcefully repudiate the Gillem policy and, as the Air Force has done, immediately proclaim that it is an American service and recognizes no differences between Americans.

ARMY POSTS

It was pleasing to find at various posts and bases throughout the country that the services of the post in general do not discriminate. Service clubs, NCO clubs, recreational clubs, officers clubs, recreational classes and religious facilities are open to all men without color distinction.

At Army posts, however, where several all-Negro outfits are found, one often finds attempts to place the Negro outfits in one area and thus one service club or NCO club comes to be the unofficial "Negro" club with Negroes

barber shops, in the South, Negroes sometimes run into difficulty. If the camp commander, however, insists that all his men be treated as men, the civilian employes will soon forget their bias in order to retain their jobs. Unfortunately, not all post commanders have the same

Pittsburgh Courier 9-15-51

regard for all of their men.

In the matter of dances, again the bigotry of civilian populations comes in. In many Southern cities, the authorities will not send girls to the camp dances if the dances are to be mixed and thus, in order for there to be dances at all, separate ones must be organized. In many Northern camps, the same conditions exist because the authorities have brought with them their own prejudices.

Here again, a firm policy announced from above, as in the Air Force, could end yielding to civilian pressures.

In the communities surrounding the camps, Negro military men become just Negroes in the South. Here the Courier has taken the lead in demanding the passage of Federal legislation declaring men in uniform wards of the Government and thus not subject to discriminatory laws in Southern states so far as places of public accommodation are concerned.

In short, the picture of military life in the United States seems to be undergoing a complete change. Much of the change seems to have been in the nature of experiment, but the experiment has proved such an outstanding success in all parts of the country, that it should by no means be continued as an experiment. It should immediately be declared the full policy of the Department of Defense of the United States.

Like An Insidious Disease

Bias Increasing At Fort Lewis

Sat. 7-21-51

Army Post Once Was Almost Free of Race Discrimination, But Things Are Changing

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Sixteenth in a Series)

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—Like the progress of an insidious disease, jim crowism seems to be creeping over Fort Lewis which apparently at one time was as nearly free of racial discrimination as any of the U. S. Army camps, and still remains one of the better ones.

Nearby McChord Air Force Base generally follows the fine pattern of the Air Force in racial matters, but in at least one instance it apparently ignores one problem which Fort Lewis has settled very intelligently.

Mr. George

Fort Lewis, a beautiful and permanent Army post, not far from Tacoma, Wash., as recently as a year ago, had in effect policies which reflected credit on the Army's attempt to make its posts true representatives of American democracy in action.

Post commander at its finest period was Gen. Harry Collins, now at Fort Jackson, S. C., the man who has made Fort Jackson one of the most beautiful examples in the country of compliance with the President's order on racial integration, in spite of the bigoted area in which the fort lies.

* * *

FORT LEWIS has some of the finest and most extensive housing for the families of GIs, non-coms and officers, to be found at any Army post in the country. These quarters are available and are assigned to personnel on the basis of application and priority and no thought of race enters into their assignment.

The service clubs, at one time, had interracial staffs and welcomed all GIs to their services. This picture is, however, slowly changing for the worse with distinct jim-crow tendencies creeping in.

Negro non-coms are welcome at all the non-commissioned officer clubs, and a Negro sergeant serves on the non-commissioned officers' board. This is due largely to the efforts of Lieut. Col. Felix McDavid of the 1279th Engineer Combat Battalion, a National Guard outfit from Detroit. Colonel McDavid has been a tireless fighter at Fort Lewis for intelligent racial policies.

The Area Service Unit of the fort, the Military Police Company and the Twenty-first Army Band have mixed enlisted personnel, with mixed officer personnel in the ASU and the band.

The other units at the fort are for the most part National Guard or Reserve units, and thus generally follow the old Army pattern of racial separation. The 1279th from Detroit went to Fort Lewis with some white enlisted personnel and at one time during its stay there also had a completely racially integrated officer personnel. The system worked out to everyone's satisfaction (in the battalion), but it apparently annoyed some of the old racists in the Army and both the white enlisted and officer personnel were transferred from the outfit.

The 1279th is now about to go to Europe, an all-Negro outfit, as a part of American democracy's latest effort to protect world democracy.

* * *

AT ONE TIME, at Fort Lewis, the Negro units were scattered all over the installation, with no such thing as a Negro area existing. That has changed recently and is a prime example of the creeping jim-crowism of the place.

Within recent weeks nearly every Negro unit at the fort has been transferred to the "North Fort," a temporary area separated from the main post. Post authorities deny that this is an attempt at jim crow, but it would be difficult to convince any of the men that the concentration of Negro troops in one area was purely accidental.

With the moving of the Negro troops into the North Fort, the two colored service club directors have also been moved from the fine Service Club Number Two, near the post headquarters where they ran an integrated program, to Service Club Number Six, a dingy, inadequate building which is now the familiar "Negro" club. The directors, Mrs. Janice Joseph of Portland, Ore., and her assistant, Miss Phyllis J. Henderson of Pittsburgh, Pa., are understandably bitter and disturbed.

The men themselves share this bitterness, with the result that within the past few weeks for the first time in the recent history of the fort, sharp and vicious racial disturbances have broken out in the camp.

Typical of the backward thinking of the present camp administration is the fact that the answer of the authorities to the present wave of violence is to order even stronger racial segregation, deliberately closing their eyes to the fact that racial bitterness did not occur in the camp until the present jim-crowism was brought about.

"Unit" dances, which actually mean separate white and colored dances, have now been ordered and many of the Negro GIs, visiting the other service clubs have been referred by prejudiced white directors to "their own" clubs, particularly on dance nights.

* * *

SEEMINGLY behind the present and increasingly bad racial policies of the fort are Col. George R. Burgess, chief of staff, and Col. Joseph M. Tully, deputy post director. At the time of my visit, the fort was undergoing a change of command, with a General Watson leaving and the new commander not yet named.

I talked with both Colonel Burgess and Colonel Tully and found neither to have mature views on the racial problem, a sentiment that was confirmed the following day when a special meeting was called of the officers of the North Fort to hear the latest racial decrees set forth by Colonel Tully, decrees which were vigorously opposed by both white and colored officers in attendance.

In opposition to the new jim-crow policies, Maj. William Womack, also the 1279th and Detroit, has proposed the moderate and sensible plan of having the Negro outfits play occasional host to white outfits in days of athletic competition and "beer busts."

* * *

AT McCHORD Air Force Base nearby, one continues to find the same type of thorough integration which is typical of the Air Force. One or two problems do exist at McChord, however, which the camp authorities seem to shut their eyes to.

The first is the matter of the non-commissioned officers clubs. McChord, a small installation, runs two of them although certainy not more than one is needed. The second is a remnant of the days when the Air Force had segregation, an Club Number Two was the Negro non-coms club.

In actual fact, Number Two still is the Negro club. As usual, it is a small and not-well-kept place. The general rules of a non-com club are not enforced and one will see many a private drinking at the club bar. Some whites, particularly the Canadian airmen at the base, make use of the club which is fairly convenient in location, but they do not bring their wives or girl friends there.

Club Number One is a large and beautiful club, extremely well kept and well run, boasting a fine bar, a spacious lounge and an excellent restaurant. It is even now in the process of being enlarged. And every effort is made to discourage the Negro non-coms from attending. Membership in Club Number Two is not honored at Number One. And Negro non-coms find every sort of difficulty placed in their way in trying to join Number One.

I visited Number One with Corp. Junell Gary of Dallas, Tex., highly intelligent and talented chaplain's assistant at McChord. We were stopped at the door, questioned, handled in the most insulting manner before we were scornfully permitted to "go to the bar only" for a drink.

Col. T. Allen Bennett, the base commander, expressed surprise when I told him of this, but seemed to have no plan to end it.

* * *

FORT LEWIS, which likewise still has a hang-over "Negro" non-coms club from segregation days, has solved that particular problem very sensibly. Membership in one non-com club on the base means membership in all, a rule that is enforced, particularly with Sfc. Earl Clemens of Detroit, a 1279th member, serving on the non-coms board. At each non-coms club I visited at Fort Lewis, Negro soldiers were enjoying themselves, although there have been some complaints, perhaps understandably sensitive, that service to Negro non-coms in some of the clubs is not all that it should be.

Certainly, in the matter of the non-coms clubs, the Air Force's McChord could learn a lesson from the Army's Fort Lewis.

Also at McChord at the airmen's dances, no colored girls are brought in for the colored airmen to dance with, and the Tacoma whites are a pretty prejudiced lot.

There are two colored officers at McChord, Chaplain (Capt.) Elijah Hankerson of St. Augustine, Fla., and Lieut. Clarence Holloway of Rehoboth, Va. Two colored WAFs are also there: Sgt. Olive Y. Howard of Muskogee, Okla., and Sgt. Helen Gentry of Detroit, Mich.

At Fort Lewis, besides Colonel McDavid of the 1279th, the following Negro officers have major commands: Lieut. Col. W. D. Fisher, Los Angeles, Calif., and Lieut. Col. F. W. Cleveland, also of Los Angeles, in charge respectively of the California National Guard 1401st and 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalions; Lieut. Col. Warren W. Morse of

Berkeley, Calif., who commands the California National Guard 719th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; Capt. W. T. Buford, Oakland, Calif., the 795th Engineer Dump Truck Company, and 1st Lieut. Harry Rhodes, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Twenty-first Army Band.

Units with all-Negro enlisted personnel, white comanders and white or mixed officers include the Thirty-fifth Engineer Combat Battalion, the Ninety-fifth Engineer Combat Battalion, the Thirtieth AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion and the 450th AAA Battalion.

* * *

SPECIAL mention should be made of Lieut. Col. D. E. Mac Donald, a native white Nortl Carolinian, in charge of the Negro Thirty-fifth Engineer Combat Battalion, who joins vigorously with those who oppose the increasing jim crowism of the fort.

Among those GIs and officers at Fort Lewis with whom I talked are Sfc. Robert Fitzhugh, Detroit; M/Sgt. Bennie Tillman of San Francisco; 2nd Lieut. B. Enzlow Falls of Philadelphia; 2nd Lieut. James B. Crumady, Arcadia, Fla.; Sfc. William Landrum, Little Rock, Ark.; Sgt. Samuel Anderson, Oakland, Calif.; Pfc. Joseph Burnside, Detroit; Pvt. Charles R. Brown, Newark, N. J.; Pvt. Fendall Thompson, Baltimore, Md., and 1st Lieut. Marvin Adams, Memphis, Tenn., recently returned from Korea wearing the Silver Star.

At McChord, I met Pfc. Leroy S. Buck of Harrisonburg, Va.; two Canadian Negro RCAF airmen, both from Sidney, Nova Scotia, LAC Gerald Ford and LAC Roy Ettienne who was a former Courier newsie in Sidney; Pfc. Henry Joiner, Philadelphia, Pa., and Pfc. Herbert Banks, a former Courier newsie of Dallas, Tex.

Integration Works Well at Fort Hood, Deep in Heart of Texas

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations.

FORT HOOD, Texas — The integration of colored and white soldiers is working so well deep in the heart of Texas that the commanders who were bold enough to try it can hardly believe the results, and the commanders who opposed it are now ready to admit that "We've got to get around to doing it too."

I flew into this 170,000 acres of flat Texas land last Sunday and was surprised no end when I found that the staff duty officer in charge of the entire camp for the day was Captain Daniel Taylor of 618 — 12th Court, Chattanooga, Tenn.

I had to clear through Captain Taylor to get my billeting and if I had been surprised to find that he was staff duty officer you can imagine my shock when he disclosed to me that he is THE Post Chemical Officer charged with the responsibility of training everyone on the post in the art of chemical and biological warfare.

C. O. Is Colored

Somewhat recovering from the shock I tramped through the company streets at Fort Hood until I chanced upon a Quartermaster detachment of white soldiers. I asked them to direct me to their commanding officer. I was ready to believe anything when they led me to Lt. Gilbert O. Chandler of St. Louis, Mo.—a colored officer.

I might say here and now for the record that it was the first time in all my association with the Army that I have seen a colored man commanding an all white unit of enlisted men!

I asked to go to the post office to mail some copy. I was taken to the Third Army Postal Unit at Fort Hood which handled 360,000 letters and 10,000 parcel post packages in May and was introduced to the postal officer in charge of it all. He turned out to be Lt. Andre H. Owens of 420 W. 130th Street, New York City, a Miner Teachers college graduate whose wife, the former Louise H. Lockhart of Spartanburg, S. C., teaches basic education in the Information and Education program on the post.

Meets Negro WAC

Then in rapid fire order I met white WAC Lieutenant Dorothy J. Edwards of New Mexico who proudly introduced me to Marguerite Morse, 24-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chambers of 71 Carver Circle Portsmouth, Virginia, only colored WAC in the WAC detachment stationed here at Fort Hood.

Lt. Edwards put her arms around Marguerite and told me that if a popularity contest were held among the girls in her command, Marguerite would be a sure winner. Marguerite works in one of the key positions in the base post office commanded by Lt. Owens. His command, incidentally, consists of colored and white WACS and colored and white enlisted men drawn from various units located on the post.

In the 56th QM Battalion where I had found the colored officer commanding the all-white headquarters detachment, I also found a colored captain, Captain Robert H. Franks of Woodville, Texas, serving as battalion executive officer and battalion S-4. His complete S-4 section is all white.

Frankly speaking, some of this was beginning to be hard to believe and my callousness to Army policy had set me to thinking that much of this might be accidental and that soon these colored commanders would be removed from their command and replaced by whites.

No Accident

But as I visited the QM Battalion the following day, Lt. Chamdler who cammanded the dettachment of whites got orders to ship out overseas for Korea and before one could say "Jackie Robinson," he was relieved of his command and replaced by another colored officers, 1st. Lt. James Stachell of 30 N. 50th Street, Philadelphia, who is holding down that position as this is being written. I thus realized that it is no accident here.

I then set about to find who was the artist or artists who had painted this beautiful black and white picture of integration deep in the heart of Texas.

I found that the paint had been mixed largely by Colonel John D. Forsythe, longtime deputy commander of Fort Hood with the assistance of Lt. Col. Leo Guibault, director of personnel.

They mixed the paint at headquarters where it should be mixed and left it to the commanders on the post to spread it out from there. Lt. Colonel John H. Sharp, commanding officer of the 56th QM Battalion picked up the brush and gave his unit a liberal swab of black and white with white commanding black and vice versa. When Colonel Richard A. Jones took over from Colonel Forsythe as deputy post commander he followed the same mixture of paint and the idea went ahead.

Amazed by Results

The results amazed even the three colonels who dared to try it. Thus far, and they proudly reported this, there has not been a single incident of racial friction at the base which is one of the largest in the world. It is located in Bell County, 150 miles southwest of Dallas and 160 miles north of San Antonio.

There had been no colored MP's at the post but the need was felt for some. But it was a delicate situation. Some wanted a separate detachment of colored MP's. But Colonel Guibault seized the bull by the horns and threw a bunch of colored soldiers into the white MP unit on an integrated basis. The results were so favorable that this unit of MP's will be the only mixed unit which will leave the states this month with the crack "Hell On Wheels" 2nd Armored Division and the division itself asked that they remain where they are.

But that's another part of the story:

Up to this point the writer has been talking of Fort Hood proper—that is the post command. The non-military reader must be able to make a distinction between a post command and a division command which is temporarily living on that post for training or some other purpose.

In such a situation one may find a colonel commanding the post and a general commanding a division which is temporarily housed on the post. Although he is technically the boss of the post, anyone knowing Army regulations knows that the colonel in command of the post is not going to try to tell a general living on the post how to run his command.

Unfortunate Chapter

Thus we come to a second and most unfortunate chapter of the Fort Hood story.

There are two higher commands at Fort Hood, both commanded by generals. At the present time there is no integration of colored and white personnel in either one of them. What is more, with the exception of the integration mentioned in the MP company above, there is no attempt being made to integrate colored men in these two higher commands.

These commands are the First and Second Armored Divisions—the First Division being commanded by Major General Bruce Clarke and the Second being commanded by Brigadier Gen. Charles K. Cailey.

In these two divisions colored and whites are separate throughout and both divisions are flecked with all colored or "Jim Crow" units. The First is so Jim Crowed that a group of colored soldiers from the 56th QM Battalion, one of the post units, was refused permission to eat in the mess hall with elements of the First Division, despite the afact that they had been loaned to the division for duty. The division sent them back to their parent unit with the information that they had no place to feed them.

No Colored Troop

In the Second Division, five colored officers sent here on orders to be assigned to the division were told that they could not be assigned to the division because the division had no colored troops at that time whom they could command. This information was given me by Lt. Col. L. C. Shea, division personnel officer, who despite the fact that they were infantry officers, sent them to duty in an all-colored artillery unit.

These officers were 1st Lt. Gafford Ardell, Route 1, Box 42, Lillie, Louisiana; 2nd Lt. Leaford Potts, 600 N. Stonewall Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 2nd Lt. Lawrence Wells, PO Box 1017, Hammond La.; 2nd Lt. Joseph Calhoun, PO Box 502, Wiergate, Texas, and 2nd Lt. Thelpia Frazier, Route 2, Box 88, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. All are assigned now to the 73rd Armored Field Artillery of the First Armored Division.

But even Col. Shea admits that where it has been tried, integration is working. It was in the Second Division that Col. Guibault integrated the MP's. And the integration has worked so well that even the Second has asked to take the men along with them to Europe.

There are colored troops in the Second Division and they will be moving out with the division to Europe this month, but they are not integrated here and they apparently will not be integrated there.

Among these Jim Crow units are the 17th Armored Engineer Bridge Company, the 16th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, and the 29th Medium Tank Battalion. They have colored enlisted men and white officers.

In the First Armored Division, which is a comparative new unit and which is not going overseas, the Jim Crow units are the 73rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion, the 16th Armored Engineer Battalion, and the 25th Armored Infantry Battalion which arrived here last Saturday from Fort Bragg, N. C.

It should be stated here in fairness that Colonel Shea stated that he does not feel that he has the authority to intergrate the colored units of the Second Division. The units were set up by the Department of the Army as all colored units but one could say that the MP Company of the 2nd Division was set up as an all-white unit since it was not specified that it should be all-colored.

It would seem to follow that if the division can put colored MP's in an all-white company, it could with the same authority put colored men in any other unit.

It becomes increasingly clear, however, that until the Department of the Army clears up this, or spells out in detail whether field commanders can mix up units designated as all-colored, many commanders will use this as a roadblock to integration. A better solution would be to have the Department of the Army stop designating any unit as "all-colored."

Lackland Base Is World's Best Integration Example

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

LACLAND AIR FORCE BASE, San Antonio, Texas—This airbase, located deep in the heart of Texas, offers the world's best proof that the integration of colored and white people into any given situation offers no problem at all if the people at the top have made up their minds that there is going to be integration.

They've not ony made up their minds here at Lackland—they've also put the plan into complete operation and it is working like a charm.

This is the "Gateway to the Air Forces." Here, the proudest, youngest arm of our military service, the Air Forces, has its best foot forward — and each time it takes a step forward it's a full thirty inch step of complete integration.

* * *

THERE JUST isn't any problem here with more than 6,000 colored airmen and women, officers and enlisted men mixed up so completely among 24,000 whites that one finds it difficult to find a half dozen colored people in the same group.

Probably the best answer to the whole thing is offered by Lt. Colonel Hugh D. Young, chief of training of the Officer Candidate School here where the Air Forces trains its officers.

Colonel Young, reflecting the policy laid down by his commandant, Brigadier General Wycliffe E. Steele, told me: "We just ignore race here, that's all. Just ignore it. That's the only way to do it."

* * *

AND THEY ARE ignoring it. A man is just a man here at Lackland and I have never seen the two races get along together better at any other place in the world, bar none.

Just as the Army is doing at Fort Jackson, S. C., just as the Navy is doing at Pensacola, Fla.—opening all doors to colored people—so the Air Force is doing at Lackland. But Lackland's integration is better than both of these installations.

The beautiful reason is that here the colored people to whom the doors have been opened are taking the fullest possible advantage of it. The base does not permit anyone to segregate them and the colored personnel here have take it upon themselves to see that they do not segregate themselves.

* * *

THE POSSIBLE explanation for this is the fact that the personnel accepted by the Air Forces is beyond a doubt the cream of our race and they are as intelligently aware of the responsibilities and opportunities offered by integration as anyone else here.

It took me two days to round up the colored WAFS on the base to pose for pictures and grant me interviews for they were scattered in every nook and corner of this base along with whites. But I finally got around to most of them and not a single one was able to voice a complaint because of her race.

In a lovely session attended by white officers, we discussed integration. Everyone admitted that it was working. I asked them if there was not one thing in the way of complaint that they might raise. (This might seemed to have been a leading question, but I confess I wanted to do a thorough job).

* * *

NO ONE COULD voice a complaint, but one young lady raised: a point concerning a red x which she said was placed on the testing cards of colored students when they went to take their tests. She said she had seen no evidence of discrimination, but she'd like to know what that red x was for.

Another explained that she worked in the record section and she knew that the test was to compile data for scientific studies. But the base officials were so interested in showing me and the girls that the x was only for that purpose that I was immediately taken to the Human Resources School at Lackland and had it thoroughly explained to me the purpose of the x.

The Human Resource School is a psychological school set up within, but not a part of the Lackland Base with the sole function of preparing tests and determining the fitness of various airmen for specialized types of work.

* * *

ITS RECORDS are not a part of the base records and none of the cards marked x ever got into the hands of the people who are concerned with the progress or promotion of airmen. The school is simply a group of psychologists gathering data which will later be compiled into a scientific study. They will want to know when they are done how many colored airmen and women enrolled at the Lackland Base, how many passed and how many failed, how many were equipped to take technical training and how many were equipped for special mechanical training. The same study is being made on whites by states and regions and the only way the study can be made among colored is to identify their cards in some manner.

In the group of WAFS who discussed the complete integration of the races here with me were Privates Breather Boards, 425 N. Upper street, Lexington, Ky.; Susan Weathers, 318 N. W. street, Lexington, Ky.; Thelma Onley, 512 W. 156th street, New York City; Mattie Murray, 412 W. Vine street, Athens, Ala.; Sylvia Carpenter, East Avon road, Avon, N. Y.; Annie Laurie Green, Chestnut avenue, Orangeburg, S. C.; Maggie Louise Robinson, P. O. Box 363 Marianna, Fla.; Lily M. Clements, 25 Fifth avenue, S. Birmingham, Ala.; Winnie M. Jones, Windfall, N. C.; Thelma D. Thomas, 1607 Chestnut street, Vicksburg, Miss.

Also in the group were Pvt. Beulah Gittings, 511 Collins avenue, Pittsburgh,; Pvt. Genevieve McDonald, 1704 W. Ormsby street, Louisville, Ky.; Geraldine C. Dillard, 1803 A. Mooreship ave., Oakland, Cal.; Sgt. Dorothy W. Holmes, 433 N. 33rd street, Philadelphia; Essie W. Carter, 111-59 146th street, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.; Betty R. Ballen, 820 Highway 9, Conway, S. C.; Winno Jean Patterson, 1012 E. Lynn street, Springfield, Mo.

* * *

IN THE BASE hospital at Lackland, I found Lt. Dorothy Veronica Brown, of 421 Homer street, New Orleans, in charge of both white and colored patients on ward 14, which is the upper respiratory infection ward. At the time I visited her ward there were no colored patients. First Lt. Henry Hines, of Brooklyn, a colored medical officer, is in charge of the base hospital's venereal disease ward. Most of his patients are white.

In most of my studies of other bases I have found the swimming pools and the service club dances a bone of contention. Many claimed that integration just wouldn't work in these areas in the South.

But here at Lackland, and it's in Texas mind you, colored and white not only swim together in the same pool, but they also dance together in the same service clubs and mixed dancing between colored and whites is nothing unusual.

* * *

IN FACT, THE integration on the base is so complete that it has carried off the base to the extent that in San Antonio both colored and white go together to two night clubs, the Mona Lisa and the Keyhold Club, and what is more when they go there in mixed parties, they eat, drink, and dance in mixed couples. It's hard to believe, but it is happening here in Texas.

The Air Force is not operating under any quota system here whatever. It is taking in qualified trainees as fast as it can possibly handle them and in many cases colored men represent as much as 33 men in a "flight" of 70 new trainees coming in.

The June 13 records of trainees entering Lackland might be called typical. On that day a total of 495 trainees were accepted and of this number 186 were colored.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO itself has caught on. The city, unlike Fort Benning, realizes what the base means to it and everywhere service personnel is received with open arms. Here one does ont find the police brutality and other racial friction that marks Columbus, Ga. near Fort Benning.

Pvt. Genevieve McDonald summed it up this way when I asked her why she had joined the Air Forces instead of some other branch of the service: "I heard it was the best deal for us," she said, "and I'm willing to say now that it is."

Air Force Commissions To Three Colored Women

Journal and Guide

By JAMES L. HICKS

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Edwina M. Martin of Danville, Va., Fannie Jane Cotton of Jackson, Mich., and Evelyn M. Brown of Shreveport, La., were commissioned here as second lieutenants in the United States Air Force, thus becoming the first women of their race to attain such an honor.

Sat. 6-30-51

The three attractive young women were presented their commissions here last Friday by Brigadier General Wycliffe E. Steele, base commander of Lackland Air Force Base and commanding officer of the Air Forces' officer candidate school here.

Also receiving second lieutenants' commissions at the same time were two colored men, Eugene O. Daggett, 1631 McCauley street, Augusta, Ga., and Edward A. Rice, 7½ West Marshall street, Richmond.

Norfolk

FOLLOWING graduation exercises from the gruelling 120-day school, Lt. Martin was assigned as training and supply officer of the 3700th WAF Group at Lackland and Lt. Cotton was assigned to Providence, R. I., as recruiting officer.

Lt. Brown was ill during graduation week and not available for an interview.

Lt. Martin, 26, the daughter of M. C. Martin, vice president and cashier of the Danville Savings Bank of Danville, lives at Route 3, Box 286 in Danville.

Journal and Guide

A GRADUATE of the John M. Langston High School of Danville in 1941, she took her bachelor's degree from Bennett College in 1945 and then won her master's degree from the Atlanta School of Social Work in 1947.

After receiving her master's she served as a social worker in Charleston, S. C., and Roanoke, Va. until January, 1951, when she enlisted in the Air Force and was sent directly to the Lackland officer candidate school.

Sat. 6-30-51

One of four children of the distinguished Virginia family, she is the sister of Mrs. Irene Vinson of Columbus, Ohio, Paula Kay of Danville; and M. Conrad Martin, assistant cashier of the Industrial Bank of Washington, D. C. Mr. Martin was an Air Force pilot in World War II.

* * *

LT. COTTON, 25, is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Lee R. Cotton, of 412 Mitchell street, Jackson, Mich. Rev. Jackson is a Baptist district missionary.

Lt. Cotton attended the Jackson High School, Jackson Junior College, and in 1948 studied social psychology at Bishop College, Marshall Texas.

Later she went to Chicago and worked as a complaint adjuster for the Montgomery Ward stores and in 1949 enlisted in the Air Forces.

* * *

SENT TO LACKLAND for her 11 weeks basic training, she was transferred upon its completion to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where she went to typist and clerk schools, and then later transferred to the Randolph Air Force Base, also located here at San Antonio.

After a year there she transferred to Lackland for officer candidate training.

Five feet two and weighing 110 pounds, she has five brothers; Leroy Cotton, of Gary, Ind.; Robert, Julius, and Charles Cotton, all of Jackson, Mich.; and William Cotton, an Air Force airman, now stationed at Cheyenne.

William at one time was stationed at Lackland while Lt. Cotton was undergoing her training here but the training of the women was so time-consuming that she never found time to see him while he was here.

* * *

NO BACKGROUND information was available on Lt. Brown, but Lt. Col. Hugh D. Young, chief of training of the OCS, said she was among the more eminently qualified candidates and that her illness, which was not serious, would not stand in the way of her graduation.

Among the colored men graduating as second lieutenants, which the writer was able to interview, were Rice and Daggett, though there were other colored graduates.

Daggett, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O. Daggett of the Augusta address, is a graduate of Paine College where he starred as quarterback, from 1945 to 1947, along with Dave Campbell, soon to be commissioned an ensign at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

* * *

RICE, 22, THE son of Mrs. Annie Rice of the Richmond address, is a 1949 graduate of Virginia Union University and has done work on his master's degree at Columbia University.

The graduates of the OCS will be commissioned in the reserve but all have signed up for a three year tour of duty beginning immediately.

Air Base Personnel Mixed on Job, Jim Crowed at Play

Afro American Bal. 6-9-51

Policies Confuse Airmen at Shaw

Baltimore, Md.

Majority of Both Races Favor Integration; Pope Fair, Bragg Bad

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy, Air Force Installations)

SHAW AIR BASE, SUMTER, S.C. — A reporter touring Army, Navy and Air Force installations these days stands at the crossroads of America as soon as he steps unto the base, for in five minutes of standing at one place, representatives of all sections of the nation wil pass by.

The men, both white and colored, represent and reflect all shades of opinion of America and their racial background does not always govern their positions on things.

At Shaw Air Base

At Shaw Air Base, I found S/Sgt. Ocillor Jones of 3410 Rogers Dr., Orlando, Fla., operating the jim-crow service club set aside in a remote area of the base for colored personnel. Sergeant Jones is by no means the most popular man at the base with colored personnel here.

As a member of the board of governors for the colored service club, he voted to keep the club segregated when the base commander put it up to the board to decide whether they wanted to be integrated or not.

Sergeant Jones said, "Let's keep it this way." He explained his vote to me by saying that he felt that despite the offer from the Base CO he did not think there would be true integration if the colored club was closed.

WAF's Oppose Jim Crow

Outspoken in her opposition to the jim-crow club was pert Private Mary Ellison of 528 W. 151st St., N.Y., who along with the three other colored WAF'S here said Sgt. Jones was not speaking for them when he voted to keep the club a segregated one.

The four women are naturally unhappy here having received their training with an integrated WAF unit and then shipped here where they are segregated.

Others stepping up and willing to be quoted at Shaw were Sgt. Marvin C. Brown of the 363rd Motor Vehicle Squadron. Said Sergeant Brown, "I don't like this hole and you can quote me."

Actually Shaw is one of the nicer Air Bases, but the jim-crow policies of the commanding officer keep the morale of colored personnel very low.

One of the men who has made the grade despite handicaps is TSgt. Arvern Brinson, Hq. and Hq. Squadron of the 20th AB Group. A native of Great Burlington, Vt., Sergeant Brinson is married to the former Pearl B. Watkins of Sumter and lives in Sumter.

ability and recognized by all as one of the best NCO's on the base. I entered one of the white service clubs with Sergeant Brinson and nothing happened. But when I went back with another GI, he was told by a white sergeant that he could not remain in the club.

Many of the colored airmen hold important positions. Among these are SSgt John Pumphrey of 1010 Florida Ave., Hampton, Va., who is an armament mechanic; SSgt. Calvin Stoner, 141 Foote St., New Haven, Conn., who is a squadron photographer; Sgt. Wimblett Barnett of 1942 Gary St., Philadelphia, an operations clerk, and Cpl. John J. Smith of 2304 Greenwood Ave., Richmond, Va., a supply technician.

Majority of Both Races for it

While one is able to find at least one colored man in each unit who is not all out for integration, on every base the vast majority of both white and colored men are for it.

Some of the many men whom I found accepting integration in stride at Pope Air Base included Cpl. George Lassiter of Cofield, N.C., a teletype operator; Sgt. Herman Moore of Dallas, Texas, Pfc. Sam Dorsey of Detroit, and Cpl. Melvin C. Phillips of Midland, Texas.

SSgt. Stewart A. Wilson of 1846 Maryland Ave., Washington, says, "It works as long as it stays on the base here at Pope. But in some ways that's a disadvantage. We are all mixed up in my outfit. Recently we left the base and drove to town (Fayetteville) to attend an outdoor movie. There were two colored and two whites.

They first accepted our money, but when they saw we were colored, they gave all four of us our money back." Sgt. Kenneth Sloan, a white youth of Michigan, said he believes that integration is working well in the Air Forces because of the high intelligence level demanded of airmen.

At Fort Bragg

At Fort Bragg I found a jam session going on in the colored service club. It was a forlorn sight compared to the life and fun which I had just seen in a white club.

Cpl. Eugene Garrett of 1602 Higgins St., Marshall, Texas, and Pvt. William A. Knighten of 930 Lincoln Park Drive, Cincinnati, were playing a duet on the piano accompanied by Pvt. Floyd E. Edmonds on the electric guitar.

They rocked the service club with noise for a sustained period and then when they ended, all became quiet again. One got the impression that they were trying hard to inject some life into their segregated situation, but it was easy to see that it was momentarily. Only one girl was in the spacious jim-crow club at the time.

In the music room at Fort Bragg, I found Pvt. John Norman of 910 Kawance St., Philadelphia trying desperately to enjoy some music by records. His buddy had gone to sleep on him and was slumbering in a nearby chair. Norman is a music lover and has his own classic record collections, but the machine in the segregated club was out of order and about all he was doing, was scratching his good records. However, there was nothing more for him to do. At the white club from which he was barred, there was a well planned musical program going on.

Spring NCO Club

At the Spring Lake NCO Club run by Sgt. William Davis of 108 E. Third St., Lexington, N.C. I found Cpl. Thomas Dozier of 1187 Fortress Aven, S. W. Atlanta, on duty as military policeman along with Cpl. Melvin Boykin of 290 Cain St., Atlanta.

As colored MP's they patrol the jim-crow Spring Lake area. Davis is a veteran from Korea who was wounded at Sangju and Suwon. I asked him how he liked his assignment. He said: "Well anything is better than being in Korea I guess."

In the Drop one Annex, another club reserved for colored at Fort Bragg, Sgt. Marvin L. Green is manager. He lives at Route 1, Box 349 A Daytona Beach, Fla. and was a star football player there.

Street Named After Hero

Also at the club was Cpl. Leon Smith of 131 Smith Court, Grand Rapids, Mich. He is the brother of Vernon Smith, a hero of the last war for whom the street on which Corporal Smith now lives was named.

Among the guests at the club when I dropped in were Mrs. Etta Lois McAffee, wife of Coporal McAffee who lives at 652 E. 51st St., Chicago. Cpl. McAffee is currently away from the post in a specialized school. With Mrs. McAffee was Mrs. Cathleen Gentry, wife of Sgt. Samuel Gentry. They live at 1250 N. 11th St., Philadelphia. She has a brother in Korea.

When I visited the jim-crow swimming pool at Shaw Air Base, I found a number of colored airmen trying desperately to make the best of a bad situation. The temperature was 85, and it was only natural for one to want to swim.

2 Good MP's

Among these men were Cpl. Arthur R. Everett of 1208 Railroad Ave., Suffolk, Va., Cpl. Don Dunston, 117 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, Sgt. Richard Carpenter, 259 W. 114th St., New York City, SSgt. Thomas L. Slade, 701 48th St., Newport News, Va., Pfc. Harry Jones, 111 Oakland Ave., Greenville, S.C., and Pfc Earl Ashton, Shiloh Postoffice, King George, Va.

At Bragg I was introduced by the Provost Marshall to Sgt. Melvin H. Jones of 1470 Marietta St., Atlanta, and Pfc Clarence Cunningham, 307 Reid Ave., Brooklyn, who are on their way to a military intelligence school. The Provost Marshall said they were two of his best military policement.

Pensacola Wave Lauds Integrated 'Navy Way'

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent On Tour Of Army, Navy, And Air Force Installations

PENSACOLA, Fla. — A pretty twenty-five year old Wave, who has been thoroughly integrated into the Navy's training station at Pensacola, last Friday offered her experiences as a guide for young women who wish to serve their country but cannot make up their minds as to what branch of the service to select.

The Wave, Marlynn Johnson of 440 West Street, Port Chester, New York, was so thoroughly integrated along with other personnel at the NATC base where she works that I hesitated about making her conspicious and asking her to write out a thumbnail description of herself and her reaction to the Navy and leave it to be picked up by me.

Her letter to me says more than any interview which I might have had with her could have produced. The letter follows:

* * *

"DEAR MR. HICKS:

"I can't thank you enough for being interested enough in my opinions to want to print them. I only hope that through my actual experiences I will be able to open the eyes of the many young girls who still have doubts about this great outfit, or who may be interested in a branch of the service, but are yet undecided as to which might be the best for them.

"I might be a bit prejudiced but I sincerely feel that for a definite career, the Navy has a large variety of ratings that are opened to us. For example —hospital corpsman, flight orderlies, yeoman, electronics technicians and many others.

"Since I dabbled in secretarial work in civilian life, I've chosen yeoman as my future work in the Navy. It's the same as a secretary in civilian life, only done 'the Navy way.'

"MY BIRTHPLACE is Metropolis, Ill., and I am 25 years of age. My education was not extensive, just grammar and four years of high school. I've lived in New York (Port Chester) off and on all my life. I've lived in Greensboro, N. C., Augusta, Ga., and now Pensacola, Fla. I reported to Great Lakes on 7 December 1950 where I received 13 weeks of very thorough naval training.

"NAS (Naval Air Station) Pensacola is my first duty station and I think that if my two wonderful roommates will cease putting rubber mice in my bunk at night, I'll survive."

—Marlynn Johnson

The letter speaks for itself. It is that of a person happy in her job. Incidentally Marlynn's playful roommates are white. She is one of the most popular Wave on the base.

General Ignores Order To Integrate Command

By James L. Hicks
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

CAMP RUCKER, Ala. — A brigadier general who refuses to integrate his command is preventing Camp Rucker, Ala., from being a place to which the Department of the Army could point with pride as a model of integration.

The general is Brigadier General Walter Luplow, whose 406th Engineer Brigade is a model of segregation for colored troops at a camp, where complete integration is working beautifully in all other units at the base.

General Luplow is defying the directive of President Truman on the grounds that his troops prefer being segregated in a Jim Crow unit, and that he does not feel he has the authority himself to integrate them, although this reporter has found cases at Fort Jackson where a Lt. Colonel in the 8th Infantry Division assumed such an authority without mishap.

HERE AT CAMP Rucker, a sprawling army base in the heart of Alabama, about 90 miles from Montgomery, General Luplow commands the 406th Engineer Brigade which is made up of some 22 various type units.

Included in these units are the 293rd Engineer Construction Battalion and the 41st Signal Construction Battalion. Both of these units have colored enlisted personnel with white officers.

I was overjoyed to find that colored soldiers were completely integrated in the 47th Infantry Division now in training here.

I had been even more pleased to find that in the 3461st Area Service Unit, a type of unit where one generally finds segregation in the Army, was integrated to a degree that it could be used as a model for integration.

The station hospital was the same way. The picture was beautiful.

Then came the 406th.

* * *

I FOUND THAT while the 3461st ASU trained, ate, slept and lived together in complete harmony to praise of their unit commander, General Luplow's 293rd Engineer Battalion and his 41st Signal Battalion are segregated from morning to night in his command.

The cue came from the general himself. We were discussing a lake reserved for the troops to swim in, and the general mentioned the fact that the colored unit had made themselves a rather palatial area on the one side of the lake, which was superior to the ones which the whites had on the other side of the lake.

I then asked him if colored troops could swim in the same area of the lake as the whites.

He said no.

WHEN I ASKED why he told me that the problem of women entered the picture there and that he did not feel that this would work in Alabama.

He seemed entirely to ignore the fact that the lake is on the Army base, that what is on the base is for soldiers according to the President's directives, and that in denying a soldier admission to a particular area on the base, because a white civilian did not want him there, is rank discrimination.

I asked the general if he had ever considered integrating his unit. He said he had not given it a thought but that he was sure that if he tried it, it would work, and work well. But he said he felt his boys were happier "all together."

* * *

I THEN ASKED him whether or not he had considered that if the unit were committed to combat in Korea that they would be integrated by the dictates of battle.

He said he had.

I then asked him whether or not he did not feel that it would be better to prepare his men for such an integration now than to wait until they were in combat. He never did answer my question directly but he said if he got orders to integrate his men he would do so and he felt it would be done without incident.

The truth is, General Luplow is openly defying the President's directive and apparently is not concerned who knows it.

* * *

SOME OF THE MEN with whom I talked in the segregated 293rd Battalion were Sgt. Robert L. Collins, C-3 Apartment 2, Warren street, McCombs, Miss.; Cpl. Edward A. Barnett, 1420 S. Kedzie avenue, Chicago; Pfc. Curtis McGee, 1721 Bedford avenue, Pittsburgh; Cpl. Major A. Grigsby, 1919 Settle street, Hanibal, Mo.

Cpl. Coledridge J. Smith, 5429 Agnes avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; Pvt. William B. Veasey, 722 S. Ross street, Tyler, Texas; Pvt. Joseph Coulon, 2531 Mandeville street, New Orleans.

Pvt. Henry Marzett, 5037 Roosevelt, Detroit, Mich., and Pfc. William M. Brown, 4653 Beaubien street, Detroit.

Among the men in the integrated units were Pfc. Joe Nelson, Raymond, Miss., who told me "We get along swell in Hq. Detachment (3461).

"We're all mixed up and there are a right smart of white southerners here too."

There are two colored dentists serving the base hospital who work on more white patients than colored.

They are Captain William V. Pearson, 311 Center street, Birmingham, and Captain William T. Chapman, Brunswick, Ga. Both men are married.

There is also a colored chaplain, 1st Lt. Rufus L. Hill, of La Grange, Ga.

Series of artciles by- James L. Hicks

No Bias Against Negro Airmen at Fort Benning

By JAMES L. HICKS

LAWSON AIR FORCE BASE, COLUMBUS, Ga. — Despite the discrimination being practiced against colored soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., colored members of the Air Force at Lawson Air Base on the Benning post are integrated along white airmen in the highest tradition of the Air Force.

The airmen are integrated into the command at Lawson according to military specifications and their jobs range from apprentice photographers to radio mechanics with a long line of specialized duties such as senior photo lithographer, metals processing specialists and special orders clerks.

Among the airmen assigned to the Lawson Air Force Base on an integrated basis are: Sgt. Albert T. Plynn, 534 23rd Pl., N.E., Washington; Sgt. Edward L. Dixon, Allegheny, Pa.; Cpl. Carl C. Haywood, 211 E. Seneca St., Okmuzee, Okla.; Cpl. Forest W. Price, 623 E. Locust St., Toepka, Kas.; Cpl. William J. Jefferies, 3000 Fulton St., Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Erwin J. Burke, 307 E. Anne St., Fort Worth, Texas.

Also Cpl. Earle O. Redman, 512 Hill St., Cumberland, Md.; Pfc. Harold J. Wilson, 12 Madison Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Cpl. Walter P. Broadus, St. Stephens Church, Va.; Cpl. Reuben Oden, 303 Madison Ave., Fayetteville, Tenn.; Cpl. James B. Reid, 271 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. William E. Lewis, 10 E. Lewis St., Lexington, Va.; Pfc. Rivert Harville, 6[illegible] N. 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pvt. Abe Stewart, 909 Bayard St., St. Louis, Mo.; Sgt. Charles W. Cooper, 1210 King Ave., Columbus, Ohio; Cpl. George E. Weston, 1004 Rigdon Road, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Joseph L. Benjamin, 505 Slows Ave., Defuniak Springs, Fla., Pvt. James H. Breazeale, 212 W. 7th Ave., Columbus, Ga.; Pfc. Aranole Wimsatt, 901 Hall St., Owensboro, Ky.; Cpl. Matthew W. Hill, 811 7th Ave., Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Willie Getis, 1946 Russell St., E. St. Louis, Ill., and Pfc. Millard Hopkins, 804 E. St. John St., Trodrow, N. C.

They registered no complaints with this reporter when he visited their units during a tour of the air base.

No Integration at Fort Benning Despite Efforts of Gen. Church

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent On Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations.

FORT BENNING, Ga. — A major general whose performance of duty helped to stop the advance of North Korean and Chinese armies in Korea, has not been able to carry out the orders of his Commander-In-Chief in the United States and bring integration to his command at Fort Benning Ga.

Cuel

There is absolutely no integration of colored and white troops at Fort Benning, and those who point to the instances where colored and whites are forced to rub shoulders here and call it integration, actually sound like erring lovers who point to their girl friends and say they are "a little pregnant." There is no such thing. Colored and white troops are either segregated or integrated; there can be no half way point. At Fort Benning they are segregated in the true sense of the word.

6-22-51

Fair only

"A Little Pregnant"

But let it be said that if there were such a thing as being "a little pregnant"—if there could be such a thing as a half way point between segregation and integration—Fort Benning would have to be classified as being "a little pregnant" with integration, for Major General John H. Church, commanding general of Fort Benning, is doing all in his power to impregnate Fort Benning with integration, but keep it segregated at the same time.

The whole answer lies in the fact that though General Church is listed as the commanding general of Fort Benning, the famous post itself is actually being run by the southern politicians who run the nearby town of Columbus, Ga.

Let is also be said that General Church, an able soldier with a brilliant combat record as commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division in Korea, is putting up a brilliant fight to gain or maintain control of the post at Fort Benning. But, let it further be said, that at the present time—and that is the time which must be considered here—the policy at Fort Benning is the policy of the white south—segregation.

Old timers, both military and civilian, will tell you here that the white people of Columbus have always run Fort Benning, and that they will always run it because they will get rid of any general who tries to prevent them from running it.

Days Are Numbered

If this is true—and there is ample evidence to believe it—then General Church's days here are numbered. For he has already done the unheard of thing of telling the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus that at Fort Benning he does not have "colored and white soldiers" but "just American soldiers" and that they are all to be treated equally.

The civilians have accepted the general's defiance in "a little pregnant" sort of way. Let's look at the concrete facts:

There are sings on toilets at Fort Benning marked "colored" and "white." One such sign is located in the Post Engineer building, about a mile from General Church's office. This toilet is used mainly by civilians, but its there for both soldiers and civilians to see and observe.

Colored and white soldiers may swim together at some swimming pools, but at others such as the one near the main gate of the post where many civilians live, colored soldiers are barred while white soldiers are welcomed. This is the Russ swimming pool.

No Mixed Units

There is not a single military unit at Fort Benning which is permanently assigned here where colored soldiers and white soldiers are mixed in squads or platoons or sleep together in common quarters that would be provided for integrated military units. In making this statement, the writer is not referring to the various school personnel where officers and students come here each month and receive specialized training and go back to their parent units at other stations. Such units are trained and live together while here.

The units that are referred to are the so-called "home station units' such as the training regiments which stay here permanently and provide the personnel to train the incoming students. Every single unit of this kind here is a segregated one. Examples: the 30th Infantry Regiment, Service Company of the First Student Brigade.

There is not a single colored officer on duty as a staff officer anywhere in General Church's headquarters. No a single one.

There is not a single colored officer who is a company commander at Fort Benning despite the fact that there are some 50,000 troops here.

There is not a single colored officer and his family living in the permanent houses located in the main post area. Nor are there any colored familites living in the new goverement built Wherry houses located just outside the main gate of the post, but still on the government reservation.

Live In Deveauxville

Colored officers and their families live in a place named for Lt. Colonel John Deveaux, regimental chaplain of the 24th Infantry Regiment. Its called Deveauxville and is located about ten miles out in the woods from the main post area where only colored families live. The area was formerly occupied by the colored troops of the Fourth Division who were integrated until they hit Benning and segregated to Deveauxville once they got here.

Despite the fact that the post elementary schools are set up by government funds, and being on the government post are not subject to the laws of Georgia, there is a school for whites and a school for colored with one colored teacher teaching all elementary grades to colored children.

In the guard house at Fort Benning colored soldiers guard the colored prisoners and white soldiers guard white prisoners.

At the bus station on the main post there is a waiting room used by colored people and a waiting room for whites. It is said that colored can use the white room and vice versa. I saw no colored soldiers or civilians in the white waiting room and no whites in the colored waiting room during a four day observance.

Rangers Segregated

The now famous Rangers are segregated in their training and billeting with the colored soldiers in colored platoons, and the white soldiers in white platoons. Their commander, a native Georgian, who trains these men to fight behind enemy lines, says he feels that "they are happier that way." He flatly admitted that there was no integration in his unit.

There is a large number of men in a colored unit here whose sole military duty is to make the beds and shine the shoes and serve as 'maids' for student officers. They protested and the Inspector General of the base ruled that it was a military duty which they must perform during duty hours.

Colored personnel in the service units, who have the ability and military specialty to work in higher headquarters, are assigned to the headquarters for duty, but at night when they go to sleep they must leave the white men whom they work beside each day and go back to their colored company to sleep.

Colored non-commissioned officers are allotted a few permanent homes for their families on the main post, but all of the homes allotted them are in an area segregated for colored people.

"Colored Personnel

A recent roster of dental personnel put out by the post was marked with asterisks with a footnote explaining "colored personnel."

Records in the officer candidate school are plainly marked "colored" and "white."

In the 30th Infantry, which has a "colored" third battalion, a colored captain with years of experience in handling troops, is assigned as "special service" officer for the battalion, while a white first lieutenant is given command of a company.

Colored veterans who fought with both segregated and integrated units in Korea, are assigned to the Jim Crow third battalion of the 30th Infantry when they return here for assignment.

These are the things which one will not see on the surface at Fort Benning. They only turn up when one walks over the huge area, talks with the men, hears their complaints, and then goes in and checks on them.

For visitors to Fort Benning are shown such things as the integration of the students in training to go to other camps. Nothing is said of the fact that the parmanent personnel, who put on the demonstration for the students, come from Jim Crow units.

There is much that Benning can show in the way of intermingling and it is a pleasure to report that many persons, mainly student officers, do not even know that their lot is not like that of the permanent personnel whom they see around them.

Colored officers, with the exception of housing, seem to have free access to everything, regardless of race. Enlisted men, both white and colored, attend the theater, eat in snack bars and other public places on the post together. With the exception of the swimming pool mentioned, they swim together at other post pools.

Bow To Civilians

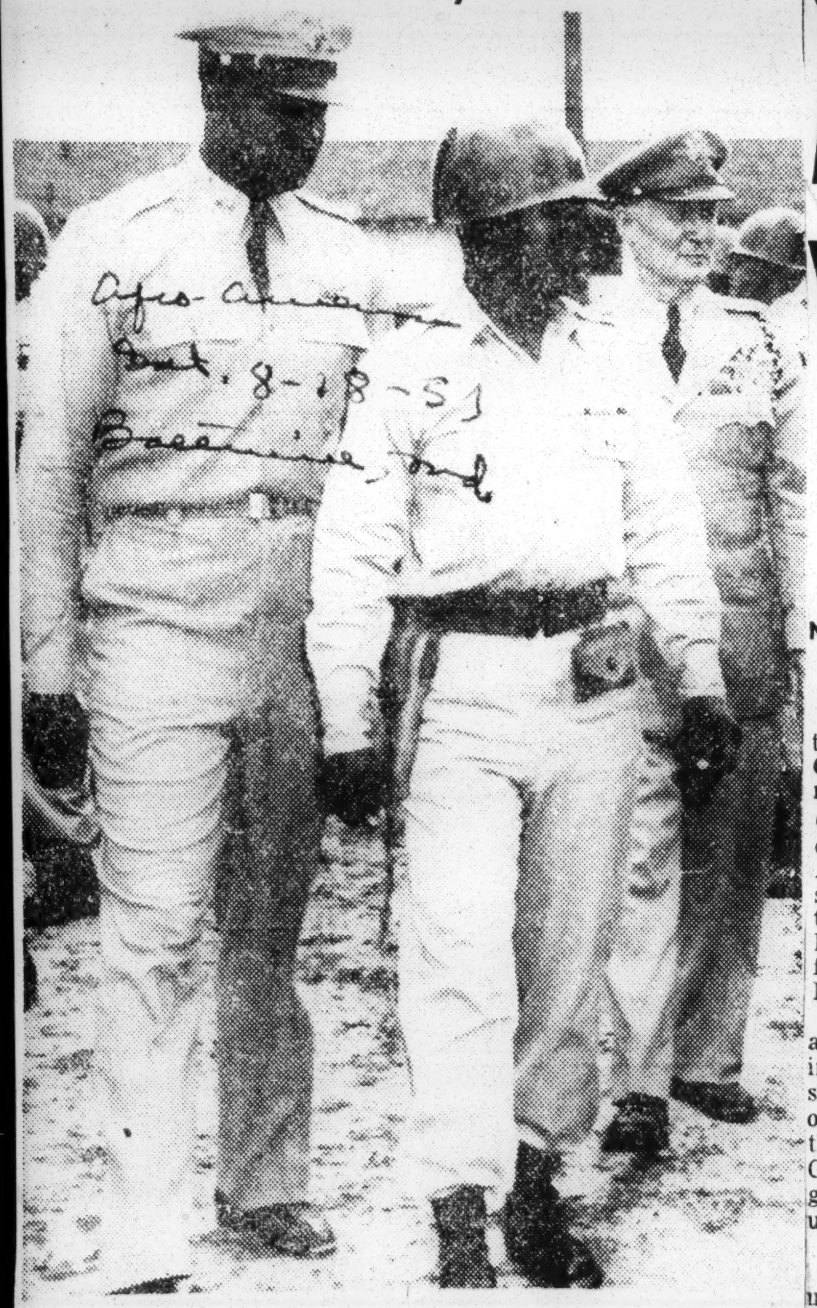
In short, where civilians are not involved, the situation is not too bad. Unfortunately, however, civilians work all over the place and the Army is forced to bow to their whims of segregation on its own base. It would appear here that the government built the base for civilians rather than for soldiers. A white and colored soldier may work together all day side by side, but if the white soldier's girl friend objects to the colored soldier bringing his girl friend to the service club to dance that night, the colored soldier must stay away.

General Church is fighting all this. And in the short time he has been here, he has made progress. But much of the reforms he orders from time to time are stymied after they leave his headquarters by lower officers who are members of the old guard.

The general may win. Many here hope that he will. But for the time being—let no one tell you that colored soldiers at Fort Benning are integrated!

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

JC Out in Korea, Rules Here



Above are Lt. Gen Crittenberger, Capt. Joseph Burgess, New Rochelle, N.Y., and Lt. John F. Harris, Troy, Ohio, as they prepare to inspect the First Provisional Battalion at Camp Edwards, Mass. Lt. Gen. Crittenberger is the one who is responsible for jim-crow at Camp Edwards, while Capt. Burgess and his men do nothing but wear white gloves, white scarves and white leggings, and look pretty when they ought to be training for war in Korea, according to the James Hicks story in this issue.

Camp Edwards in Mass. 'Disgrace' Worse Than Dixie

Uncle Tom Honor Guard Used as Showoff; Most Units Are Jim Crow; No Guns for GI's

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Rour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass. — Although Army commanders at Camp Edwards claim that they are not permitted to integrate Jim Crow units set up under specific orders for he Department of the Army, they are not hesitating to set up new Jim Crow units on their own in open violation of President Truman's order calling for integration in the Armed Forces.

This sprawling camp, located in a community where there is a minimun amount of race prejudice, is studded with jim crow units all over the base and, what is more, the commanding general, Brig. Gen. Arnold J. Funk, is busily organizing more segregated units units right here on the post.

Only One Mixed Unit

This camp has one integrated unit—the 1117th Army Service Unit, —which is a housekeeping unit that does all of the housework around the base. There is an ASU unit at every Army base and at every one but two, this writer has found them ingegrated.

The answer here is simple. A great majority of the work done by such units is of the kind that most soldiers do not prefer that is they are firemen, truck drivers and whatnots, performing duty which is only remotely connected with military tactics.

Thus, at the outset, it must b said that to point to an ASU uni as an example of integration is t start off from the beginning with poor example.

No Integrated Training

But once past the ASU unit a Camp Edwards, there the integra tion stops. There is no integrate training here, no integrated dance with the exception of the ASU, an no integrated living among th men, with the exception of the ASU.

On the other hand, here are some of the things one finds at Camp Edwards:

1. Colored reserve units arrive here from Southern States completely segregated. Camp commanders contend that they cannot integrate these units for they were segregated by the Department of the Army.

But, when such units become strength, they do not hestiate to take the surplus personnel from these various units and lump them together in a jim crow unit of cast-offs.

Army Rank Ignored

2. Colored officers are not given command positions according to their rank but are lumped into jim crow units without regard to rank or arm of service.

Thus, in one segregated unit one finds a colored captain commanding a battalion in a position whichcalls for a lieutenant colonel, with a captain who outranks him in period of service serving as his adjutant, another captain who outranks the commanding officer serving as personnel adjutant.

3. In a white anti-aircraft artillery group composed of two white battalions an one colored battalion, one finds a white battalion so short of men as to impair training, a colored battalion so overmanned that its commanders admit that adequate training is impossible.

Jim Crow Dictates Policy

Yet, no colored men will be transferred into the white unit to bring it up to strength.

The colored artillerymen, instead, are transferred to a jim crow unit commanded by a military police officer who knows nothing of artillery training, and made to become a part of an honor guard battalion which teaches them nothing about artillery.

Yet, these men who are transferred with inadequate training are admittedly some of the first who will be sent to Korea if the Defense Department should make a levy of men on the camp.

This battalion of colored men which General Funk has set up at Camp Edwards is one of the most oddly constituted and, in the mind of the writer, one of the most disgraceful units in the United States Army.

Approved by Crittenberger

Yet, it apparently has the approval of General Crittenberger of the First Army who inspected the camp recently and who, according to camp officials, highly praised the jim crow unit.

Let's look at this battalion. It is composed mainly of some 700 cast-offs of the 369th AAA of Harlem, which is now stationed here, and the 466th AAA which is a reserve unit mainly of men from Virginia. Both are jim crow units.

This unit is not what is known as a "T/O" unit that is it is not a part of the Tables of Organization of the Department of the Army. In short, it is a bastard unit created on the camp by General Funk.

It starts out wrong, with a captain commanding the battalion, something virtually unheard of in Army circles. Ordinarily, a lieutenant colonel commands a battalion.

Good Man in Wrong Place

Its commanding officer Capt. J. G. Burgess, a native of New Rochelle, N.Y., is an excellent officer with a fine background of commendations from his European service, but Captain Burgess is an MP officer and most of the men sent to him are men with artillery backgrounds.

Capt. Burgess

Captain Burgess did most of his best work in Europe as commanding officer of an honor guard for General Lucius Clay, where his men did nothing but wear white gloves, white scarfs and white leggings and figuratively "look pretty" for the conquered people of occupied Europe. He has, however, a brilliant combat record.

General Funk has elevated Captain Burgess to a position of responsibility to mould a "show" battalion of the cast-off men from the artillery units and he is apparently launched upon the idea wholeheartedly. From a military standpoint, his ability is being wasted.

Army "Advertisement"

According to the General, himself, the idea is to create a unit of big, husky men who look good in uniform and send them all around Cape Cod as a "show" unit to civilians.

At the present time, they furnish firing squad details for funerals and participate in parades whenever the opportunity presents itself.

This may or may not be all right, depending on how the reader looks at such show-offs. But what is definitely wrong is in the training, or lack of it, in the jim crow battalion.

Captain Burgess is a 6-foot four disciplinarian. As such, the honor guard for his battalion is composed of all of the tall men from each of the four companies who are lumped into the first platoon in each company.

They present a striking military appearance, are the favorites in the organization and receive the vast portion of whatever training the men get.

But what of the 5 footers? What of the men in each company who are in the second and third platoons? This is where the disgrace comes in. I talked with men of these platoons, who tole me that they have not had a rifle in their hands since being in the unit.

I talked with officers who said they would rather to to Korea than serve with the unit.

"Uncle Tom Mission"

In short, in the opinion of this writer, and in that of many of these men, one platoon of their unit performs a military "Uncle Tom" mission for the general, while the rest of the men are assigned to pick up rocks, haul coal, paint sings and work around in non-tactical and non-military duties.

And here is something which I learned about the unit which the men themselves did not know:

Despite the lack of training, they will be among the first to be shipped to Korea if the Department of the Army calls for a number of men to be shipped from Camp Edwards.

Still in Artillery Units

IN A NUTSHELL

Morale at low ebb.

Colored unit overstrength, white unit short of men.

Colored officers assigned without regard to rank.

The bishop is to attend the Oxford Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which is to be in sessio

carried on the rolls as members of the "First Provisional Training Battalion," actually they are still a part of the anti-aircraft artillery units from which they were transferred and their old commanding officers, and not Captain Burgess, will have the say as to which one of them will or will not be sent to Korea.

Let's examine the proof of this.

Suppose Corporal "A" turned out to be what the 466th AAA unit terms an "eight ball" — a soldier who did not readily respond to his artillery training. In addition, he might have run into trouble with his officers and they were glad to get rid of him.

He would be transferred to Captain Burgess' and the Provisional Training Battalion because, as the white officers around Camp Edwards admit, Captain Burgess can "straighten him out".

As a former artilleryman, he goes down and becomes either a member of the honor guard and parades all over the Cape in white gloves or, if he is too short, he might become a truck driver in the battalion.

Those Nonexistent Vancancies

Now, under ordinary circumstances, when Corporal "A" transferred from the 466th, he should have left a vacancy in the unit as a corporal because he carried his corporal's rank with him.

But this is not true at Camp Edwards, for since the provisional battalion is a bastard setup not recognized by the Department of the Army, the 466th cannot promote one of its Private First Class to corporal in his place because, technically, he is still in the 466th and no vacancy exists.

On the other hand, if the 466th gets a call to send a corporal to Korea, it can reach down into the provisional battalion and send Corporal "A" despite the fact that he has been parading in white gloves when he should have been learning something about artillery.

The same situation exists among colored officers. Capt. Nathaniel McWee of Buzzards Bay (Mass.) an officer with an excellent record in combat in the 24th Infantry in Korea, ranks Captain Burgess.

"Death Trap" for His Men

But Captain Burgess, not Captain McWee, commands the unit because Captain Burgess happens to be a specialist in setting up "honor guards" like General Funk wants, though it's difficult to see what good white gloves and white scarfs will do a man in Korea.

In short, every officer, both white and colored, with whom I talked admitted that the provisional battalion is shaping up as a death trap for many men who are likely to go into Korea untrained.

As to other units on the base, the 466th is completely segregated, but has white officers who serve in all command functions with colored officers subordinate to them.

Captain "Demoted"

In one case, a colored captain was sent to the commanding officer of the 466th to serve along with other officers. Despite his rank of captain, the white commanding officer assigned him to the position of platoon commander, a post usually reserved in a company for second lieutenants. (Captains are usually assigned as commanding officers of companies).

When the captain protested to the white officer, the officer stood firm and sent the captain back to the unit from which he had been transferred.

General Funk does not have a single colored officer on his staff at Camp Edwards. The camp offers a sharp contrast to the fine program of integration found at Fort Dix in New Jersey.

VD Rate Zooming

One by - product of the segregation of troops here is reflected in their veneral disease rate.

While at Fort Dix and Camp Edwards the troops are offered a comparatively unsegregated and friendly community while on pass, At Fort Dix the VD rate among colored men is about equal to that of whites.

But in Camp Edwards the rate ranged from as high as 15 to 1 last January, 11 cases occuring in one colored unit this July. The Provisional Battalion already has nine cases of VD this month.

The morale of the colored men at the camp is one of the lowest I have encountered. The men are positively bewildered, with the exception of the integrated ASU unit. The AWOL rate among the 466th and the 369th has reached alarming proportions.

Lt. Col. Charles Fleming, a colored officer, is commanding the 369th which is a purely jim crow unit. It has one white officer, a surgeon, who told me, himself, he wondered how he got into the unit.

Home At New Rochelle

Captain Burgess's home is at 61 Grove Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y., although he has his family with him now on the Cape.

Others in his unit include:

1st Lt. Rupert L. Evans, 2617 16th Ave., Columbus, Ga.; 1st Lt. Julius W. Becton, 1024 N. 24th St., Philadelphia; M/Sgt. McKinley W. Dickerson, battalion sergeant major, 1126 Sumpter St., Richmond, Va.:

Sgt. Lemuel A. Johnson, personnel sergeant major, 2408 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; Capt. Samuel Anderson, 19 Ronek Dr., Amityville, Long Island, N.Y.; Capt. George H. Moman, 146 Vine St., Columbus, Ohio; Lt. Jesse S. Lowery, 109-38 New York Blvd., Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.;

Lt. Norman Lofton, 127 Main St., Allendale, S.C.; 1st Lt. Alfred Kynard, Rt. 1, Box 150, Marion, Ala.; Lt. John S. Harris, 917 Jefferson St., Troy, Ohio; Lt. William L. Jones, 508 Shawmut St., Boston; Lt. Osborne E. Reaves, 120 Orange Ave., South Orange, N.J.

Personnel in 466th

Personnel in the 466th include:

Pvt. Charles Cook, 1083 Louise St., Baton Rouge, La.; Pvt. Joe D. Green, 2021 W. Broadway, Ft. Worth, Texas; Sfc. Richard L. Morris, West Point, Va.; Sgt. Thomas Kimball, 1707 Tyler St., Richmond, Va.; Cpl. Wiliam T. Washington, Roxbury, Va.;

Pvt. John H. Ward, Hillcrest Ave., Southampton, Long Island, N.Y.; Pvt. Cecil R. Williams, 4316 Hershey St., Houston, Texas; Sgt. Archie L. Ashley, RFD 11, Richmond, Va.; Pvt. John Tabor, 209 W. 147th St., NYC; Sfc. Louis E. Johnson, 1006½ N. Third St., Richmond, Va.;

Pvt. Hyphas Collins, 2811 Ferret St., New Orleans; Pvt. George Kelly, 1820 Fort St., Plaquinine, La.; Pvt. Sheldon Thomas, 249 S. 18th St., Newark, N.J.; Pvt. James Laurde, 3208 Pine St.; Pvt. Earl Leviege, 2628 S. Galvez St., both of New Orleans.

In Integrated Unit

In the integrated ASU unit there is Sgt. Herbert Kenney, New Rochelle, N.Y., serving as chief clerk in a unit where there are 306 whites and 58 colored.

. Warrand Officer Arthur E. Jordan of 1005 Church St., Clifton Forge, Va., is personnel officer of the 466th.

Other Richmonders in the headquarters unit include Cpl. Roy A. West, 717 W. Cheatwood Ave., Cpl. Homer J. Patterson Jr., 1608 Kemper St., Sgt. Oliver R. Norrell, 2000 Monterio Ave., Warrant Officer James A. Kidd, 1508 Hickory St., and Sgt. Irving U. Eason, 306 W. Clay St.

Fort Lee--Part Jim Crow and Partly Integrated

By JAME SL. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT LEE, Va. — Despite the discrimination and segregation which they must undergo on other parts of the base, colored officers of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center at Fort Lee, enjoy full integration within the training center.

Listed below are the names, ranks, home addresses and duty assignments of colored officers in the training center:

2nd Lt. Edward C. Arrendell, 133 Halifax Rd., Louisburg, N. C. (Pl Co K - means Platoon Leader Company K).

Capt. Richard W. Bowers, Fillmore, Calif., Branch American Trust Co., 2100 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Motor Transportation Officer, S-4.

1st Lt. Joe R. Caldwell, 607 Coffee St., Port Gibson, Miss. PL Co. "R."

2nd Lt. Anderew R. Cooley, 12 W. River Rd., Ettrick, Va. PL Co. "H."

Capt. Taft Cummings, 1725 48th St., Newsome Park, Newport News, Va. (Adjutant 1st Bn.)

1st. Lt. Leon A. Eskridge, Jr., 515 W. 151 St., New York. Officer in charge of Trades Course.

1st Lt. Arthur J. Gregg, 837 Hampton Ave., Newport News, Va. PL Co. "S."

1st Lt. George L. Jenkins, 514 Tyson St., Greenville, N.C. PL Co. "L."

1st Lt. John M. Jenkins, 4 North Bleekers St., Mount Vernon, N.Y. Training Officer.

2nd Lt. Ira Moore Jr., 322 N. Eighth St., Fort Pierce, Fla. PL Co. "O."

2nd Lt. Charles T. Morton, 22 Hull Ct., Stratford, Conn. Competitive Tour for RA. PL Co. "D."

1st Lt. Everett G. Pettigrew, 26 Washington St., Annapolis, Md. Officers Group.

2nd Lt. Melvin R. Simpson, 1540 Wilson Rd., Norfolk, Va. PL Co. "F."

Capt. James A. Wright, 4141 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis 15, Mo. Adjutant Second Training Battalion.

2nd Lt. Jack L. Feagins, 306 E. Alabama St., Florence, Ala. PL Co. "M."

The following personnel are on duty at the Fort Lee Hospital:

1st Lt. Gladstone Hodge, surgeon, 366 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. (Born in British Guiana)

Capt. Marcus W. Moore, dentist, 167th St., Bronx, N.Y.

1st Lt. Houston A. Lewis, dentist, 806 Emporia, Muskogee, Okla.

1st Lt. Edwin T. Ragland, dentist, 1609 Brookville St., Richmond, Va. Lt. Ragland is now at school and will be ordered to the Far East Command on completion of his course.

Sgt. James R. Copeland, Esmont, Va., is chief clerk at the hospital.

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

Hicks Sees No Mixed Units at Ft. Bragg

Afro-American

Dat. 6-2-51

GI's Meet Discrimination in Units, Residences, Even Bank; Figures Show Manpower Waste

Baltimore, Md

By JAMES L. HICKS

(Special NNPA correspondent on tour of Army, Navy and Air Force installations)

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Colored soldiers at Fort Bragg, N.C. are being denied the opportunity to serve in mixed combat units, forced to serve under white officers who refuse to live in their camp area, are barred from living in the post's permanent housing dwellings, discriminated against at the post bank and other facilities and serve their country under other conditions which makes mockery of the President's directive on equality of service in the armed forces.

They are segregated in a remote section of the huge post which has become known as "Fort Bragg's Harlem," they are forced to live with their families without privacy in Army barracks which are adjacent to open barracks occupied by troops, their kindergarten children are forced to attend a Jim Crow kindergarten, and a Jim Crow nursery, and their children of elementary age are forced to ride a bus into town to a Jim Crow school despite the fact that government funds are used to pay for lily whte schools on the post.

These are serious charges.

But every single one of them is made after this reporter personally checked each one and followed up the check with personal interviews with responsible officers of Lieutenant General John W. Leonard's command at Fort Bragg, including a talk with General Leonard himself.

Afro-American

Talked With Men

The writer first talked with the men to get their complaints. Then he checked the complaint himself. Then he went to the officer most directly concerned with the particular complaint and asked for an explanation of the condition.

The charge made by the men, the verification by the writer, and the explanation offered by the responsible officer are presented herewith:

Dat. 6-2-51

No Mixed Combat Units

1. The men charged that they are not given opportunity to serve in mixed combat units.

The writer checked this charge. It was found that despite the fact that colored paratroopers of the Air Borne Infantry are thoroughly integrated in their training courses at Fort Benning, Ga., they are immediately segregated when they become assigned to the "All American" 82nd Airborn Infantry at Fort Bragg which is commanded by Major General Thomas F. Hickey.

When the men are assigned here to the paratroopers they become a part of the 82nd. But they become a part of the "colored part" of this All American division.

No matter what their military specifications are they must be assigned to either the battalion of the 505 Airborne Infantry, the 98th Field Artillery or the 80th Antiaircraft or the 25th Armored Infantry.

These are the "colored" part of the 82nd.

This is done because of their race alone and in spite of the fact that the men may have been trained to serve in other units of the division such as the Signal Corps, and in spite of the fact that until recently the all white signal corps was fifty per cent under strength.

Reason for Jim Crow

I asked General Hickey's G-1 (Personnel) to comment on this. He admitted that he had no other reasons for assigning incoming colored personnel to the all colored units of the division beyond that they were all colored.

I tried to pin him down. To get at the root of this violation of the President's clear directive on the effective utilization of man power.

The officer had the President's directive on his desk before him. He admitted that he had recently "studied" it in school, but he said in assigning them to Jim Crow units he was simply following the policy previously followed in the division.

"I inherited it" he said. The officer was Major N. E. Sloan.

General Hickey Tells Why

I next asked General Hickey about the division's segregation of colored troops.

I asked him if the directive of the President was clear to him. He said he'd rather not answer.

I asked him if he felt he was complying with the directive. He said that he felt that he was because the original War Department order activating the colored units had specified that they were to be colored units.

Baltimore

I then aked him, if he felt that even though he kept the colored units colored, did he feel that this limitation prevented him from integrating some of the surplus colored men in the colored units into some of the understaffed white units.

He said he did not think the time was ripe to try it.

Waste of Manpower

Before moving to the next charge let it be said that as an example of the waste of manpower in the unit is shown in the fact that while the Tables of Organization call for 113 colored troops in the division there are actually three thousand all lumped up into the Jim Crow units or a surplus of more than one hundred per cent.

On the other hand white battalions of the same division which will be expected to fight along side of the colored units in combat were until recently understaff as much as fifty per cent.

But not a single colored trooper was transferred into the white units.

Afro-American

Instead the colored units are forced to struggle along with their training with a corporal having 70 men in his squad where he normally would have 12. The effect on morale and training is apparent.

Dat. 6-2-51

Officers Live Outside Area

Next comes white officers who command the colored troops, but who do not live in the area with them.

Baltimore

The men told me this. I checked it and found it was true.

Despite the fact that the third battalion of the 505, the 98th and the 80th are INTEGRAL parts of the 82nd Division, and despite the fact that all other elements of the division at Bragg live together in the division area, all of the colored division troops are "lost" in a broken-down area of the post known as Spring Lake.

This is the area set aside for colored people on the post.

I was told that the post has no discrimination policies in housing.

But how can you account for this:

Let's say that unit A of the all colored third battalion is commanded by a white captain with a colored lieutenant as his executive officer.

Being colored, company A is quartered in the Spring Lake Area. Also being colored, the executive officer lives there too with his men. But being white, the commanding officer of unit A goes home each night to the division area where the white officers live.

If the unit were white, the men would be living in the division area with their CO.

"Day-time Commanders"

The colored paratroopers call their white CO's "daytime commanders." Not a single white officer lives in the Spring Lake area with his colored troops.

I asked General Hickey about this. He says this was a situation which he "inherited." He said he would like to have his officers and men together. But he did not say that he had ever asked General Leonard if he might change the situation he "inherited."

I asked Colonel R. C. Mallonee, deputy post commander, about this.

I asked him whether or not he personally felt that it was good command tactics for officers to live apart from their troops in such fashion.

Colonel Mallonee admitted that he did not.

I then asked him if he felt that an alert colored soldier might feel that there was something discriminatory about such an arrangement.

Colonel Mallonee said he did not feel that a colored soldier would feel that way.

Barred from Permanent Housing

The men told me that they were barred from living in all permanent housing owned by the post.

They specified that they were talking about the permanent housing of long standing on the post and not about the new ten million dollar housing project erected through government funds recently.

I checked the houses referred to and noted their excellent locations, their well kept condition.

I asked Colonel Mallonee then if the charge was true.

ored people were admitted to the

He pointed out however that colnew housing project.

He said they were given housing on a quota basis in the enlisted men's quarters. I checked this and found ten houses set aside for colored noncoms. They were segregated on one side of the street.

Vacancies only occur here for colored noncoms when another colored noncom gives one up.

New Housing Project

I then checked the new housing project named for Colonel Mallonee and costing ten million dollars. I was told that "several" colored families were living there. I found one. I heard of two other colored families. I was told by a colored officer that all of the colored families in the project were lumped together in one building. I was not able to verify this.

Cannot Cash Checks

The wife of a colored sergeant told me that though her husband had a rather large bank account at the post bank, he could not cash a check against his own account or make a withdrawal from the bank unless he took along an officer with him.

I did not believe it, but I decided to check it.

I found that every word of it was true and that it only applied to colored personnel.

Specifically it applied only to the third battalion of the 505, the 80th and the 98th, all colored units.

I asked Colonel Mallonee about this.

He said he had never heard of it and that he doubted it. He admitted that if this were true, it was discrimination.

Bank Verifies Discrimination

I then asked a colonel from the officers were still mumbling that "We're going to do something about that bank." But the policy was still in effect.

Fifth Corps headquarters to call the bank and verify what I already knew to be true.

He called the bank manager in my presence.

done bk heail ma rTm ve tainhg was true and said he had lost some money through a rather slick operation pulled on him by one of the colored soldiers.

The colonel had to face it.

When I left Fort Bragg some of the officers were still mumbling that "We're going to do something about that bank." But the policy was still in effect.

In the lead of this story I referred to discrimination in "other facilities." These facilities would include the enlisted men's golf course, the kindergarten, the nursery, the post school.

Separate Clubs in Phone Book

I saw these installations. Colonel Mallonee says the golf courses are (Col).

Urban Leagues presented Mr. Jones with a gold watch. Mrs. Jones received an orchid corsage, and a portrait of E. K. Jones

phone directory specifies thusly "Enlisted Men's Golf Club No. 3

Page 5 of the Fort Bragg telephone directory put out by Colonel Mallonee himself.

This Is First of Hicks' Stories

James L. Hicks, former Army captain in the Pacific in World War II, and more recently AFRO war correspondent in Korea, is now on tour of Army, Navy and Air Force installations in the U.S.

Mixing of personnel has proceeded at a rapid pace in the Navy and the Air Force.

Mr. Hicks' assignment is to determine if and to what extent the Army lags behind in carrying out President Truman's directive to end segregation in the armed forces. This is his first report. Other stories will follow.

The "Col" stands for colored.

There is no "Col" listing after golf clubs 1 and 2.

If its not a colored club the phone book says it is.

Kindergartens and Nurseries

Likewise the phone book lists one "kindergarten" (col) Spring Lake area, and two "nurseries" (white).

I did not bother the Colonel on the kindergarten, but he told me that the nurseries were open to both white and colored.

He did not explain the "white" designation in the phone book.

But colored personnel here say the nurseries are lily white.

Separate Schools

Colored personnel here are forced to send their children of school age to a Jim Crow school in Fayetteville.

Colonel Mallonnee admits this.

He explains that its a carryover from old times when white teachers from North Carolina were hired to teach the white pupils at a school on the post when there were no colored here. They now refuse to each colored, he says.

He admitted that some of the teachers also are white officers' wives on the post. Colonel Mallonee says efforts are being made to change all this.

A new school, costing $620,000, will be erected on the post when money is appropriated, he said. This school will be fully integrated, he said. He expressed doubt as to when the money would be appropriated for the school.

Separate Military Police

I found the military police to be Jim Crow deal here. There is an all white regular MP company. But the Provost Marshall has set up a "provisional" MP platoon which is all colored.

These men are assigned to the "Harlem area" Spring Lake, though Col. Devine says they can arrest anybody. Anybody in the Spring Lake area is likely to be colored.

Col. Devine says he feels better results are obtained when white soldiers are governed by white MP's and vice versa. He praised the colored MP's and introduced two whom he is sending to counter intelligence school.

Responsibility on Gen. Leonard

So far as this writer is concerned, responsibility for the flagrant opposition to the President's directives rests squarely on General Leonard as commanding general of the base and General Hickey as commanding general of the 82nd, the largest unit stationed here and the one in which there is so much discrimination.

any colored people here point an accusing finger at Colonel Mallonee and charge him with not only running the base, but being the real power behind the segregation and discrimination.

This Army-trained writer, how-

feels that a commanding officer must be held responsible for conditions under his command, for it is he who has the power to order them corrected.

Everybody's Mixed at Robins Air Force Base

By JAMES L. HICKS

(NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, WARNER ROBINS, Ga., — There is absolutely no segregation or discrimination of colored airmen at this strategic material base, located in the heart of Georgia.

This is as blunt as one can be in telling the truth about the command of Brig. Gen. R. V. Ignico, commanding general of the Warner Robins Air Material Area and Air Force Base where the work being done is so highly important that even commissioned officers and enlisted personnel must have a pass to enter some areas.

The strength of the command is a military secret, but more than 3 percent of the command is colored. Even that figure is hard to get at Robins Air Base for General Ignico's command is strictly complying with the letter and spirit of the President's directive in providing equality of treatment for all

Democratic General

Brigadier General R. V. Ignico, Commanding General of the Warner Robins Air Material Area and Robins Air Force Base, who tolerates no discrimination or segregation of colored airmen at this strategic airbase located in the heart of Georgia.

in the Air Forces.

"Forgot" He Was in Georgia

Once inside the base, there is nothing to remind one that he is in Georgia. Every single facility on the base from training to recreation, from flying to swimming is open to all on an equal basis.

This base strikes a sharp contrast to the Shaw Air Base in Sumter, S. C., only one hour away by air. General Ignico simply read the order through his command and everyone complied.

The Air Force directive ordered racial quotas abandoned. There are none at Robins AFB. It called for all occupational specialties to be opened to qualified individuals regardless of race.

Tower Operator's Testimony

Let Cpl. Alfred H. Mackie Jr., 19-year-old senior control tower operator at Robins, testify to that one. Cpl. Mackie, who lives at 4001 Magnolia St., New Orleans, La., is one of two colored control tower operators at Robins. He is in the control tower because that is what he has been trained to do under the Air Forces career plan.

In this all-important position, he is charged with the responsibility of controlling all air traffic from Piper Cubs to the big B-29's and B-36's and jet planes which land and take off with ease here on the Robins runways.

To do this, he must know what airstrip to bring the plane in on, what the weather conditions are aind a hundred other things. In training for his job he went through studies that included weather, radio aids to navigation, air traffic rules and regulations, control tower procedure and aircraft identification.

Holds Job Because He Knows It

But he knows all this and he is holding down the job because he knows it.

Another colored man in the control tower is Sgt. Ozie Green of Arkansas, who at the present time is at Keesler Field in Mississippi furthering his training on air traffic control. Both men are single. Both have that high spirit that comes only when an airman is happy on his job.

When I talked with Cpl. Mackie, he said "Put in a word for my outfit. It's great." He added that "Integration like we have it here has done a lot for everybody." The outfit is the 1926 Air Waves and Air Communications Service.

Sgt. Edward Lee of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, RAMA(Robins Air Material Area), is a cook because that is what he was trained to be by the Air Forces.

Sgt. Edward Gardner, 2320 12th Ave., Tampa, Fla., is a cook because that is what he was trained to do by the Air Forces. That is the way it's done at Robins. Your race has nothing to do with what you are doing here.

M/Sgt. Willard Miller of 1355 N Sixth St., Columbus, Ohio, is a good example of what a man can do when he is unhampered by segregation.

Sgt. Miller, a member of the 2914 Area Maintenance Group, is a B-25 crew chief. On the ground he is charged with the actual repair and maintenance of B-25 planes and gets his flying time by serving as assistant pilot when the B-25's are in the air.

It's nothing new to him, however. Sgt. Miller was a former member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the 477th Composite Bomb Group, and knows maintenance on all types of planes from jets to the new B-36's and B-50's. He also works on the C-119 boxcars.

His commanding officer, Cap. Fred S. Welch, said of him "He's plenty sharp. Wish I had more like him."

On the administrative side at Robins, because he was trained for administrative work, is Sgt. Lewis Williams Jr., wing personnel sergeant major of the 2943 Depot Training Wing. Sergeant Williams's home is 412 E. Franklin St., Lake City, Fla. He is married and has no children. Next November, he will have completed eight years in the Air Forces.

He saw the Air Forces before integration. When asked to compare the two today, he said: "I think integration is definitely the thing. It provides a higher morale among the men and definitely makes for a higher combat efficien

I searched for soldiers at Robins who had just one complaint. I found none.

Sgt. Edward Lee of 2130 Franklin St., New Orleans, and Cpl. Robert J. West, 26 W. Bergen Pl., Red Bank, N.J., were in their "sacks" Sunday morning when I went to interview them. They both gave me the same answer in the privacy of their squad room.

"It's great here," they said, "we just don't have any complaints." They are members of Hq. and Hq. Squadron at RAMA.

General Ignico's command is a prime example of a commanding officer who first was strong enough to be a commander and then issued a command which everyone obeys. When that situation takes place on a base there is no trouble.

There were no colored airmen in the guardhouse and no report on the ratio of venereal disease rates among colored and white airmen was available for the simple reason that at Robins, they don't keep any records by racial breakdown.

After seeing the jim crow in the in the Air Base at Shaw, the Robins base somewhat restored my faith in the Air Forces. At least it showed that it can be done Stateside like I saw it done in Korea.

Base Tries To Appease Local Bias

Integration Works In Things Military At Jacksonville

Post 7-21-51

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA CORRESPONDENT ON TOUR OF ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE INSTALLATIONS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —The Navy's Air Training Station here at Jacksonville presents a split personality of integration in which the Navy is trying desperately to conform with the President's directive on integration on the one hand, while trying equally as desperately to appease the bigotry of the white south on the other.

The effort in both directions is so great, and the net results so confusing, that even the most trained observer will find it difficult to make a fair estimate of the progress of integration here.

While colored personnel of the Navy here are trained, housed and messed without regard to their race, these same men are daily forced to walk pass signs in the commanding officer's headquarters building which plainly designate toilet facilities in headquarters as White Ladies Rest Room, Colored Men's Head and White Men's Head. This of course is in direct violation of the President's directive which ordered all facilities on military reservations opened to all personnel.

* * *

IN ADDITION, while colored personnel swim and participate in athletic programs along with white personnel, they are barred from attendance at dances in the base's swank lounges which feature big name bands, and segregated for such entertainment to a Jim Crow colored service club known as the 804 Club from which white men are barred.

While colored seamen are permitted to try for, and often win berths on the base's athletic teams, colored varsity members of such teams are left at the base if an opposing white civilian team objects to their playing against them.

At Jacksonville, the Navy in 1951 is attempting to follow a pattern called for by Booker T. Washington in his Atlanta speech in 1895—a pattern calling for unity as complete as the palm of the hand in all things Navy but as separate as the five fingers in all things civilian.

* *

ON MY WAY in to see the commanding officer of the base I passed three signs, on toilets designating them as colored and white. The signs stand in letters about six inches high.

I asked Commander P. F. Bedel, executive officer of the base, about the signs. It was a concession to the white civilians on the base, he answered. Nothing was said about President Truman's directive.

I asked him what would happen if a colored officer were assigned to the base. What toilet would he use? The one marked "Colored Men," which is used by colored civilians, or the one marked "White Men," which is used by white naval

* * *

THE COMMANDER said if a colored officer were assigned here he is certain that something would be worked out to the satisfaction of all. He then told me that previously a complaint had been received because colored maids working in the headquarters building were forced to go to another building when they wanted to use a toilet.

The commander said they recognized this as discriminatory and set up a Maid's Head on the first floor for use by the maids. He said this was working out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We then talked about the 804 Club. Commander Bedell said the club had been established for the recreation of colored personnel before the integration program. When the program started, he said, some of the colored Chief Petty Officers were called in and told that they could make a choice of attending the dances held for whites or they could continue to have dances in their own club.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the commander, and this is otherwise unversified by the chiefs, the chiefs told him that they would prefer to keep their Jim Crow club. The base now pays the salary of a colored woman to work out a program for the club and provides $50 each month for her to sponsor a dance for the colored men. The club is located behind the family quarters of white officers.

On the pure military side integration is working. The men are, in the main, assigned to the Steward's branch and as a result most of them are shining officers shoes, making beds in the bachelor officers quarters and serving as bellhops, waiters and orderlies around the base. But a few others with more ability are integrated into units according to their skill, ability and intelligence with full opportunity to take tests and go higher.

With the exception of a chief steward, a steward in the Navy is about the most degrading job in any military service. There seems to be nothing a steward is not required to do from washing the underwear of the wife of his commanding officer to serving as a baby sitter. This is not merely common to Jacksonville—it happens wherever stewards are found. And rarely if ever does one find anyone in the steward's branch but Filipinos and Negroes. White men just won't take the job except as chiefs.

AMONG THE non steward personnel at Jacksonville is Seamen first class Roy Settles, 415 E. 23rd St., St. Paul, Ill. He has nine years in the Navy, a middleweight boxer, who on July 10, took a test to become a Bosun Mate Third Class, one of the more important operational jobs in the Navy.

Settles teaches a class of whites in the handling of cargo and the care of ships. His wife is the former Mary Ann Brandon of Washington, D. C.

He is a member of the staff of Fleet Air Wing 11 composed of squadrons and supply units for the fleet. He plans to make a career of the Navy.

* * *

ALSO AMONG the rated men is W. J. Hall, a storekeeper serving in the procurement section of one of the base units. Hall is eligible for a higher rate but he is getting out of the Navy as soon as possible to take over the operation of his father's night club in Pittsburgh. Hall lives at 31 Miller place, Pittsburgh.

Hall did not state he was getting out because of dissatisfaction with the Navy. Instead, he said that the Navy offered great opportunities for colored men today.

Robert H. White, Jr. of Woodlane Road, Mt. Holly, N. J., is a member of the VP 741, a patrol squadron at Jacksonville, and is apparently integrated so far as his military service is concerned.

* * *

SERVING IN the main galley is G. A. Holmes of 324-F Daniel Jenkins Project, Charleston, S. C., who has the rating of a commissaryman second class. Also there is William D. Dickinson, a baker third class of 905 W. Franklin street, Wytheville, Va., and Mitchell E. Lewis, a cook third class of 1014 Ohio street, Atlantic City. These men are all rated, like their work, and are integrated according to the jobs they perform.

There is one colored seaman serving in the shore patrol and one civilian serving as a base policeman. The latter recently arrested a white man for a traffic violation and the white people complained, but a Marine officer at the base who is concerned with the security of the base, solidly backed up the colored policeman and the arrest held.

Series of articles by James L. Hicks

New Orders Against Bias At Fort Lee

Journal and Guide 9-22-51

NNPA Campaign To Stop Discrimination Getting Results

Norfolk, Va.

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Corrspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT LEE, Va.—The National Newspaper Publishers' campaign to end segregation and discrimination in military installations bore fruit here last Monday as Army officials at Fort Lee announced that they have abolished discrimination against colored officers at its officers club and rescinded orders which required colored and white enlisted men to swim at separate hours in military swimming pools.

The announcement came one month and ten days after this writer, through articles published in the Journal and Guide and other NNPA newspapers, rated Fort Lee the "worst" of all military camps so far as segregation and discrimination against colored troops are concerned.

* * *

THE ARTICLE particularly called attention to the fact that Ft. Lee officials were spending $60,000 in tax payers funds to erect a Jim Crow officers club for colored officers to replace one which had burned down. The article also criticized an order published by the officials at Lee which designated certain hours for colored and white men to swim in the swimming pools for enlisted men.

Acting on information gathered in Washington that the stories had brought about a Congressional investigation of conditions at the Fort, this reported revisited Ft. Lee to learn whether or not any changes have been brough about as the result of Congressional queries.

Sat. 9-22-51

ALTHOUGH Lt. Colonel Robert Green, assistant personnel officer of the Fort said he knew of no direct Washington intervention in the matter, he announced to the writer that hereafter all officers stationed at Ft. Lee, both colored and white, will be required to join the officers club or to state in writing why they do not wish to be members.

Colonel Green said the attention of Ft. Lee officials had been called to Army Regulations 210-60 dated July 20, 1951, which specifically forbids any Army post from having two officers clubs and that Major General R. C. L. Graham had ordered him to reorganize the Ft. Lee officers club in strict compliance with that regulation.

Under this regulation, he said, the $60,000 club now being constructed, which had been earmarked as a "colored" officers club, will now become an annex of the main officers club with officers automatically enjoying the privileges of the annex after being required to join the main club. He said the Army had permitted the construction of the annex at Ft. Lee because of the large numer of officers stationed there.

* * *

HE ADDED that the new regulations will dissolve the old arrangement whereby Fort Lee had an Officers Recreational Center within the club and where colored officers could come to the club for dinner but could not bowl or swim because these activities were a part of the ORC. In the future colored officers will be given full freedom of all of the luxurious activities now occupied by the ORC.

Col. Green said the Ft. Lee officers club and the annex will now be under one manager and that Captain Leslie Harris, colored officer who previously managed the Jim Crow club has already been made an assistant to the Post Special Service officer and will not in any way be looked upon as a manager of either club.

* * *

AS TO THE "colored" and "white" swimming hours, Ft. Lee officials produced a new order issued September 4, 1951 which directed that the old order setting up segregation at the pools was rescinded and setting forth regulations which will provide for integrated swimming at the pools. The old order was issued April 27, 1951.

Under the new order, Ft. Lee officials, rather than have colored men and white men swim together in the same pool with their girl friends, set up a new regulation whereby all females will swim at one time and all men at another. Dependents of enlisted men, however, will be permitted to swim together.

* * *

IT WAS NOTICEABLE at the Fort that although the new swimming regulations were dated September 4, on September 10, when this reporter visited the Fort, a sample testing of 11 soldiers in a service club showed that only four of them actually knew that there was a new regulation permitting them to swim together. Six of the men were white and five colored.

A club director said the swimming pools would close in a week or so.

INTEGRATION WORKING AT VIRGINIA ARMY CAMP

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and and Air Force Installations

FORT EUSTIS, Virginia—A few short months ago, three thousand low-moraled colored troops at Fort Eustis, Virginia hung their heads and whispered about the segregation and discrimination of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", but today these same troops stand tall and straight and proudly tell you of the integrated freedom they now enjoy in "Duffy's Tavern."

"Duffy's Tavern" is the new name which colored troops stationed here have proudly tagged on the 8,100 acres of historic Tidewater land known as Fort Eustis. The tan Yanks have given it the name to honor a hard boiled, Boston born, Irish general named Duffy who only assumed command of the Fort a few months ago, but whose first official act was to emancipate them from the segregation and humiliation of the area which they had come to know as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

I flew into this Tidewater bastion last Thursday armed with a letter which had complained of the way colored troops were segregated and discriminated against, and the way colored officers and their wives were forced to use a tumbled down shack as an officers club, while white officers enjoyed the privileges of a swank installation on the James River known as "The Point."

I came to jeer "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—I remained to share the freedom of "Duffy's Tavern."

The letter was written by the wife of an officer who was stationed at Fort Eustis last year and who has not seen the new Fort Eustis since Brigadier General Harold R. Duffie took command.

And therein lies a story.

For if the wife of that officer, or even the officer himself, were to visit the new Fort Eustis today, they might recognize the faces and features of the friends they once knew, but they'd swear that each one of them has a new soul, a new spirit, a new morale.

And they'd be absolutely right here at Fort Eustis for General Duffie has "emancipated" colored troops at Fort Eustis. Emancipated is the word which the troops themselves use in proudly speaking of their new freedom.

ACTS PROMPTLY

On his third day of command the general, who was then a colonel, called all personnel on the base together and bluntly set his new policy. He said simply that from then on, all discrimination with regard to race was ended at Fort Eustis. It hit like a bombshell in this southern community. Every colored soldier on the base loves to tell you about it.

But the colonel was not satisfied merely with just issuing such an order. There were those on the base who were determined to put him to the test—to see if he was merely doing what many high Army officers have done—or whether he really meant what he said.

The Irishmen met the test with all the dogged determination characteristic of the Irish.

The test came when 500 West Point cadets came here to this Transportation Center for their annual training in Transportation operations. Included in this group were three colored cadets. It was the custom that when the cadets completed their training they would attend a ball given in their honor at the white officers club.

When the time came for hostesses to be gathered from the nearby towns for the dance, the white woman whose responsibility it was to get the hostesses said bluntly that if the colored men attended the dance she would not get any hostesses.

Then Colonel Duffie tried to show her that the right thing to do was simply to get three colored hostesses for the colored men. But she was adamant and refused. Duffie then ordered the dance to go on and set about getting hostesses through other sources.

Opposition Arises

The white south went to work in support of the white woman. Soon the aid of a Virginia legislator was solicited to bar the colored men from the dance. He took the matter all the way up to Congress and a Congressional committee stepped in the fight against the Irishman.

But despite the fact that he was at that very time on the list for promotion to Brigadier General—a list which must be approved by Congress—Colonel Duffie continud to fight for what he knew was right. Finally it boiled down to the colonel telling the opposition that if the men were barred from the dance they could turn the base over to the white woman and let her run it.

That did it. The luck—or stubbornness—of the Irish held. And the dance was held. Held without incident with the three colored cadets escorting three lovely young women from Hampton to the dance and participating in everything without regard to their race.

Negro Leads Company

From that time on the matter of race began to disappear around Fort Eustis. Today—and I had the pleasure of seeing this—colored and white men are scattered throughout units on the base. Colored first sergeants such as 1st. Sgt. George Faulkner of the 2164 Army Service Unit leads a company of white and colored soldiers as if he's been used to that type of thing all his life.

Captain Iverson E. Shavers, commanding officer of the 55th Transportation Truck Company, a petroleum unit, which is heading for overseas, has long been recognized as one of the best commanding officers on the base and has three white and one colored officer serving under him as his staff. Captain Shavers is a native of DeKalb, Texas. His wife, the former Pauline Cookman of Pittsburgh, is a former Service Club director of the last war and is one of two colored women at Fort Eustis serving in the Gray Ladies, a merciful unit which gives aid to men in the hospitals.

Mrs. Duffie, wife of the general, is the spearhead of the Gray Ladies movements at the base.

Major George E. Pannell, former gunnery officer in the last war is Recreational Officer for the entire base with four service clubs directly under him which he manages with an integrated staff of 25 civilians and military personnel. He's beyond a doubt the busiest officer on the base. His wife, the former Erma K. Lowndes, daughter of former City Councilman William J. Haraday, is a club director of one of the largest clubs on the base and is also a member of the Gray Ladies. Her club, located in the center of the base, is fully integrated, and when I visited it, it was difficult to determine whether it was used more by whites than colored. Both Major Pannell and his wife have had overseas service, Major Pannell at one time turning over a million and a half dollars as an Army Exchange officer in Japan.

Memphian There

Captain James Estes, an attorney of 145 Beale Street, Memphis, Tenn., is at Fort Eustis serving as the assistant S-4 (Supply) for the all important Transportation Replacement Training Center, the hub of the base. His wife is the former Francis Berry of Jackson, Tenn. Captain Jackson is a member of the Board of Governors of the Officers Club, a far cry from the pre-Duffie days when colored officers could not stick their heads in the place.

A Baltimorean, Captain Elbert Bishop, 1711 N. Monroe Street, is executive officer of one of the battalions at Fort Eustis with an entire staff of white enlisted personnel serving under him. Bishop and I were fellow officers together during the toughest days of the New Guinea campaign during the last war and when I asked him to give it to me straight as to conditions at Fort Eustis I knew that I was asking someone who would give me the truth.

He answered right down the middle. "Hicks," he said "this is it." General Duffie is convinced integration is the best thing and Hell and high water is not going to stop him from putting his ideas in effect. It's great, believe me, it's great. It's a far cry from what you and I had to put up with over there."

Among the enlisted men who will go overseas with Captain Shavers are: M-Sgt. John J. Spencer, 3617 Black Avenue, Chicago, (supply Sergeant); Sgt. Oliver O. Bailey, 428 North Carolina Avenue, Petersburg, Va., Company Maintenance man; Cpt. John Henry, 528 St. Phillips Street, New Orleans, Company Mechanic; M-Sgt. Joseph B. Middleton, Franklin, Louisiana, Motor Sergeant; First Sgt. Clyde F. McClellan, Route 1, Box 43-A, Harris, Oklahoma. All will be shipping out at an early date.

Probably the finest tribute paid to General Duffie by all of the men with whom I talked came from a young 19 year old soldier whom I picked up on the road and asked to give me the lowdown on Fort Eustis.

Said he, "Well, here at Fort Eustis we have a man who is not a consumer of freedom. This man is a wholesaler of freedom and you can feel it as soon as you foot on this post."

His remarks were typical of the other men. At no base I have visited have I ever found men, both white and colored, who spoke so highly of their commanding officer. And to me, a former GI, this is the greatest test of all.

More power to Duffy's Tavern!

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

Wash Women's Undies, Baby Sit

Jacksonville Station Kow Tows to Jim Crow; Violates Truman Order

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspondent on Tour o Army. Navy and Air Force Installations)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Navy's Air Training Station here presents a "split personality" of integration in which the Navy is trying desperately to conform to the President's directive on integration on the one hand while trying equally as desperately to appease the bigotry of the white South on the other.

The effort in both directions is so great, and the net results so confusing, that even the most trained observer will find it difficult to make a fair estimate of the progress of integration here.

The only safe conclusion that can be drawn is that what is being done is not being done in accordance with the eminently fair program laid down by the Department of the Navy in Washington.

Directive Violated

For while colored personnel of the Navy here are trained, housed and messed without regard to their race in accordance with the prescribed directive.

These same men are daily forced to walk pass signs in the commanding officer's headquarters building which plainly designate toilet facilities in headquarters as "White Ladies Rest Room" "Colored Men's Head" and "White Men's Head" Head is the term used by the Navy to indicate toilets)

This of course is in direct violation of the President's directive which ordered all facilities on military reservations opened to all personnel.

In addition, while colored personnel swim and participate in athletic programs along with white personnel, they are barred from attendance at dances in the base's swank lounges which feature big name bands, and segregated for such entertainment to a jim-crow colored service club known as the "804" Club from which white men are barred.

Navy Unity, Civilian Separate

And again, while colored seamen are permitted to try for, and often win berths on the base's athletic teams, colored varsity members of such teams are left at the base if an opposing white civilian team objects to their playing against them.

In short, at Jacksonville, the Navy in 1951, is attempting to follow a pattern called for by Booker Washington in his Atlanta speech in 1895 — a pattern calling for unity as complete as the palm of the hand in all things "Navy," but as separate as the five fingers in all things "civilian".

The tragedy of the whole thing is that where the efforts of more than 5,000 civilians must dovetail with thousands of Navy men in order to get a job done, there can be no such separation and any attempts at it can only result in confusion and frustration.

First Shock

On my way in to see the commanding officer of the base, my first shock came as I passed, not one, but three signs, on toilets designating them as "colored" and "white". This is on the main floor of the headquarters building and the signs stand in letters about six inches high for all to see.

Inside headquarters I asked Commander P. F. Bedell, executive officer of the base, to comment on the signs. His answer was plain. It was a concession to the white civilians on the base. He said nothing about a concession to President Truman's directive.

There are no colored officers stationed at the base and since the commander stressed the point that naval personnel were not discriminated against,I asked him what would happen if a colored officer were assigned to the base.

Would Work Out Something

What toilet would he use? The one marked "Colored Men" which is used by colored civilians? Or the one marked "White Men" which is used by white naval officers and white civilians?

The commander said if a colored officer were assigned here he is certain that something would be "worked out" to the satisfaction of all.

He then told me that previously a complaint had been received from colored citizens of Jacksonville because colored maids working in the headquarters building were forced to leave the building and go to another building when they wanted to use a toilet.

Maid's Head

There were no toilets for colored women at the base headquarters.

The commander said they had recognized this as "discriminatory" and had set up a "Maid's Head" on the first floor for use by the maids. He said this was working out to 'the satisfaction of all concerned."

We then talked about the 804 Club —a jim-crow establishment pure and simple. Commander Bedell said the club had been established for the recreation of colored personnel before the integration program set in.

When the program started, he said, some of the colored Chief Petty Officers were called in and told that they could make their choice: Tehy could either attend the dances held for whites or they could continue to have dances in their own club. They were told, however, that they could not have both.

Prefer Jim-Crow Club

According to the commander, and this is otherwise unverified by the chiefs, the chiefs told him that they would prefer to keep their jim-crow club.

The base now pays the salary of a colored woman to work out a program for the club and provides $50 each month for her to sponsor a dance for the colored men.

The club is virtually hidden among trees on the base, is located behind the family quarters of white officers. I was told that it was widely used, but when I visited it on Friday night and remained for more than an hour, only eigh men visited it.

This represents the civilian-Navy side of the base. On the pure military side I found integration working.

The men are, in the main, assigned to the Steward's branch on the base and as a result most of them are shining officers shoes, making beds in the bachelor officers quarters and serving as bellhops, waiters and orderlies.

But a few others with more ability, (and certainly more pride) are integrated into units according to their skill, ability and intelligence with full opportunity to take tests and go higher.

The Disgrace Branch

There are no Waves on this base and no colored officers. I did not bother to interview many of the men in the steward's branch. This branch of the Navy is rapidly approaching a disgrace both to the Navy and to the colored men who serve in it.

With the exception of a chief steward, a steward in the Navy is about the most degrading job in any military service the writer has ever seen.

There seems to be nothing a steward is not required to do from washing the underwear of the wife of his commanding officer to serving as a baby sitter. This is not merely common to Jacksonville—it happens wherever stewards are found.

Those Making the Grade

And rarely if ever does one find anyone in the steward's branch but Filipinos and colored men. White men just won't take the job except as chiefs.

Among the non-steward personnel who are making the grade in the Navy here is Seamen 1st class Roy Settles, 415 S. 23 rd St., St. Paul, Ill., a vet of nine years in the Navy, a middleweight boxer, who on July 10 took a test to become a Bosun Mate Third Class, one of the more important operational jobs in the Navy.

I found Settles teaching a class of whites in the handling of cargo and the care of ships and doing a good job of it. His wife is the former Mary A. Brandon of Washington.

He is a member of the staff of Fleet Air Wing 11 composed of squadrons and support units for the fleet. He plans to make a career of the Navy.

Storekeeper From Smoky City

Also among the rated men I found W. J. Hall, a storekeeper, serving in the procurement section of one of the base units.

Hall is eligible for a higher rate, but he told me he is getting out of the Navy as soon as possible to take over the operation of his father's night club in Pittsburgh.

His father, James Hall, operates the Celebrity Club in Pittsburgh and Hall lives at 31 Miller Pl.

Hall did not state that he was getting out because of dissatisfaction with the Navy. Instead, he said that the Navy offered great opportunities for colored men today — a statement in which this writer concurs. But selfrespecting colored people will never be satisfied with the dual policy found here.

With Patrol Squadron

Robert H. White Jr., of Woodlane Road, Mt. Holly, N.J., is a member of the VP 741, a patrol squadron here and is apparently integrated so far as his military service is concerned.

Serving in the main galley (main mess hall) on the base is G. A. Holmes of 324-F Daniel Jenkins Project, Charleston, S.C., who has the rating of a commissary man second class.

Also thre is William D. Dickinson, a baker third class of 905 W. Franklin St., Wytheville, Va., and Mitchell E. Lewis, a cook third class of 1014 Ohio St., Atlantic City. These men are all rated, like their work, and are integrated according to the jobs they perform.

Back Up Arrest

There is one colored seaman serving as a base policeman. The latter recently arrested a white man for a traffic violation and the white people complained, but a Marine officer who is concerned with the security of the base, solidly backed up the colored policeman.

There is little comparison with the condition of colored personnel in the Navy at Jacksonville to that of the integrated life which they enjoy at Pensacola, Fla., which is also a part of the Navy's Air Training Command.

On Duty in Navy

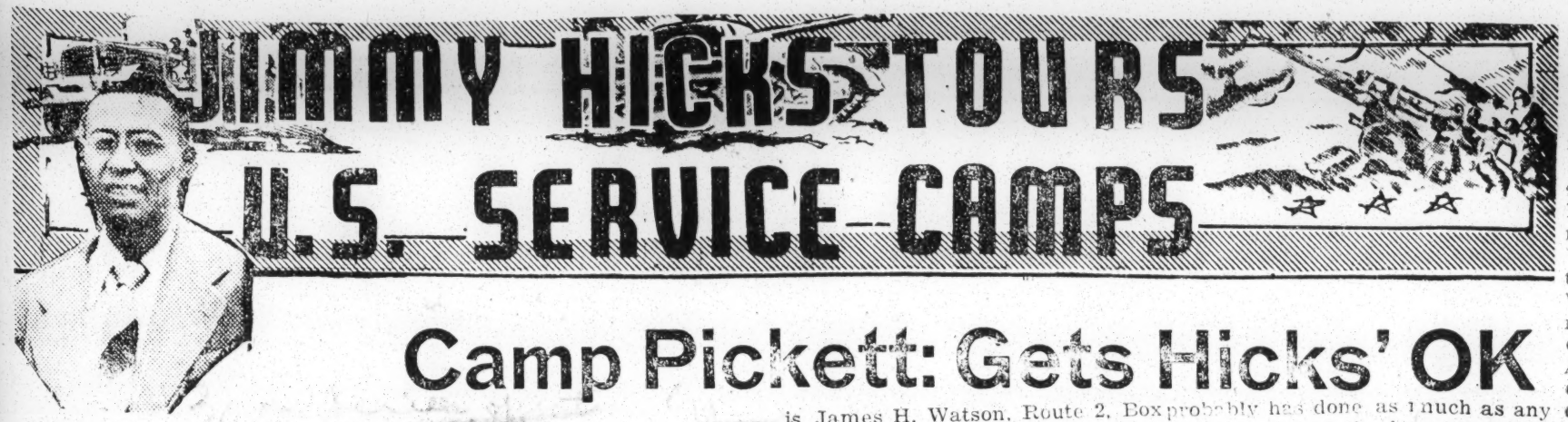
These naval men are among those who are rated and integrated according to the jobs that they perform at the Naval Air Training Station, Jacksonville, Fla. Left is William D. Dickinson, baker third class, Wytheville, Va. Right is W. J. Hall, storekeeper who is serving in the procurement section of one of the base units.

IN A NUTSHELL

Jacksonville Air Training Station tries the impossible dual role of obeying President Truman's order to integrate personnel and of appeasing the bigotry of the white South.

Racial signs are posted all over the base. Authorities refused to dignify toilet sign for colored women with 'women' or 'ladies' put up one reading, 'Maid's Head.'

On the purely military s. , integration works well, although colored seamen get the purely menial jobs. Steward's branch of service is the real disgrace. Here the men wash women's clothes, baby sit and are mere domestic servants. Jacksonville is a sharp contrast to Pensacola Fla., where full racial integration is the order.



Camp Pickett: Gets Hicks' OK

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

CAMP PICKETT, Va.—They're doing things right down here in Camp Pickett, Virginia—with colored and whites, civilian and military, joining in a symphony of integration to get a job done. Call and Post

In addition to its fine program of integration in all things military, Camp Pickett, under the command of Colonel Leslie E. Babcock, has spelled out the Department of Defense's integration policies for civilian personnel and is complying strictly with that policy also in the hiring of civilians on the basis of merit and without regard to race.

When a base commander lays down such a policy at his base, and stands by the policy he has laid down, qualified colored people will rise to, and hold positions of authority on the base. Camp Pickett offers concrete proof of the above statement, with colored people holding key positions all over the base.

Shining Example

A shining example of this is to be found in the position held by Lt. Bruce E. Fleming, who is the Post Training Aids Officer for Camp Pickett. As such, Lt. Fleming is responsible for the fabrication and construction of all training aids used by the entire post in the training of thousands of men located here.

Occupying two buildings with a staff of 20 white and colored civilian and military personnel working under him, Lt. Fleming hires and fires white and colored civilians on the basis of merit alone and during the last quarter spent $40,000 of government funds as his budget. His work in manufacturing training aids for the base has attracted the attention of Second Army Headquarters and in the coming quarter his budget has been increased to $75,000. One of the training aids of which he is most proud is a rifle rest for training soldiers in the use of the rifle. It is expected that Second Army will adopt this training aid for use at all its camps. It was originated and manufactured in Lt. Fleming's shop.

Skilled Workers

Working under Lt. Fleming are artists, designers, model workers, carpenters and silk screen artists with some drawing nearly a thousand dollars as civilians. A 1942 graduate of Virginia State, Lt. Fleming holds a Master's Degree in Industrial Education from New York University and before recall to duty was director of veterans training at the Washington High School in Raleigh, N. C.

Among the skilled workers serving under him at Camp Pickett are Russell Moore, a silk screen artist, a student at Virginia Union University, who lives at Route 2, Box 154, Pamplin, Virginia.

Also serving under him is Cpl. James M. Dotson of 5197 Maybury Grand, Detroit, Michigan, who is issue clerk in the training shop. Samuel L. Brown, a Virginia State graduate of 1951, is an artist on Lt. Fleming's staff. He lives at Route 1, Box 105-A, Sutherland, Virginia.

Sgt. John R. Long, a 1949 graduate of Bluefield College, is chief of the arts and drafting section. An art major, he lives at 210 Church Street, Bluefield, W. Va. One of the experienced colored civilians working under Lt. Fleming is James H. Watson, Route 2, Box 130-C, Ashland, Virginia, who has been a model maker for 20 years. Two white sergeants, S/t. Leeed Kaplan of New York and Sgt. Sidney Novratil of Pittsburgh work under Lt. Fleming in an administrative capacity as do many white civilians. There has been no friction whatever in the shop.

Hold Important Posts

But Lt. Fleming by no means is the only colored man holding a key post at Pickett. Warrant Officer Clarence Motley, 2891 Nathan Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., is a post intelligence officer, and with Lt. Fleming is a member of the Base Court which tried both white and colored men. A vet of 9½ years service, Motley rose up through the ranks to his present position.

The Camp Pickett Hospital, which is studded with Korean veterans, is beautifully integrated. Here, under Col. A. H. Robinson, Captain E. W. Harris of Maryland, 1st Lt. Gale Parsons, 5726 S. Parkway, Chicago, a pediatrician, and Captain Thomas Day, 1169 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, New York, a dermatologist, serve both white and colored, civilian and military without regard to race. Two colored nurses, both civilians, are also employed at the hospital. Captain Albert Spaudling, husband of the former Marva Louis of Chicago, was also assigned at the hospital until recently when he left for temporary duty at another station.

A base photo laboratory is headed by a colored civilian who directs all activities of the civilian and military personnel making up the photo section. He is Joseph Godwin, laboratory chief and photographer of Atlanta, Ga. who has had wide experience with colored newspapers.

Service Director

An unofficial staff member of Colonel Babcock's staff appears to be Ila Gilmore of Philadelphia, a colored service club director at Camp Pickett. A fiery redhead, Miss Gilmore sits in on important staff conferences at the base and probably has done as much as any other person at the base in bringing about harmony between colored and whites both on and off the base. She refuses to allow her service club to be an all colored club and offers one of the best programs at her club the writer has ever seen on visits to numerous military installations.

Camp Pickett, like Camp Stewart and other training centers is hampered in its integration work by the assignment to the base of national guard or reserve units which come here completely segregated after the pattern of their states. Since these units remain only for training and then depart, the base commander cannot be held responsible for their not being integrated.

All facilities are open to military personnel at the base and all recreational activities are integrated with the exception of the dances. Colored men may attend the dances which in main are predominatly for whites but they are not encouraged to dance though I could not find specific instances where they had been bared if they had their own girl friends and attempted to dance.

One Sore Spot

This is a sore spot for Miss Gilmore and others and attempts are being made to work this out. Miss Gilmore sponsors two dances a month which are ostensibly for the benefit of colored men but whites are not barred from these dances. Her most serious handicap is the securing of enough colored women as hosteses for such dances. The post will provide buses for the transportation of such hosteses to points as far away as Richmond, Virginia.

One of the units which is not integrated at Camp Pickett is the 406th Engineer Construction Battalion commanded by Colonel George V. Guisleman. Typical of such segregated units, the venereal disease rate is extremely high, the AWOL rate is high and the company is composed of a majority of men who made low scores on the Army Classification tests. The unit has created quite a problem on the base.

Like all units, however, some of the personnel is outstanding. Among these are Sgt. William A. Durden, Battalion sergeant major, 424 Ninth Court, North, Atlanta; Pvt. Herman Pryor, 36 Park Avenue, S.E., Atlanta; M-Sgt. William Young, first sergeant of headquarters and service company, 1031 West 45th Street, Philadelphia.. Among the officers in this unit are Chaplain H. C. Terrell, 411-11th Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala., Capt. Herbert H. Byron, Box 71 Carver Ct., Tuskegee, Alabama, and 1st Gerald E. Gray, 5236 W. Pennsgrove Street, Pa.

Ft. Lee, Virginia Operates Contrary To Integration Rule

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT LEE, Virginia—Despite President Truman's directive calling for integration of colored men into the Armed Forces, Army officials at Fort Lee, Virginia are currently spending $60,000 in government funds to build a Jim Crow officers club for colored officers in one of the most brazen defiances to the United States Government since the Confederate Army fired on the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.

Let there be no mistake about it—Fort Lee's answer to President Truman's order is open defiance. There's no attempt to hide segregation and discrimination here. It's all out in the open for the President and anyone else to see and no one attempts to apologize for it.

So far as colored personnel is concerned, Fort Lee, named after Confederate General Robert E Lee, is actually being operated by Major General R. C. L. Graham as though it is still one of the Confederate states and as if General Lee himself were its commanding officer. It is the worst Army installation I have visited on my tour, worse than Ft. Benning.

He is aided and abetted in this discrimination against colored people by some of his high ranking staff officers including his Chief of Staff, Col. Coleman Romain, and a small group of colored officers headed by First Lieutenant Leslie Harris and a colored Major named Roberts, and high officials of Virginia State University who apparently like the "special" Jim Crow treatment given them by General Graham and white officers at Fort Lee.

These are no idle charges. I went into Fort Lee with an open mind. For two days I combed the base alone and in the company of officers and enlisted men of the Fort. I was shown many instances of progress toward integration and they shall be dutifully recorded here. But I also found flagrant cases of discrimination and they shall also be recorded here.

During the first two days of my visit each time I noted flagrant cases of discrimination against colored people and inquired about it, I was told by white officers that colored personnel on the base had asked that it be that way.

By the night of the second day I was about prepared to state in an article that what segregation existed at Fort Lee existed because the colored people there had asked for it. This conclusion had been based on what I had seen and the results of my talk with colored officers such as Lieutenant Harris and others.

But late that night wandering around the base alone I ran into the majority report. I walked into a group of about nine colored officers on the base and suddenly realized that the men I had previously talked to at Fort Lee were the men whom officials wanted me to talk to.

Then I got the complete story from the majority view-point. In brief, this is the majority viewpoint at Fort Lee among its colored personnel; General Graham is operating the base in full segregation of colored people and has set up on the base a "rubber stamp" Negro advisory council which quickly "approves" every step he makes on segregation so that whatever he does is to all intents and purpose "approved by no more than five colored officers who are especially favored on the base and whose position is so powerful with the general that any colored man opposing them is quickly transferred from the base and often sent to Korea.

As previously stated, these are no idle charges: First I shall list the discriminations I found and then present the proof:

1. Fort Lee is currently spending $60,000 to build an officers club for "colored officers only" with no other intention in the world but to keep them out of the half million Officers Recreational Center located on the base which serves as a virtual "Riviera" for white officers and their civilian friends for a radius of more than 100 miles.

2. The Jim Crow officers club is being erected on the site of the former "Colored Officers Lounge" which was destroyed recently by a fire "of undetermined origin" and which at the height of its operation was frequented by less than a third of the colored officers present on the base.

The majority of self-respecting colored officers refused to join the club and a majority of those present on the base told me that all of them will boycott the new club with the possible expection of Lt. Harris and Major Roberts. Lt. Harris is slated to be manager of the new club. He managed the old one. Major Roberts is head of the Negro advisory council.

3. Despite the President's orders on equal treatment, Fort Lee has issued specific orders barring colored men from swimming pools except on special hours designated for them to swim, at which time colored men all swim together under the eyes of a white lifeguard.

Colored officers were also given special hours since they are not permitted to use the pool at the fabulous ORC but they have quietly boycotted their swimming hour only to have their efforts thwarted by sorority women from Virginia State and nearby Petersburg who came out during this hour for a Jim Crow swim on the invitation of the "advisory council."

4. A white nurse named Captain Cisco objected to a colored captain named Moore being present at a bingo party in the ORC. Captain Moore, a dental officer, was there as the guest of some white officers who are members of the club. Nothing was said to Captain who are memberste4h darhtd hodh Moore but the chief of staff. Colonel Romain ordered the white officers' commanding officer to chastise the two white officers for bringing the colored man there.

5. When a colored surgeon reported for duty at Fort Lee the commanding officer of the hospital told him he could not be placed in charge of a ward at Fort Lee because it was in Virginia. He had to protest to Washington before he was given charge of a ward.

6. Three WAC's, one colored and two white girlse, were raped at Fort Lee last December by white soldiers one of whom was a GI bus driver. Only one of them has been convicted. But officials here could not, or would not, tell me whether or not the man who assaulted the colored girl had been punished.

A colored officer had to go to the Inspector General of the Fort in order to get government quarters for his family on the post. When he received it, it was in a barracks now occupied only by colored people.

8. A colored captain now at Fort Devens, and a colored WAC officer whose location is unknown, called on General Graham to protest racial discrimination at the base. They were transferred less than a week later.

9. A colored officer demanded admittance as a member to the ORC and was present when the governing board acted on him. He was given a membership but transferred a few days later.

10. There are more than a thousand white officers who are members of the ORC and white civilians are permitted to join also. But there are only five colored officers who are members of the ORC and they do not take full participation in its activities. A colored officers was told by his commanding officer that if he applied for membership he would fail in his course in the Quartermaster School. He applied and failed his course Nor did he get the membership.

Now let's go to the proof of the above charges:

Up to the time of the second day when I found a large group of colored officers together I had been admitting to officials at Fort Lee what I was seeing was impressive. I told Colonel McNamara, the acting base commander, and Colonel Romain the chief of staff, that I would be happy to write what I had seen because it was good. They left me with the suggestion that if any thing came up about which I wanted to talk they'd be happy to give me another interview.

While I was in this frame of mind anyone I wanted to see was available and I was whisked all over the base meeting high officers. But after talking with the majority group of colored officers that night, I met the public information officer at nine a. m. the following morning and told him that I had encountered some things which had caused me to revise my thinking on the conditions at the base and that I would like to talk with either General Graham, Col. McNamara, or Col. Romain if they could find it agreeable to their convenience.

He asked me what my new reasons were and I told him frankly what I have outlined above in numbers one through ten. Then the entire atmosphere changed. Suddenly no one could be located in the United States Army.

General Graham was entertaining another general and too busy to see me. Col. McNamara was not to be found. Col. Romain was missing. I asked to talk with Captain Cisco, the nurse, and said I simply wanted to ask her what her complaint was against the colored captain. It was nine o'clock Sunday morning but no one could locate Captain Cisco despite the fact that she is a nurse and lives in the nurses quarters.

I asked ti talk with the man to whom Col' Romain issued the order to chastise the white officers for bringing the colored officers in the club.

The club officers, a Maj. Eason, remembered Captain Cisco's prot but no one could find either hospital commander of the cl dental officer of the hospital.

I casually made the remark t I wondered what might happen the general was looking for some these men. I was assured that were represented by appropria e "duty officers" but none of the duty officers knew anything about what I was seeking.

I offered to stay at the base as long as it was necessary to talk to someone who might clear up the questions in my mind. But I was offered no assurance that the persons concerned would be available to me within the next week, so I prepared to leave.

Before leaving, however, General Graham said by telephone in reply to my question as to whether or not colored officers had been polled on whether they wanted a separate club that they had not been polled and that the new club going up was simply a replacement for the old one.

I had been told by officers that a questionnaire had been slipped under the doors of some of them which asked that they indicate whether or not they would attend a colored officer's club when it was built. It was not placed under the doors of some who had been outspoken against a Jim Crow club.

General Graham said if such a pool was made it was not official and must have been done by Lt. Harris and his council. I asked to speak with Lt. Harris once more. He was gone for the week end.

General Graham also said that a delegation of colored officers had called on him and asked that they be permitted to pay one set of dues and that this set af dues would entitle them to both membership in the colored officers club and in the white ORC. He said he turned down this request.

My proof of the charges listed therefore is based on what I saw what I was told by men who actually shared the experience, and by the failure of General Graham or any of his staff to deny or even attempt to answer and of the charges which I presented to them and was willing to prove further.

As to charge 2, the new foundation of the Jim Crow club stands as proof itself. I took pictures of it and the white ORC.

Charge three as to the colored hours at the pool, I attended one of these swimming sessions, talked with the men, saw the signs and read the order setting aside the hours.

On the Captain Cisco charge, the ORC club officer admitted the charge. Colonel Romain did not admit that he ordered the white officers chastised but I talked with an officer who said he had been chastised for the same thing and knew of the incident. He asked that his name not be given for he said he'd be on highway to Korea in short order.

On charges five, the surgeon, officials would only admit that the surgeon now has a ward. As to the WACs there was no denial. I shall continue to ask for more information on this at the Washington level.

Charges 7, 8, and 9 can be proved by calling the names of the colored officers concerned but this will not be done because of the fear of reprisals against them. Let it suffice to say that a newspaperman has his sources and desires to protect them.

These are by no means all of the cases of discrimination against colored men at Fort Lee. Space will not permit a documentation of all the charges.

On the credit side there are some integrated units here, the training is integrated and in some cases colored and white men sleep side by side, eat and attend the same service clubs together.

One outstanding credit to General Graham is his stand in moving several colored families into the new Wherry housing project located just off the base. One building has been set aside for colored and they are living there without incident.

The Department of the Army must again come in for its share of the blame as to segregated units on the base for Fort Lee is stuaded with units which have been designated as "colored" units by the Army's now infamous asterisks.

Negro, White Soldiers Integrated At Lawson

BY JAMES L. HICKS

LAWSON AIR FORCE BASE, COLUMBUS, Ga. — Despite the discrimination being practiced against colored soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., colored members of the Air Forces at Lawson Air Base on the Benning post are integrated along with white airmen in the highest tradition of the Air Forces.

The airmen are integrated into the command at Lawson according to military specifications and their jobs range from apprentice photographers to radio mechanics, with a long list of specialized duties such as senior photo lithographer, metals processing specialists and special orders clerks.

Among the airmen assigned to the Lawson Air Force Base on an integrated basis are: Sgt. Albert T. Flynn, 534 23rd Pl. N. E., Washington; Sgt. Edward L. Dixon, Allegheny, Pa., Cpl. C. Haywood, 211 E. Seneca St., Oklmuzee, Okla., Cpl. Forest W. Price 623 E. Locust St, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Erwin J. Burke, 307 E. Anne St., Fort Worth, Texas.

Also Cpl. Earle O. Redman, 51: Hill St., Cumberland, Md.; Pfc. Harold J. Wilson, 12 Madison Ave. Asheville, N. C. Cpl. Walter P. Broadus, St. Stephens Church, Va.; Cpl. Reuben Cden, 303 aMdison Ave. Fayetteville, Tenn.; Cpl. James B. Reid, 271 Washington Ave.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. William E. Lewis, 10 E. Lewis St., Lexington, Va.; Pfc. Luvert Harville, 624 N. 46th St., Philadelphia Pvt. Abe Stewart, 909 Bayard St., St. Louis, Mo.; Sgt. Charles W. Cooper, 1210 King Ave., Columbus, Ohio; Cpl. George E. Weston, 1004 Rigdon Road, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Joseph L. Benjamin, 505 Slows Ave., Befuniah Springs Fla., Pvt. James H. Breazeale, 212 W. 7th Ave., Columbus, Ga.; Pfc. Arsnole Wimsatt 901 Hall St., Owensboro, Ky.; Cpl. Matthew W. Hill, 811 7th Ave., Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Willie Gettis, 1946 Russell St., E. St. Louis, Ill., and Pfc. Millard Hopkins, 804 E. St. Johns St., Trodrow, N. C.

They registered no complaints with this reporter when he visited their units during a tour of the air base.

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

All Troops Mixed 6 Months Ago by Dixie-Born C. O.

Top Brass at This N.J. Army Post Say Integration Makes Better Soldiers; No Incidents

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT DIX, N.J. — Once upon a time BT (Before Truman) when there was nothing in the U.S. Army but jim crow and lily white regiments and battalions, white people loved to tell the story of a big colored first sergeant who used to say to his company of 160 raw recruits:

"When I blow this whistle I don't want to see anything but a big cloud of dust roaring down these company streets. And when that cloud of dust fades away I want to see 160 black faces standing there in front of me."

Faces of All Colors

A few days ago I stood in the company streets of Fort

THE STORY IN BRIEF....

Commanders worked out a plan to mix all troops at Fort Dix, then got on their knees and prayed for its success.

"It's simply a matter of educating both races to accept each other," says Cpl. Wlker.

Mixing began at the squad level.

Promotions are based on merit.

Major General William J. Harrison, "a grand guy," commands the post.

Lt. Col. R. N. Walker is assistant chief of staff.

Lt. Col. Elmer Gibson is post chaplain.

Maj. William A. Jackson is executive officer of the third battalion.

Vic Damone, the singer, is among the recruits.

N.J., and thought of this story as tall, handsome M/Sgt. Ord Tillman blew his whistle to call Baker Battery of the Field Artillery Battalion together.

As Sergeant Tillman blew his whistle, sure enough a cloud began to gather as his men rushed from all directions down the company streets to line up in formation.

But when the dust cloud disappeared, instead of 160 black faces standing there before Sergeant Tillman, there were 210 white faces, among which were sprinkled just 16 black faces!

And one of the white faces standing before Sergeant Tillman was Pvt. Vito Farinola of Brooklyn, N.Y., better known to the world as Vic Damone, one of the nation's greatest crooners.

By this time you probably have guessed that Sergeant Tillman is a colored man and if there are any doubts in your mind, let me tell you that this was integration at work at Fort Dix, N. J.

And when I say "at work" let me emphasize the fact that it is working at Fort Dix.

Integration at Fort Dix is a baby just six months old — it was born here on January 20, 1951 — but already at six months old, it has become one of the most perfect specimens of Americanism that can be found on any Army installation in America today.

A Baby Given Tender Care

The reason is simple: "Baby Integration" was conceived and born at Fort Dix under a plan which was given all the tender and loving care that two careful-minded parents might give to each other when they decide to have a child.

Before integration was born at Fort Dix its parents were criticized by Congressmen, the colored press and decent loving Americans for not having any children in the rapidly expanding family of integration among U.S. Army posts.

But they stood up under the criticism because they had a plan of parenthood for their child and were not willing to let the child be born except according to plan.

The father of the plan was an Alabamian, Lt. Col. N. R. Walker, assistant chief of staff at Fort Dix, who got orders from his Texas commanding general to bring forth an integrated child at Fort Dix.

Colonel Walker made exhaustive studies of the whole Fort — studies which he proudly displayed here a few days ago. Then he set about "impregnating" each unit on the Fort with the idea that a new baby was to be born there. And he stressed the fact that neither he, nor the general would tolerate any interference which might affect the new baby's birth.

To aid in the birth, Colonel Walker called in Lt. Col. Elmer P. Gibson, colored chaplain and veteran of five years service at Fort Lee, who had seen segregation at its worst at the Fort.

As one of the first steps in showing that he meant what he said, Colonel Walker had Chaplain Gibson placed in complete charge of the 23 other colored and white chaplains on the Fort and named him Post Chaplain, marking the first time that a colored chaplain has held such a post as large as Dix in the United States Army.

Men at Top Had Conviction

Then they rolled up their sleeves and went to work. All units on the base were broken up and mixed up with colored and white troops. Assignments were made on military specialties and where a colored man's abilities were greater than those of a white man he was placed in position of command.

When the troops were integrated, Colonel Walker and Colonel Gibson insisted that it be done at the squad level. In other words, if ten colored men were sent to Company B they were not all placed in the first platoon or in the second squad.

Three or four went to the first, one or two to the second platoon and others to the third so that it was not possible to bunch any of them up in any one place.

As the men were assigned to their companies, they were assigned to their living quarters. If a man was the only colored man in the first platoon he slept in the section set aside in his barracks for the first platoon. Under this plan, the integration was soon complete.

Then came the recreational activities. Here again they followed the plan. Eeverything on the post, including the service clubs, swimming facilities, etc., was opened up to all the men at the Fort.

At the churches on Sunday, Chaplain Gibson found himself preaching to audiences 85 per cent white and 15 per cent colored.

He set up a two-week Bible School at the Fort which attendance turned out to be about 98 per cent white, and before each session of the school the commanding general of the Fort, Maj. Gen. William S. Harrison, called in the principal participants in the session to his quarters and together, he and members of his family got down on their knees and prayed for its success.

Everyone Tickled Pink

With such a plan the results were inevitable. Integration at Fort Dix today is an "fiat accompli" and everyone at the Fort is tickled pink at its success. There has been no single incident to mar the success of the program.

I talked with Colonel Walker about the success of the program. Colonel Walker feels that what has happened at Dix can happen anywhere, and he is a native Southerner.

He takes the position that it is not the liberalness of the New Jersey community which has helped the plan to work, half so much as it is the fact that there was first a plan, and the proponents of the plan stood by it and saw that it worked.

He frankly remarked that the integration of colored and white troops at Fort Dix has materially increased the efficiency of the command and said integration in the Army makes for a better Army everywhere.

"The whole thing," Colonel Walker said, "is simply a matter of educating both colored and white people to accept each other."

In Responsible Posts

Among the colored persons holding positions of responsibility at Fort Dix under the integrated program, in addition to Colonel Gibson are 1st Lt. Nelcie L. Flippin of 712 Green Ave., Brooklyn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Flippin of Rice, Va.

A WAC officer who is assistant billeting officer, her post was especially significant to this writer because at most other posts colored officers and their families can scarcely learn whether or not there is housing available on the post; to say nothing of having a colored person in a position to allot such housing.

Capt. Langston H. Caldwell holds the position of division air offcer for the Ninth Infantry Division and is the only pilot on the base. His home is 2129 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo., but his wife and family are in Yeadon, Pa., at present.

Lt. Emma Cash of 420 Minersville St., Pottsville, Pa., is another WAC officer with command responsibilities at Fort Dix. She is with the integrated Detachment 6.

SFC Ora E. Bragg is first sergeant of Detachment 6, which is a school detachment. Her home is 3102 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles.

Cpl. Emma C. M. Comper of 2 Skinner's Court, Cambridge, Md., is a company clerkk in the WAC Detachment 6. Capt. Montell Cuyler, veteran hero of the 24th Infantry's campaign in Korea, is assigned to the Artillery Leaders School at Fort Dix. His wife is now in Philadelphia.

The writer has interviewed Korean officers who have returned to other stations and who have not yet been given opportunity to pay even a courtesy call on the commanding general. These are only a few of the Major Jackson lives at 295 Convent Avenue.

CO's Personal Call

When he arrived at Fort Dix and got his new assignment the commanding general, General Harrison, paid a personal call on him to see whether everything was all right with him. It is indicative of the way General Harrison looks after his command.

William J. Jackson, formerly of Company A of the 24th Infantry in Korea, where he was twice wounded, is now executive officer for the Ninth Infantry Division, the 60th Field Artillery Battalion.

for they are scattered everywhere in the command on the basis of their skill and specialities.

A lookkk kat any section of the Fort tells the story. Here one sees colored and whites, officers and enlisted playing, workng together in the Great American way.

Fort Dix and the way its is handling the varous races, is a credit to itself, and a credit to its commander-in-chief, President Truman, wwho ordered the integration program.

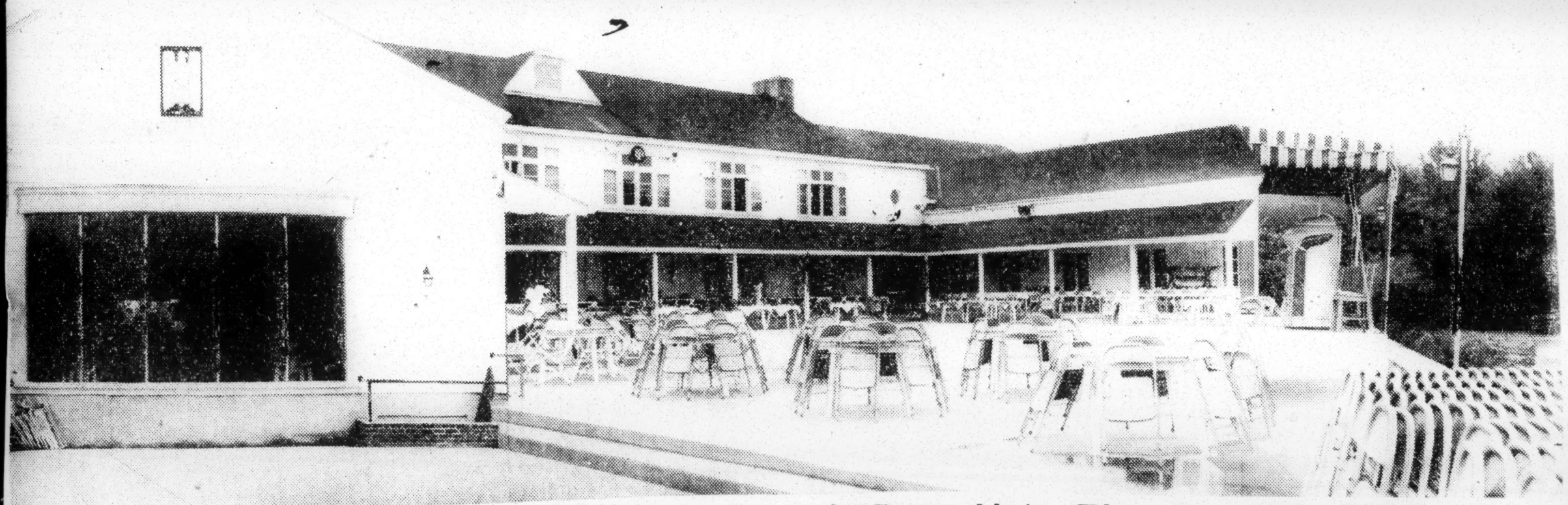
COMING NEXT WEEK:—CAMP EDWARDS—A DISGRACE.

FORT VALLEY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT LISTED

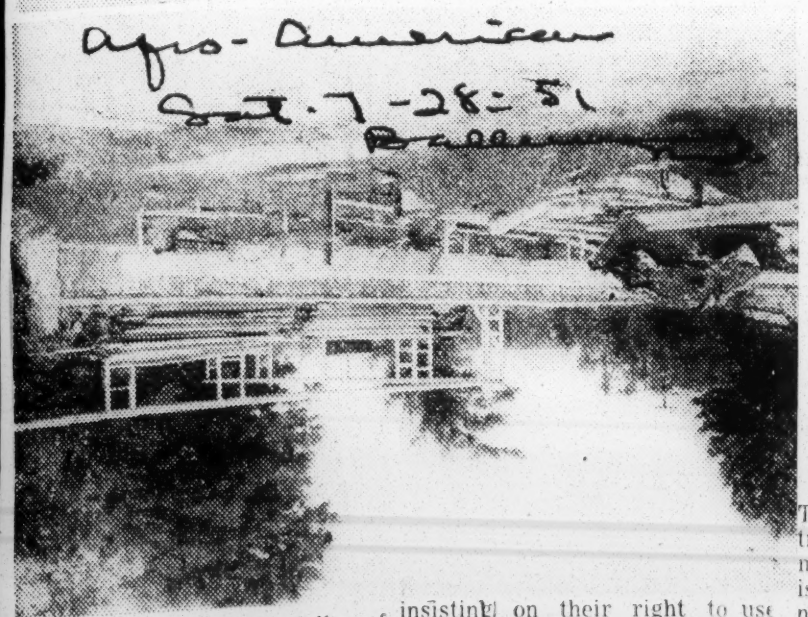
FORT VALLEY, Ga. (ANP)—The Fort Valley State College baccalaureate and commencement exercises will be held Aug. 12 and Aug. 15, respectively, Dr. W. E. E. Blanche, dean and director of the summer school announced last week.

SERIES OF ARTICLES BY- JAMES L. HICKS

How Fort Lee Officials Openly Defy President Truman' Order Calling for Integration on Army Posts



Afro-American
Sept. 7-28-51



This is the half million dollar officers' recreation center at Ft Lee, Virginia, whch serves as a virtual "Riviera" for not only white officers, but white civilians from a radius of more than 100 miles. Meanwhile, $60,000 of Government money is bing wasted to build a club for 'colored officers only" on the site of the former colored officers' lounge. The majority of colored officers at Ft. Lee have sworn not to use the new jim crow club and are insisting on their right to use facilities at the more impressive recreation center. The photo at bottom shows beginning of construction for the jim crow club. Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the first colored officer lounge, which at the time was used by less than a third of the officers on the post.

Sept. 28-51

Sign of Times

This moveable sign at the entrance to the Fort Lee swimming pool shows how jim crow is enforced. The word "clear" now up, is easliy changed to "white" or "colored" depending on which group is scheduled to use the pool. The "clear" means that the pool was not to be used at the time the photo was made.

In Some Units They Train Together

This is one of the few integrated training units at Ft. Lee, Va., a camp which makes no attempt to hide its segregation and discrimination. Above, Lt. Edward E. Arrendell, Louisburg, N.C. instructs his group.

Special Club Being Built for 42 Tan Officers

Ago-American
But - 7-28-51

Hicks Finds Va. Camp Already Has Half Million Dollar Club

Baltimore Md

Frequented by White Civilians

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT LEE, Va.—Despite President Truman's directive calling for integration of colored men into the Armed Forces, Army officials at Fort Lee are currently spending $60,000 in government funds to build a jim-crow officers club for colored officers.

Here is one of the most brazen defiances to the United States Government since the Confederate Army fired on the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter, S.C.

Let there be no mistake about it —Fort Lee's answer to President Truman's order is open defiance. There's no attempt to hide segregation and discrimination here. It's all out in the open for the President and anyone else to see and no one attempts to apoligize for it.

Dead General in "Command"

So far as colored personnel is concerned, Fort Lee, named after Confederate General Robert E. Lee, is actually being operated by Maj. R. C. L. Graham as though it is still one of the Confederate States and as if General Lee, himself, were its commanding officer.

It is the worst Army installation I have visited on my tour; worse that Fort Benning.

General Graham is aided and abetted in this dscrimination against colored people by some of his high ranking staff officers, including his chief of staff, Col. Coleman Romain, and a small group of colored officers headed by 1st Lt. Leslie Harris and colored major named Roberts, and high officials of Virginia State College who apparently like the "special" jim crow treatment given them by General Graham and white officers at Fort Lee.

In a Nutshell

Ft. Lee's commanding officer, Gen. R. C. L. Graham uses age-old 'divide and rule' technique at Va. Army post in brazen defiance of President Truman's orders.

'Yes men's' council members have special privileges, often approve jim crow regulations.

Every phase of activity is segregated including officers' clubs, swimming pools. half million dollar club for whites is used mainly by white civilians

Taxpayers' money—$60,00 — now being used to build special club for the posts's 42 colored officers.

"These No Idle Charges"

These are no idle charges. I went into Fort Lee with an open mind. For two days I combed the base alone and in the company of officers and enlisted men of the Fort.

I was shown many instances of progress toward integration and they shall be dutifully recorded here But I also found flagrant cases of discrimination and they shall also be recorded here.

During the first two days of my visit, each time that I noted flagrant cases of discrimination against colored people and inquired about it, I was told by white officers that colored personnel on the base had asked that it be that way.

By the night of the second day, I was about prepared to state in an article that what segregation at Fort Lee existed because the colored people had asked for it.

The Story of The Nine

This conclusion had been based on what I had seen and the results of my talk with officer officers such as Lieutenant Harris and others.

But late that night, wandering around the base alone, I ran into the majority report.

I walked into a group of about nine officers on the base and suddenly realized that the men I had previously talked with at fort Lee were the men whom officials wanted me to talk with.

Then I got the complete story from the majority viewpoint. In brief, this is the majority viewpoint at Fort Lee among its colored personnel:

"Rubber Stamp" Council

General Graham is operating the base in full segregation of colored people and has set up on the base a "rubber stamp" colored advisory council which quickly "approves" every step he makes on segregation so that whatever he does is to all intents and purposes, "approved by his colored personnel.

Actually, it is approved by no more than five colored officers who are especially favored on the base and whose position is so powerful with the general that any colored man opposing them is quickly transferred from the base and often sent to Korea.

As previously stated, these are no idle charges: First I shall list the cases of discrimination I found and then present the proof:

Discrimination Cases Listes

1. Fort Lee is currently spending $60,000 to build an officers club for "colored officers only" with no other intentions in the world but to keep them out of the half-million dollar officers recreation center located on the base which serves as a virtual "Rivieria" for white officers and their civilian friends from a radius of more than 100 miles.

2. the jim-crow officers club is being erected on the site of the former "colored officers lounge" which was destroyed recently by a fire "of undetermined origin" and which at the height of its operation was frequented by less than a third of the colored officers present on the base.

The majority of self-respecting colored officers refused to join the club and a majority of those present on the base told me that all of them will boycott the new club with the possible exception of Lieutenant Harris and Major Roberts.

Lieutenant Harris is slated to be manager of the new club. He managed the old one. Major Roberts is head of the colored advisory council.

Swimming Pool Jim Crow

3. Despite the President's orders on equal treatment, Fort Lee has issued specific orders barring colored men from swimming pools except on special hours designated for them to swim, at which time colored men all swim together under the eyes of a white life guard.

Colored officers were also given special hours, since they are not permitted to use the pool at the fabulous ORC, but they have quietly boycotted their swimming hour only to have their efforts thwarted by sorority women from Virginia State and nearby Petersburg who come out during this hour for a jim-crow swim on the invitation of the "advisory council."

4. A white nurse, a Captain Cisco, objected to a colored Ca,tain Moore being present at a bingo party in the ORC. Captain Moore, a dental officer, was there as the guest of some white officers who are members of the club.

Nothing was said to Captain Moore, but the chief of staff, Colonel Romain, ordered the white officers' commanding officer to chastise the white officers for bringing the colored man there.

"This Is Virginia, Y' Know"

5. When a colored surgeon reported for duty at Fort Lee, the commanding officer of the hospital told him he could not be placed in charge of a ward at Fort Lee because it was in Virginia. He had to protest to Washington before he was given charge of a ward.

6. Three WACs' one colored and two white girls, were criminally attacked at Fort Lee last December by white soldiers, one of whom was a GI bus driver. Only one of them has been convicted. But officials here could not, or would not, tell me whether or not the man who assaulted the colored girl had been punished.

7. A colored officer had to go to the inspector general of the fort in order to get government quarters for his family on the post. When he received it, it was in a barracks now occupied only by colored people.

Protested, Got Shipped

8. A colore captain, now at Fort Devens, and a colored WAC officer whose location is unknown called on General Graham to protest discrimination at the base. they were transferred less than a week later.

9. A colored officer demanded admittance as a member to the ORC and was present only when the governing body acted on him. He was given a membership, but was transferred a few days later.

Maj. Gen. H. C. L. Graham
He defies President Truman.

10. There are more than a thousand white officers who are members of the ORC and white civilians are permitted to join also But there are only five colored officers who are members of the ORC and they do not participate full in its activities.

A colored officer was told by his commanding officer that, if he applied for membership, he would fail in his course in the Quartermaster School. He applied — and failed his course. Nor did he get the membership.

Now, Here's the Proof

Now let's go to the proof of the above charges:

Up to the time of the second day when I found a large group of colored officers together I had been admitting to officials at Fort Lee that what I was seeing was impressive.

I told Colonel McNamara, acting base commander, and Colonel Romain, chief of staff, that I would be happy to write what I had seen because it was good.

They left me with the suggestion that if any thing came up later about which I wanted to talk they'd be happy to give me another interview.

While I was in this frame of mind, anyone I wanted to see was available and I was whisked over the base, meeting high officers.

But after talking with the majority group of colored officers that night, I met the PIO officer at 9 a.m. the following day and told him that I had encountered some things which had caused me to revise my thinking on the conditions at the base and that I would like to talk with either General Graham, Colonel McNamara, or Colonel Romain if they could find it agreeable to their convenience.

Everybody Goes "AWOL"

He asked me what my new reasons and I told him frankly what I have outlined above in numbers one through ten.

Then the entire atmosphere changed. Suddenly on one could be located in the United States Army. General Graham was entertaining another general and too busy to see me. Colonel McNamara was not to be found. Col. Romain was missing.

I asked to talk with Captain Cisco, the nurse, and said I simply wanted to ask her what her complaint was against the colored captain. It was nine 0'clock Sunday morning, but no one could locate Captain Cisco despite the fact that she is a nurse and lives in the nurses quarters.

I asked to talk with the man to whom Col. Romain issued the order to chastise the white officers for bringing the colored officers in the club.

The club officer, a Major Eason, remembered Captain Cisco's protest but no one could find either the hospital commander or the chief dental officer of the hospital.

Convenient "Duty Officers"

I casually made the remark that I wondered what might happen if the general was looking for some of these men. I was assured that all were represented by appropriate "duty officers" but noe of the duty officers knew anything about what I was seeking.

I offered to stay at the base as long as it was necessary to talk with someone who might clear up the questions in my mind. But I was offered no assurance that the persons concerned would be available to me within the next week, so I prepared to leave.

Before leaving, however, General Graham said by telephone, in reply to my question as to whether or not colored officers had been polled on whether they wanted a separate club, that they had not been polled and that the new club going up was simply a replacement for the old one.

Conduct Exclusive "Survey"

I had been told by officers that a questionnaire had been slipped under the doors for some of them, which asked that they indicate whether of not they would attend a colored officer's club when it was built. It was not placed under the doors for some who had been outspoken against a jim crow club.

General Graham said if such a poll was made it was not official and must have been done by Lieutenant Harris and his council. asked to speak with Lieutenant Harris once more. He was gone for the week end.

General Graham also said that a delegation of colored officers had called on him and asked that they be permitted to pay one set of dues and that this set of dues would entitle them to membership in both the colored officers club and in the white ORC.

He said he turned down this request.

Stand Self-Convicted

My proof of the charges listed therefore is based on what I saw, what I was told by men who actually shared the experience and by the failure of General Graham of any of his staff to deny or even attempt to answer any of the charges which I presented to them and was willing to prove further.

As to charge 2, the foundation of the new jim-crow club stands as proof itself. I took pictures of it and the white ORC.

Charge 3, as to the colored hours at the pool, I attended one of these swimming sessions, talked with the men, saw the signs and read the order setting aside the hours.

On the Captain Cisco charge, the ORC club officer admitted the charge.

Colonel Romain did not admit that he ordered the white officer chastised, but I talked with an officer who said he had been chastised for the same thing and knew of the incident.

Korea Used as Club

He asked that his name not be given for he said he'd be on his way to Korea in short order.

On charge 5, the surgeon, officials would admit only that the surgeon now has a ward. As to the WACs, there was no denial I shall continue to ask for more information on this at the Washington level

Charges 7, 8 and 9 can be proved by calling the names of colored officers concerned, but this will not be done because of the fear of reprisal against them. Let it suffice to say that a newspaper man has his sources and desires to protect them.

Can't List Charges

These are by no means all of the cases of discrimination against colored men at Fort Lee. Space will not permit a documentation of all the charges.

On the credit side, there are some integrated units here, the training is integrated and in some cases colored and white men sleep side by side, eat and attend the same service clubs together.

One outstanding credit to General Graham is his stand in moving several colored families into the new Wherry housing project located just off the base. One building has been set aside for colored and they are living there without incident.

The Department of Army must again come in for its share of the blame as to segregated units on the base, for Fort Lee is studded with units which have been designated as "colored" by the Army's now infamous asterisks.

Ft. Bragg Banker 'Punishes' 3,000 for Offense of One Man

Tan Yank Outwits White Bank Head

Institution Sets Up Discriminatory Rule Against All Colored Soldiers

By JAMES L. HICKS
Special NNPA Correspondent
(On Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Bases)

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—A white banker at this Army base recently became so enraged over being outwitted by a smooth talking tan yank that he immediately set up a racial discrimination policy at his bank against three colored battalions in an attempt to placate his enraged mind.

The incident came to the attention of this writer during a tour of the Fort Bragg Army installation.

The men in three colored battalions complained that the post bank had suddenly began refusing to let them cash checks or make savings and checking accounts unless they were personally accompanied by an officer.

They said that the bank was not forcing white soldiers to bring along an officer to verify their signature.

Informs Post Commander

After checking the story and finding it was true, this reporter reported the matter to the post's deputy commander and then set about trying to learn why the bank manager had taken such strange action.

The answer to the story was told by no less an authority than the Inspector General of the Fifth Corps hedquarters at Fort Bragg.

Here is the story which hurt the white South's pride and resulted in a racial discrimination policy which, at this writing, is still going on:

A colored soldier who had suffered a broken arm showed up at the post bank with his arm in a sling accompanied by a buddy from his organization.

The fast talking tan yank, who had $80 in the post bank, told the bank manager that he wanted to withdraw all his money but that he could not sign the withdrawal slip because his right arm was in a cast.

Banker Swallows Bait

But he told the gullible bank manager that he had brought his buddy along to sign the slip for him and that he then and there was giving his buddy permission to sign the slip.

The bank manager took it hook, line and sinker, the buddy signed the slip and the bank gave up the $80. The two soldiers left.

A few days later, however, the soldier who had held the banking account showed up at the bank went through the motions of withdrawing his $80. The bank reminded him that he had authorized his buddy to withdraw the money.

Bank Pays Off Again

But the quick-witted GI suddenly had a lapse of memory. He became technical. He reminded the bank that his money could only be withdrawn from his account on his signature. The bank reluctantly gave in—the soldier was right — and the bank had to pay him off again.

But the GI's legal coup had far-reaching effects, for the bank manager became so angered at the trick that he immediately issued orders that none of the colored men in the three battalions of the 82nd Airborne Infantry Division were to be allowed to cash checks or make withdrawals unless accompanied by an officer who would verify their signature.

His order of revenge affected more than 3,000 men and their families and, as previously stated, it was still in effect when this reporter left the base, though Army officials promised to "do something about it" after admitting that it was rank discrimination.

20,000 Troops Train Together at Ft. Jackson

Afro-American

Sat. 6-9-51 Baltimore

Mixed Army Works in the Heart of S.C. Because of Truman Edict Banning Segregation of Races

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy, Air Force Installations)

FORT JACKSON, S.C.—It's not true what they say about Dixie at Fort Jackson, S.C., for here, on 54,000 acres of the sun-kissed plains of the Palmetto State, some 20,000 colored and white Americans are sweating, cursing and training one another to defend their country in one of the best examples of large-scale integration this writr has ever seen.

To one who has been to Korea and knows what is needed there, the Fort Jackson story is a pleasure to tell. Here is a United States Army post which has got down to the business of turning bank clerks, bellhops, and schoolboys into killers so that their sons may still be free to become bank presidents, hotel owners and educators.

In order to do this, tough Chicago-born, infantry-trained Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins has convinced himself that integration will work in the Army and has surrounded himself with junior officers who either go along with his thinking or go a long way from Fort Jackson.

General Collins is post commander at Fort Jackson and commanding general of the crack Eighth Infantry Division, the largest unit assigned to the post. The watchword around the post is "We're growing killers" and everywhere one turns on the base the echo is the same.

IN A NUTSHELL

Major General Harry Collins gave the order and I mixed 'em up,' says Col. Earl Stead... Few men in the guard house... VD arte is low..."Integration is working here," declares Col. Vachel Wheatley. "No need for fuss," says Cpl. Hickman. "When a general tells a soldier how something must be done, that's all there is to it!"

The beauty of the whole thing is that the top commanders, in going about their job of making real fighting men out of American boys, have seemed for once to have forgotten that there is such a thing as race.

Fort Jackson is getting ready for war. As Lt. Colonel Earl E. Stead, commanding officer of the 13th Infantry Regiment of the Eighth put it:

Afro-American

"I had a whole battalion of colored men all in one battalion. They were a crackerjack outfit, but I told the general I'd like to mix them up. He said go ahead. I mixed them up, and now they're all over the place."

Sat. 6-9-51

Saw It in Action

I went out on the training grounds to see for myself. Field First Sergeant Paul Brinson, 152 Lambertson St., Trenton, N.J., was instructing his company in the use of the bayonet. Sgt. Brinson is colored. Eighty percent of his company is white.

Baltimore

He called up Pvt. James Cole, white, of Clover, S.C., to take his turn on the bayonet. Cole had a little difficulty, and Sgt. Brinson "chewed him out" a bit. But he kept trying until he caught on what the Sergeant was showing him and he didn't mutter a whimper.

Afterwards I drifted over to the white South Carolinian and pointedly asked him how he felt about having a colored man instruct him on what he should and what he should not do. He answered in a deep southern drawl:

"This guy is the best bayonet man in our regiment, and I figure if he tells me something, he knows what he is talking about, and if I learn to do what he tells me, it might save my life one of these days. At least I'll be a better soldier."

No Other Yardstick

He then went off to practice what he had learned with his bayonet on Pvt. James Cole, colored, of 1572 Sabney St., Memphis, Tenn. Sergeant Brinson, a fine specimen of man, is 5 feet, 9 inches, weighs 180, is 29 years old, been in the Army 11 years and is one of the most popular men in his regiment because he is one of the best soldiers.

There is no other yardstick in the Eighth.

But Sergeant Brinson is not the only field first sergeant in the regiment. A field first sergeant is the man who takes charge of the company on the field when things get tough. There are colored field first sergeants scattered all through the Eighth training both white and colored.

Among them are F/First Sgt. Shelvie Wheeler, 1622 Eighth Ave., Birmingham, Ala. His L company has 260 men of which only 100 are colored. Then there are men like PFC Aaron Dobbs of Company M who lives at 987½ E. 53rd St., Los Angeles. He is an instructor on the Regimental Instruction Committee this topics for instruction: "Basic Infantry Subjects." They are teaching men to fight in the Eighth!

Executive Officer a Surprise

I met an infantry company marching straight and tall down the training area on their way to chow. The company was about one third colored, two thirds white. The man marching them and giving orders was Lt. Triphonie Goode, 2432 Ridge South Rd., Mobile, Ala. He dumbfounded me when he said he was the executive officer of the company! Only one who knows how hart it was for a colored man to get into a combat unit in the last war, will be able to appreciate what it is to see a colored second "looie" as executive officer of an infantry company.

Here at Fort Jackson the emphasis is all on combat preparedness. There seems to be little time to devote to the super social side of military life which some people are currently accusing the Armed Forces of pampering our soldiers with.

But there is a recreational side and like other things here it is taken in stride. The men sleep, eat, drink together and hold their dances in the various club facilities around the base.

While a few miles away at the Shaw Air Base in Sumter the commanding officer there is complaining that one just can't hold mixed dances in South Carolina, they are doing it here as a matter of form.

One Test Remains

One test remains to be faced. That is the matter of swimming. There seems to be wild speculation as to what will happen when all the swimming pools are thrown open here next month. My guess is that colored and whites will swim in the same pool without incident.

One good barometer of how the troops are getting along, is always the records of courts martials and the venereal disease rate. On the day I arrived at Fort Jackson, a newspaper article reported that the base has the lowest venereal disease rate of any base in the nation.

The medical officers here reported that the VD rate of colored soldiers was no higher than that of white. This is a striking contrast to the 9 to 1 rate against colored men at Fort Bragg where integration is somewhat of a farce.

Guardhouse Ratio

The same was true in the number of men in the guardhouse. The number of colored men being held prisoners was in the same ratio as the number of colored men on the base.

This gives the lie to another theory that colored men are chronic offenders. It would appear that where they are given equality of opportunity in the service, they are no more troublesome than their fellow soldiers.

One example of the fruits of integration is in the Chaplain Corps. There are two colored chaplains for regiments which are about 80 percent white. The white men and the colored come to them with their problems just as they do at any other base.

One of the chaplains is Major William B. Crocker, 621 10th St., N. W., Roanoke, Va., who turned down the job as assistant chaplain of the Eighth Division to stay with the men in his 13 th Regiment. The other is Captain A. J. Tibbs of 139 S. Clinton St., East Orange, N.J.

Officiate at Weddings

Both men have officiated at more white weddings at the base than at colored weddings. Chaplain Tibbs is chaplain of the 28th Infantry Regiment.

One sore spot at Fort Jackson is an all-colored unit of specialists commanded by Capt. Tolbert Harris Jr., a colored captain of 30 years service. This unit, the 343rd Area Service Unit is a jim-crow unit pure and simple. Fort Jackson officials frankly admit this and state that plans are under way to integrate it. Captain Harris recently returned from Korea where he served with the 573rd Pontoon Bridge Company.

The unit itself is apparently an excellent one, but in the interest of integration it should be mixed. In talks with some of its men one can see that they feel somewhat concerned over the fact that they are the only ones segregated at the base.

Executive officer of the unit is 2nd Lt. George M. Hampton of 203 Third St., Englewood, N. J., whose brother was recently elected city councilman in North Carolina. A local man, Cpl. T. W. Hopkins of 1509 Manning Ave., Columbia, S.C., serves as public information officer.

Sgt. J. P. Carter of Hattiesburg, Miss., is first sergeant. Also assigned to the unit is First Lt. Randall F. Brady, 42 Concord Square, Boston, who served with the 92nd in Italy during the last war.

High Morale Reflected

The high morale of the Eighth Division is reflected most by talks with the men themselves: Pvt. Johnnie C. Brown of 2556 Broadway, Macon, Ga., said "It's working. This integration is great." Pvt. Ralph Dennis: 321 SW 11th St., Miami, Fla., said "I'm all for it."

Reflecting their attitudes were Pvts. Wilbert Taylor, 525 N. Stackler St., Florence, S.C., and Jimmy Jones, 351 N. McQueen St., Florence, S.C.

According to Col. Vachel D. Whatley, Judge Advocate General of the base, "It's working here. When we set out to do it, everyone in the surrounding community said for all the fuss. We're soldiers and it couldn't be done. The newspapers tried to play up small incidents. But we went right on and its working. We know it will work."

Colonel Whatley is a lawyer in the local community in civilian life.

Cpl. Milton K. Hickman, 4639 Benning Road, N. E. who wife is now is Rockaway Beech New York, with his children, summed it up this way: "I don't see any need

Negro, White Soldiers Integrated At Lawson

BY JAMES L. HICKS

LAWSON AIR FORCE BASE, COLUMBUS, Ga. — Despite the discrimination being practiced against colored soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., colored members of the Air Forces at Lawson Air Base on the Benning post are integrated along with white airmen in the highest tradition of the Air Forces.

The airmen are integrated into the command at Lawson according to military specifications and their jobs range from apprentice photographers to radio mechanics with [illegible] of specialized duties such as senior photo lithographer, metals processing specialists and special orders clerks.

Among the airmen assigned to the Lawson Air Force Base on an integrated basis are: Sgt. Albert T. Flynn, 534 23rd Pl. N. E., Washington; Sgt. Edward L. Dixon, Allegheny, Pa., Cpl. C. Haywood, 211 E. Seneca St., Oklmuzee, Okla., Cpl. Forest W. Price 623 E. Locust St, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Erwin J. Burke, 307 E. Anne St., Fort School Work of the Methodist General Board of Education with headquarters here.

Also Cpl. Earle O. Redman, 512 Hill St., Cumberland, Md.; Pfc. Harold J. Wilson, 2 Madison Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Cpl. Walter P. Broadus, St. Stephens Church, Va.; Cpl. Reuben Oden, 303 aMdison Ave. Fayetteville, Tenn.; Cpl. James B. Reid, 271 Washington Ave.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. William E. Lewis, 10 E. Lewis St., Lexington, Va.; Pfc. Luvert Harville, 624 N. 46th St., Philadelphia Pvt. Abe Stewart, 909 Bayard St., St. Louis, Mo.; Sgt. Charles W. Cooper, 1210 King Ave., Columbus, Ohio; Cpl. George E. Weston, 1004 Rigdon Road, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Joseph L. Benjamin, 505 Slows Ave., Befuniah Springs, Fla., Pvt. James H. Breazeale, 212 W. 7th Ave., Columbus, Ga.; Pfc. Arsnole Wimsatt 901 Hall St., Owensboro, Ky.; Cpl. Matthew W. Hill, 811 7th Ave., Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Willie Gettis, 1946 Russell St., E. St. Louis, Ill., and Pfc. Millard Hopkins, 804 E. St. Johns St., Trodrow, N. C.

They registered no complaints with this reporter when he visited their units during a tour of the air base.

By JAMES L. HICKS

ATLANTA—Down here in Atlanta they call it "Sweet Auburn" and Auburn Avenue is as dear to the hearts of Atlantans as the village of Auburn was to Goldsmith when he wrote: "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain!"

Auburn Avenue in Atlanta is not Seventh Avenue in New York for there you have 125th Street competing. And it's not Central Ave. in Cleveland because there you have East 55th Street as a rival. Auburn Avenue in Atlanta is an institution in this city, a street which has no peer and Atlantans give it its just due when they fondly speak of it as "Sweet Auburn."

James Hicks

After a week of conventioning on "Sweet Auburn" with the NAACP this reporter is saying with hundreds of others who came here "'Sweet Auburn' how can I leave thee?" Because contrary to what you might have heard about snobbery and class distinction, Atlanta, led by Auburn Avenue, opens up its arms to visitors like a beautiful woman who realizes that she was born to be loved.

Have Daily Newspaper

It's a place where the nation's only colored daily newspaper under C. A. Scott greets you at breakfast each morning. It's a place where one of the nation's colored owned radio stations, WERD, has a Hooper rating higher than most other radio stations in town, a place where one finds the only colored bank in the nation that is a recognized member of the Federal Reserve.

It's a place where the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, hires thirteen buses at seven dollars and a half an hour per bus to take visitors on sightseeing tours around town and doesn't raise a whimper when the convention sessions keep the buses waiting idle for an hour and ten minutes. Atlanta is the home of Frazier's Restaurant—the only place in the world where this reporter has even gone and had a host greet him at the door and place a fifth of Ancient Age Scotch in his hands and say "Enjoy yourself, Jimmy."

The man who did it was Charles Greenlea, assistant admgr. of the Atlanta Daily World, who along with other local newsmen rolled out the plush red carpet for visiting journalists such as they may never expect to see anywhere else but on "Sweet Auburn."

Many Lovely Women

It's a place of beautiful women like silver-grey-haired Mrs. Emma Bell, Mrs. C. A. Scott and Mrs. Mildred Mackay. And it's a place where the beautiful women like Mrs. Madelyn Chaires pastes a diamond-studded star on her beautiful bosom with gracious assurance that, in Atlanta, Atlanta women set the dress styles for other women to follow.

Atlanta is a place where Dr. Rufus Clements of Atlanta University tells you to come to breakfast and you go and sit on a veranda and bacon-and-egg with people like Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Walter White and Poppy Cannon, Roy and Rita Wilkins, Bennie Mays of Morehouse, Thurgood Marshall, "Chief" Aiken, "Mr. Housing" to minority groups, T. M. Alexander, Frank Horne, Loren Miller, A. T. Walden, and just plain "Who's Who in Colored America"

It's a gay town where you sit at a table at the Magnolia Ballroom [illegible] to Professor Melvin B. [illegible] Langston University [illegible] Shakespeare and hear him [illegible] Milton sonnets by Prof. [illegible] Russell Brooks of Morehouse and then watch them both get up and join all Atlanta in the grand march to the tune of "Hail Hail the Gang's All Here, What the Hell Do We Care!"

Cosmopolitan Town

It's a cosmopolitan carousing town where Atlantans get together at such places like Fraziers and the Magnolia Ballroom and let Schenleymen Frankie Dee and Bill Chase "wet them down" with the best from Schenley's and then take Bill and Frankie out to the Lincoln Country Club in the wee small hours and virtually bathe them in the stuff at Atlanta's expense.

It's a place where Mr. Blanding's builds his dream house and settles down to live in it—like the fabulous homes already built out on Hunter Road or the dream house which Jake and Freddye Henderson are building out on Simpson Street.

It's a political town where 8,000 colored voters helped elect the present mayor and have never ceased reminding him of it. It's a town in Georgia where a group of colored citizens call in candidates for the city council and give them an hour to explain why the candidates feel they should support them in an election. And every council candidate comes at their call despite the fact that they frequently are given a "rough time" by the board.

Town of People

And last but not least it's a town of people, plain people, sophisticated people, little people and big people. And what makes the difference is that they all are working together on "Sweet Auburn."

Atlanta is "Sweet Auburn" and "Sweet Auburn" is Mrs. Marjorie Fowlkes planning the grand ball for the convention; it's pretty Audrey Danilcy of WERD being nice to pert, alert and pretty "Babs" Harris of Philadelphia who came down representing RCA and Jo Baker; it's likeable Ken Knight setting up an on-the-scene interview for WERD; it's J. H. Calhoun and B. J. Cooper in the grand march at Magnolia Ballroom.

It's striking Eulalie Anderson of Atlanta U serving as a hostess; it's Alexander Adams and his camera getting a shot of a white girl dancing with a colored youth at Magnolia—it's a red-necked white policeman watching him take the picture and saying "You know something—these n—rs don't give a damn about Hummon Talmadge.

It's Mrs. Oziel Woolcock, social columnist of the Atlanta World, writing up the minutes of the day. In short, Atlanta is you and I and the things we have, and the things we need—but mainly the things we need!

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

30,000 Train in Harmony in Texas

Afro American Oct 6-30-51

Lackland Air Force Base Offers Proof That Integration Can Work If Officers at Top Support It

Baltimore, Md

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, San Antonio, Texas This airbase, located deep in the heart of Texas, offers the world's best proof that the integration of colored and white people into any given situation offers no problem at all if the people at the top have made up their minds that there is going to be integration.

They've not only made up their minds here at Lackland they've also put the plan into complete operation and it is working like a charm.

This is the "Gateway to the Air Forces." Here, the proudest youngest arm of our military service, the Air Forces, has its best foot forward and each time it takes a step forward it's a full thirty inch step of complete integration.

6000 Colored 24000 White

There just isn't any problem here with more than 6,000 colored airmen and women, officers and enlisted men mixed up so completely among 24000 whites that one finds it difficult to find a half dozen colored people in the same group.

Probably the best answer to the whole thing is offered by Lt. Colonel Hugh D. Young, chief of training of the Officer Candidate School here where the Air Forces trains its officers.

Colonel Young, reflecting the policy laid down by his commandant, Brigadier General Wycliffe E Steele, told me: "We just ignore race here, that's all. Just ignore it. That's the only way to do it."

And they are ignoring it. A man is just a man here at Lackland and I have never seen the two races get along together better at any other place in the world, bar none.

All Doors Open

Just as the Army is doing at Fort Jackson, S. C., just as the Navy is doing at Pensacola, Fla., opening all doors to colored people, so the Air Forces is doing at Lackland. But Lackland's integration is better than both of these installations.

The beautiful reason is that here I thought of some of your readers the colored people to whom the doors have been opened are taking fullest possible advantage of it.

The base does not permit anyone to segregate them and the colored personnel here have taken it upon themselves to see that they do not segregate themselves.

Personnel is Cream

The possible explanation for this is the fact that the personnel accepted by the Air Forces is beyond a doubt the cream of our race and they are as intelligently aware of the responsibilities and opportunities offered by integration as anyone else here.

It took me two days to round up the colored WAFS on the base to pose for pictures and grant me interviews for they were scattered in every nook and corner of this base along with whites. But I finally got around to most of them and not a single one was able to voice a complaint because of her race.

In a lovely session attended by white officers we discussed integration. Everyone admitted that it was working. I asked them if there were not one thing in the way of complaint that they might raise. (This might seemed to have been a leading question but I confess I wanted to do a thorough job)

What X Is For

No one could voice a complaint but one young lady raised a point concerning a red X which she said was placed on the testing cards of colored students when they went to take their tests. She said she had seen no evidence of discrimination but she'd like to know what that red X was for.

Another explained that she worked in the record section and she knew that the test was to compile data for scientific studies. But the base officials were so interested in showing me and the grils that the X was only for that purpose that I was immediately taken to the Human Resources School at Lackland and had it thoroughly explained to me the purpose of the X.

The Human Resource School is a psychological school set up, within, but not a part of the Lackland Base with the sole function of preparing tests and determining the fitness of various airmen for specialized types of work.

Gathering Data

Its records are not a part of the base records and none of the cards marked X ever got into the hands of the people who are concerned with the progress or promotion of airmen. The school is simply a group of psychologists gathering data which will later be compiled into a scientific study. They will want to know when they are done how many colored airmen and women enrolled at the Lackland Base, how many passed and how many failed, how many were equipped to take technical training and how many were equipped for special mechanical training. The same study is being made on white by states and regions and the only way the study can be made among colored is to identify their cards in some manner.

From Carolina

In the group of WAFS who discussed the complete integration of the races here with me were Privates Breather Boards, 425 N. Upper St., Lexington, Ky.; Susan Weathers, 318 N. W. Street, Lexington, Ky.; Thelma Onley, 512 W. 156th Street, New Yory City, Mattie Murray, 412 W. Vine Street, Athens, Ala.;

Sylvia Carpenter, East Avon Road, Avon, New York; Annie Laurie Green, Chestnut Avenue, Orangeburg, S. C.: Maggie Louise Robinson, PO Box 363., Marianna, Fla.; Lily M. Clements, 25 Fifth Avenue, S. Birmingham, Ala., Winnie M. Jones, Windfall, N. C., Thelma D. Thomas, 1607 Chestnut Street, Vicksburg, Miss.

From Philadelphia

Also in the group were Pvt. Beulah Gittings, 511 Collins Ave., Pittsburgh; Pvt. Genevieve McDonald, 1704 W. Ormsby St., Louisville, Ky.; Geraldine C. Dillard, 1803 A. Mooreship Avenue, Oakland, Calif.; Sgt. Dorothy W. Holmes, 433 N. 33rd St., Philadelphia; Essie W. Carter, 111-59 146th St., Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. Betty R. Ballen, 820 Highway 9, Conway, S.C., Winno Jean Patteson, 101 E. Lynn Street, Springfield, Missouri.

Nurse and Doctor in Charge

In the base hospital at Lackland, I found Lt. Dorothy Veronica Brown of 421 Homer Street, New Orleans, in charge of both white and colored patients on ward 14, which is the upper respiratory infection ward. At the time I visited her ward there were no colored patients.

First Lt. Henry Hines of Brook- a colored medical officer, is in charge of the base hospital's venereal disease ward. Most his patients are white.

In most of my studies of other bases I have found the swimming pools and the service club dances a bone of contention. Many claimed that integration just wouldn't work

Recreation Wide Open

in these areas in the South.

But here at Lackland, and it's in Texas mind you, colored and white not only swim together in the same pool, but they also dance together in the same service clubs and mixed dancing between colored and whites is nothing unusual.

In fact, the integration on the base is so complete that it has carried off the base to the extent that in San Antonio both colored and white go together to two night clubs, the Mona Lisa and the Keyhold Club, and what is more when they go there in mixed parties they eat drink and dance in mixed couples.

It's hard to believe but is is happening here in Texas.

No Quota System

The Air Forces is not operating under any quota system here whatever. It is taking in qualified trainees as fast as it can possibly handle them and in many cases colored men represent as much as 33 men in a "flight" of 70 new trainees coming in.

Total 495, Colored 186

The June 13 records of trainees entering Lackland might be called typical. On that day a total of 495 trainees were accepted and of this number 186 were colored.

San Antonio itself has caught on. The city, unlike Fort Benning, realizes what the Base means to it and everywhere service personnel is received with open arms. Here one does not find the police brutality and other racial friction that marks Columbus, Ga., near Fort Benning.

Pvt. Genevieve McDonald summed it up this way when I asked her why she had joined the Air Forces instead of some other branch of the service: "I heard it was the best deal for us," she said, " and I'm willing to say now that it is."

The Story in Brief

All doors are open at Lackland Texas, Air Force Base "Gateway to Air Forces" commanded by General Wycliffe E. Steele tells AFRO "We just ignore race here. That is the only way to do it"

6000 colored and 24000 white trainees scattered all over Lackland base living together. Effect noted in nearby area.

City of San Antoino receives all service men with open arms.

N.Y. Governor Blamed for Not Mixing Guard

Afro-American Oct. 7-24-51

Ga. Camp Follows Truman Order to Mix Troops; N.Y. Guards Ignore

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—This military installation would be a model of integration of the Department of Army and such heads of National Guard units as Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York would give Brig. Gen. Clare Armstrong, the camp's commanding officer full opporutnity to make it so.

Baltimore, Md

Nevertheless, General Armstrong is making integration work among his troops despite the fact that he is hampered by Army Department orders and Governor Dewey's failure to mix among New York's National Guard outfits.

The Department of Army has issued orders contrary to President Truman's directive to all the Armed Forces demanding integration; and Governor Dewey has consistently refused to abandon separate racial outfits in the New York State National Guard, despite the difficulties Jim Crow troops give rise to in a situation where complete integration is a goal.

General Wields Authority

Camp Stewart, located about 40 miles from Savannah, is a training center for anti-aircraft artillery. It has the usual station eomplement, or "housekeeping" personnel in the 3444th Army Service Unit and its attached and headquarters personnel.

This personnel falls directly under the control of General Armstrong, as commanding general of the installation. It is his authority to do with the unit as he sees fit.

Trains National Guards

In addition to this, General Armstrong is charged with the responsibility of providing training in anti-aircraft artillery for any units which are sent to this camp for such training. The majority of such units now being sent here are National Guard units.

As commanding general of the camp, General Armstrong is figuratively commanding officer of all troops sent to the base. But actually such units, so far as their racial components are concerned, are made up by the National Guard headquarters in the States from which they come.

That is where the rub lies.

Complete Integration

So far as the troops directly under Genereal Armstrong for both administration and training are concerned, there is complete integration. And so far as facilities on the base are concerened, everything is open to all personnel, be the soldier a National Guard trainee or a member of the camp's housekeeping unit.

Thus, under General Armstrong's policy, colored personnel eat, work, live, train and swim together in complete harmony.

Colored officers command units in which white Southerners serve under them; dependents of colored personnel have the free run of the base facilities; and colored men serve as military police along with white.

Guards take their turn working both white and colored prisoners in the guard house and all officers make full and free use of the officers' club. In short, General Armstrong is honestly following the spirit and letter of President Truman's directive.

Monkey Wrench

Into this picture, however, at various times, the Department of the Army itself steps and all but throws a monkey wrench into the smooth working machinery by sending to the integrated camp a completely segregated unit.

Thus we find that while the 3444th ASU unit is completely integrated at all times, it is daily thrown into contact with completely segregated units such as the 47th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Gerald G. Gibbs.

This unit, a regular Army unit now in training here, was activated on Department of Army orders dated March 9, 1951, with specific instructions that its third group would be composed of three all-colored battalions, namely the 27th AAA (Automatic Weapons Battalion), the 35th AAA and the 44th AAA.

These orders were reproduced at Third Army Headquarters at Fort McPherson, Ga., and sent here with an asterisk (*) denoting that the three battalions would be composed of colored enlisted personnel. The two other units making up the brigade are composed of white personnel.

Not What Truman Ordered

This is not what Presient Truman ordered. This is not the fault of General Armstrong. The fault lies either at Third Army Headquarters, for their interpretation of Army orders, or at the Deparmtnet of Army level for issuing such orders.

Again, where General Armstrong is following a policy of full integration, one finds him faced with handling a completely segregated national guard outfit such as the 715th AAA from Brooklyn, N.Y., which only recently completed its training here as a Jim Crow unit.

Here again this is not the fault of General Armstrong.

Dewey Responsible

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and not a brigadier general in Georgia, must be held responsible for Jim Crow in the New York National Guard.

Into such a situation, however, General Armstrong has brought about an amazing intermingling of colored and white troops at Camp Stewart, despite the handicaps placed upon him.

With the exception of the all-colored units sleeping together as Jim Crow units—a fact over which, I repeat, he has no control—the post itself is a model of integration.

Once the soldiers segregated by Department of Defense orders leaves his Jim Crow bed, he falls under the complete integration provided by General Armstrong for all men here.

All in Swimming Pool

Thus, while General Armstrong could easily segregate them in the service clubs by simply stating that the 127th, 35th and 44th should use Servie Club No. 1 and other units Service Club No. 2 (a practice widely followed by many commanding generals), instead he has ordered all clubs on the base thrown open to all personnel.

There is only one swimming pool here and all personnnel including officers, enlisted men and their wives and dependents, use that one.

Barber Fired

One example will serve to prove hat the general is "right" on the ntegration question. A white civilian barber was hired to cut hair at the officers club. On the first day he worked, he refused to cut the hair of a colored officer.

General Armstrong promptly fired the barber, had him escorted from the post, and hired a colored barber at the club who now cuts both white and colored men's hair.

Most of the officers assigned to the all-colored units here are from the Deep South. When they arrive they are thoroughly briefed on the general's attitude on the treatment of colored troops.

No favors, no discrimination—that's his policy.

Major Marshall "Exec"

One of the officers assigned to do such briefings is Major Edward I. Marshall, executive officer of the 27th AAA (AW), who was serving as commanding officer of the unit when I arrived at this camp.

A veteran of 23 years' service, and a rugged paratrooper, Major Marshall was handling the unit with the smoothness of a well drilled machine.

Serving directly under him among others was a white West Point officer, 1st Lt. William A. Pogue, who took orders from him with the smart snappiness characteristic of all West Pointers.

Lieutenant Calhoun

Commanding the Headquarters Battery under Major Marshall is 1st Lt. Leon J. Calhoun, 728 Summit Ave., Columbia, S.C. The commander of D. Battery is Capt. James Mullery, white, of Clement, Pa.

A Battery's commander is also white, Capt. Douglas Brown. B Battery is commanded by 1st Lt. Sylvanus Wooldridge of 5390 Linwood Ave., Detroit. 1st. Lt. Philip Dashiell of Fruitland, Md., is commander of Battery C.

Military Police

One of the most healthy pictures at the base is that of the Military Police, which is a part of General Armstrong's 3444th ASU unit.

Here one finds Capt. Albert Washington, an excellent officer, serving as operations officer to Major Farrington, provost marshal.

Captain Washington, with a long background of experience in Military Police work, is performing yeoman service both on and off the post in helping to iron out and keep down trouble between colored soldiers and white civilians in town.

Excellent Relations

Unlike at Fort Benning, where it appears civilian authorities delight in jailing colored soldiers, Major Farrington and Captian Washington maintain an excellent working relations with local police in Savannah, Flemington and Pembrooke and surrounding areas; and the men who get into trouble are often turned over to them without having even to post bond.

When I left the base, Captain Washington was en route to Savannah to pick up five colored men of the 715AAA Brooklyn National Guard who had been arrested and given five years for stealing a car and transporting it across State lines.

Their sentences were dropped; and they were turned over to the military for trial and will be sent back to Brooklyn if their unit will accept them.

Want Out of J.C.

The men with whom I talked in the segregated units had no complaints about their treatment at the base. All expressed a desire to be out of a Jim Crow unit, but all made the point that they realized the general had no part in it.

Men Listed

Among these men were:

M/Sgt. Stanley C. Sidney, 26 W. 112th St., New ork; Cpl. James E. Dozier, 433 Camel Ave., Fayettsville, N.C.; Pvts. Lee Davis, 2359 E. 39th St., Cleveland;

Pvt. Herbert James, 2134 N. 21st St., Philadelphia; Pvt. Edward Hill, Rt. 1, Box 49, Columbia, S.C.; Cpl. Edward Crew, 73 E. Tendall Heights, Macon, Ga.; Pvt. Silas Fisher, Rt. 2, Box 002, Plant City, Fla.; Cpl. John N. Robinson, 2223 12th Place, N.W., Washington; Sfc. James Branch, 115-37 160th St., Jamaica, L.I., New ork.

Sgt. Iriving Anderson, 1917 McCulloh St., Baltimore; Pvt. Robert I. Johnson, Cleveon P. O., Essex County, Va.; Pvt. Lee Temple, 1250 Union St., S.W., Washington; Pvt. John C. Robinson, Stoneville, N.C.; and Pvt. Freddie Webster, Madison, N.C.

47th Brigade

Also serving in the 47th Brigade are:

Capt. John L. Gayles of 1245 Leavitt St., Chicago, a former member of the 92nd Infantry; Lt. William Payne, 5953 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Lt. Harry T. Jones, 206 W. 166th St., Los Angeles; SFC. James Granger, 2309 Engles Ave., San Francisco; Sfc Leroy Govert, 3239 Adeline St., Oakland, Cal.;

Major Thomas D. Davis, operations officer of the 44th AAA Bn., 39 Remington Pl., New Rochelle, N.Y., formerly commander of the 715th AAA of Brooklyn.

Also here are 2nd Lts. Samuel Brown of 1517 Platt St., Tampa Fla.; and Lt. James R. Ford of Tallahassee, Fla.

Lackland Air Base "Best Proof Of Integration"

Worcd
Ar. 6-29-51

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, San Antonio, Texas.- This airbase, located deep in the heart of Texas, offers the world's best proof that the integrgation of colored and white people into any given situation offers no problem at all if the people at the top have made up their minds that there is going to be integration.

They've not only made up their minds here at Lackland— they've also put the plan into complete operation and it is working like a charm.

This is the "Gateway to the Air Forces." Here, the proudest youngest arm of our military service, the Air Force, has its best foot forward-and each time it takes a step forward it's a full thirty inch step of complete integration.

There just isn't any problem here with more than 6,000 colored airmen and women, officers and enlisted men mixed up so completely among 24,000 whites that one finds it difficult to find a half dozen colored people in the same group.

Probably the best answer to the whole thing is offered by Lt. Col. Hugh D. Young, chief of training of the Officer Candidate School here where the Air Force trains its officers.

Colonel Young, reflecting the policy laid down by his commandant, Brigadier General Wycliffe E Steele, told me: 'We just ignore race here, that's all. Just ignore it. That's the only way to do it."

And they are ignoring it. A man is just a man here at Lackland and I have never seen the two races get along together better at any other place in the world, bar none.

Just as the Army is doing at Fort Jackson, S. C., just as the Navy is doing at Pensacola, Fla.— opening all doors to colored people — so the Air Forces is doing at Lackland. But Lackland's integration is better than both of these installations.

The beautiful reason is that here the colored people to whom the doors have been opened are taking the fullest possible advantage of it. The base does not permit anyone to segregate them and the colored personnel here have taken it upon themselves to see that they do not segregate themselves.

The possible explanation for this is the fact that the personnel accepted by the Air Forces is beyond a doubt the cream of our race and they are as intelligently aware of the responsibilities and opportunities offered by integration as anyone else here.

It took me two days to round up the colored WAFS on the base to pose for pictures and grant me interviews for they were scattered in every nook and corner of this base along with whites. But I finally got around to most of them and not a single one was able to voice a complaint because of her race.

In lovely session attended by white officers we discussed integration. Everyone admitted that it was working. I asked them if there were not one thing in the way of complaint that they might raise. (This might seemed to have been a leading question but I confess I wanted to do a thorough job)

No one could voice a complaint but one young lady raised a point concerning a red x which she said was placed on the testing cards of colored students when they went to take their tests. She said she had seen no evidence of discrimination but she'd like to konw what that red "x" was for.

Another explained that she worked in the record section and she knew that the test was to compile data for scientific studies. But the base officials were so interested in showing me and the girls that the "x" was only for that purpose that I was immediately taken to the Human Resources School at Lackland and had it thoroughly explained to me the purpose of the "x."

The Human Resource School is a psychological school set up, within, but not a part of the Lackland Base with the sole function of preparing tests and determining the fitness of various airmen for specialized types of work.

Its records are not a part of the base records and none of the cards marked "x" ever got into the hands of the people who are concerned with the progress or promotion of airmen. The school is simply a group of psychologists gathering data which will later be compiled into a scientific study. They will want to know when they are done how many colored airmen and women enrolled at the Lackland Base, how many passed aud how many failed, how many were equipped to take technical training and how many were equipped for special mechanical training. The same study is being made on whites by states and regions and the only way the study can be made among colored is to identify their cards in some manner.

In the group of WAFS who discussed the complete integration of the races here with me were Privates Breather Boards, 425 N. Upper St., Lekington, Ky.; Susan Weathers, 318 N. W. Street, Lexington, Ky.; Thelma Onley, 512 W 156th St., New York City, Mattie Murray, 412 W. Vine St., Athens, Ala.; Sylvia Carpenter, East Avon Road, Avon, New York; Annie Laurie Green, Chestnut Avenue, Orangeburg, S. C.; Maggie Louise Robinson, P. O. Box 363, Marianna, Fla.; Lily M. Clements, 25 5th Ave , S. Birmingham, Ala., Winnie M. Jones, Windfall, N. C, Thelma D. Thomas, 1607 Chestnut Street, Vicksburg, Miss.

Also in the group were Private Beulah Gittings, 511 Collins Ave., Pittsburgh; Private Genevieve McDonald, 1704 W. Ormsby St., Louisville, Ky; Geraldine C. Dillard, 1803 A. Mooreship Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Sgt. Dorothy W. Holmes, 433 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia; Essie W. Carter, 111-59 146th Street, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.; Betty R. Ballen, 820 Highway 9, Conway, S. C., Winno Jean Patterson, 1012 E. Lynn St., Springfiled, Mo.

In the base hospital at Lackland, I found Lt. Dorothy Veronica Brown of 421 Homer Sa., New Orleans, in charge of both white and colored patients on Ward 14, which is the upper respiratory infection ward. At the time I visited her ward there were no colored patients. First Lt. Henry Hines of Brooklyn, a colored medical officer, is in charge of the base hospital's venereal disease ward. Most of is patients are white.

In most of my studies of other bases, I have found the swimming pools and the service club dances a bone of contention. Many claimed that integration just wouldn't work in these areas in the South.

But here at Lackland, and it's in Texas mind you, colored and white not only swim together in the same pool, but they also dance together in the same service clubs and mixed dancing between colored and whites is nothing unusual.

In fact, the integration on the base is so complete that it has carried off the base to the extent that in San Antonio both colored and white go together to two night clubs, the Mona Lisa and the Keyhole Club, and what is more than they go there in mixed parties they eat drink and dance in mixed couples. It's hard to believe but it is happening here in Texas.

The Air Forces is not operating under any quota system here whatever. It is taking in qualified trainees as fast as it can possibly handle them and in many cases colored men represent as much as 33 men in a "flight" of 70 new trainees coming in.

The June 13 records of trainees entering Lackland might be called typical. On that day a total of 495 trainees were accepted and of this number 186 were colored.

San Antonio itself has caught on. The city, unlike Fort Benning, realizes what the Base means to it and everywhere service personnel is received with open arms. Here one does not find the police brutality and other racial friction that marks Columbus, Georgia near Fort Benning.

Private Genevieve McDonald summed it up this way when I asked her why she had joined the Air Forces instead of some other branch of the service. "I heard it was the best deal for us," she said, "and I'm willing to say now that it is."

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

Troops on the Move to Europe, Korea

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT HOOD, Texas — Colored troopers here were on the move last week with some preparing to go to Korea, others getting ready to move to Europe with the Second Armored Division, and still others packing their gear for participation in the Army's maneuvers set for North and South Carolina this summer.

Among those bound for Korea are 1st Lt. Warren L. Dupree, 4400 Allen St., New Orleans, and 1st Lt. Gilbert O. Chandler of St. Louis, Mo. They received their orders as I visited them last Monday in the 56th Quartermaster Battalion.

Lieutenant Dupree is a member of the 436th QM Bath Company which is a part of the 56th Battalion. Lt. Chandler was commander of the all - white headquarters detachment of the battalion.

New Yorker Is Co.

The two men were packing their bags getting ready to move with the 436th to the Carolina maneuver area when their orders came in. The 436th will make the maneuver under the command of 1st Lt. Frank N. Walker of the Bronx, N.Y., commanding officer of the well drilled company.

Most of the men and officers of the company are from New Orleans or the Southwest.

These include Lt. Lytle L. Taylor, 1035 Lombrano St., San Antonio, Texas; Lt. Thomas R. Solomon Jr., Prairie View College; 1st Lt. Earl E. Barconey, New Orleans; Capt. Clarence A. Laws, 2637 London Ave., New Orleans; 1st Lt. James L. Stacheli, 30 N. 50th St., Philadelphia; Capt. Robert H. Franks, Woodville, Texas;

First Sgt. Edwin Sherrod, 1123 Eighth Ave., Augusta, Ga.; Pfc. Wilfred Johnson, 1310 Romain St., Gretne, La.; Cpl. Ellis T. Webb, 3232 Feliciana St., New Orleans; Pfc. Herman Carr, 5201 Nature St., Houston, Texas; Pvt. John N. Smith, 1614 N. Seventh St., Kansas City, Mo.; and Pfc. Alfred Wilson, 2003 Davis St., Houston, Texas.

The company is up to strength 103 men and three officers.

(Only Lts. Walker, Solomon and Taylor will make the maneuvers. The other officers will remain here, with the exception of those going to Korea.)

Getting Set for Europe

Getting set for the European move with the Second Division is the 17th Armored Engineer Bridge Company, the 16th Armored Field Artillery Battalion and the 29th Medium Tank Battalion.

Some of the key personnel to move out with the 17th Armored will be M/Sgt. Perry T. Johnson, PO Box 131, Glen Raven, N.C.; Sgt. David S. Pickens, 839C Jessup Pl., Philadelphia; Sgt. William E. Irving, 2593 Eighth Ave., NYC;

Sgt. James Hayden, Route 1, St. Joseph, La.; Sgt. Willie E. Grant, 3804 E. Ninth St., Lima, Ohio; M/Sgt. Albert Holdman, 711 Pump St., Huntsville, Ala.; Sfc. Harry Holliday, 1601 Cedar St., Yankton, S.C.; Pfc. Clarence Murray, 4724 Bellevue St., Detroit.

The unit, a bridge building outfit, is equipped with M-1's, carbines, 50 caliber machine guns, "grease guns" (sub-machine guns) and 3.5 bazookas. They are up to strength and as Sgt. Johnson put it, "Ready as we're ever going to be."

Also leaving for Europe with the 29th Medium Tank Battalion will be, among others:

Sgt. James Spears, P.O. Box 536, Tallulah, La., assistant sgt. major of the battalion; Sfc. William Woodward, 2011 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia; M/Sgt. Andrew Hunter, 1919 Live Oak St., Marlin, Texas; Sgt. Edward L. Bibbs, 3526 Beaubien St., Detroit; M/Sgt. R. L. Marshall, 2715 Clifton St., Indianapolis; Deotha N. Rankin, 306, W. 112th St. NYC.

645 Men, 45 Officers

The unit will have 645 men and 45 officers making the trip to Europe. Only colored officer will be Capt. Robert O. Phillips, 25 Gatson St., Boston, medical officer for the battalion. The unit will be equipped with the M-26 tanks.

The 16th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, which also will go to Europe with the Second Division, will carry with it, among others: M/Sgt. Albert C. Williams, 13th Ave. W. Springfield, Tenn., who is married to the former Hazel Storms of Lampasas, Texas; Cpl. Lerome Bennett Jr., 887 Fair St., Atlanta, a former reporter for the Atlanta Daily World.

Sgt. Williams and Corporal Bennett are in battalion headquarters.

Crack Gunners to Go

In Able Battery of the battalion, which won highest honors when the battalion test-fired its big 155 milimeter howitzers are the following personnel of the No. 2 gun crew which will also go to Europe with the battalion:

Sgt. Walter Yeoman, Box 112, Bolton, N.C., chief of section; Cpl. John Evans Jr., 593 Weakly Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. Albert Mattix, 44 Fourth St., West Point, Miss.; Pfc. Richard Givens, Route 3 Box 87-A, Senatobia, Miss.; Pfc. Jimmy Berryman, 1995 Amos St., Macon, Ga.;

Pfc. Devon Tanksley, 4085 Wells Ave., Chicago; Cpl. Willie B. Ford, 2425 Merry St., Nashville, Tenn.; Pvt. James Hampton, 5428 Tillman Ave., Detroit; Cpl. William C. Green, 2536 Boulevard Pl., Indianapolis, Ind., and M/Sgt. Jessie Paul, 2742 E. 53rd St., Cleveland, Ohio, chief of the firing battery.

BAFFLED THE ENEMY:

73d Engineer Combat Bn. Cited for Working Miracle

Afro-American Pat: 7-7-51

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT HOOD, Tex., — Lt.-Gen. Edward M. Almond, commanding general of the 10 Corps in Korea has issued an official commendation to the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion, a colored unit, for its fighting in Korea.

The commendation came to light when a sergeant formerly stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, sent a copy of the citation to the post commander at Fort Hood.

The sergeant, M/Sgt. Billie Grant battalion sergeant major told his former camp commander that his unit landed in the invasion at Inchon on Sept. 15 and was in the heroic group of men who were trapped and later evacuated from Hungnam last December. He added that the unit now has three campaign stars to add to its Korean War ribbon.

The official citation from General Almon read as follows:

"It is with great pride that I commend the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion for achieving a memorable combat record in the Tenth Corps sectors which offers indelible proof on this Armed Forces Day of the power of combined teamwork in defeating a numerically greater enemy.

"The 73rd has played a key role in the UN victories in the Korean campaign. Often it accomplished engineering miracles despite the enemy and temperatures which ranged down to 25 degrees below zero. The Battalion has turned in a splendid performance.

"Teamwork has saved the lives of thousands of UN fighting men in this bitter campaign. Through team-work, we have denied the conquest of Korea to an enemy who often outnumbered our forces ten to one.

"Men of the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion, a part of the United States land, sea and air service team, have rendered the highest patriotic duty of which all Americans at home may be justly proud."

"EDWARD M. ALMOND
Lieut. General, U. S. Army
Commanding"

General Almond formerly commanded the all-colored 92nd Infantry in Italy during the last war.

Integration Is No Problem At Lackland Air Force Base

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, San Antonio, Texas — This airbase, located deep in the heart of Texas, offers the world's best proof that the integration of colored and white people into any given situation offers no problem at all if the people at the top have made up their minds that there is going to be integration.

They've not only made up their minds here at Lackland — they've also put the plan into complete one finds it difficult to find a half operation and it is working like a charm.

This is the "Gateway to the Air Forces." Here, the proudest youngest arm of our military service, the Air Forces, has its best foot forward — and each time it takes a step forward it's a full thirty inch step of complete integration. There just isn't any problem here with more than 6,000 colored airmen and women officers and enlisted men mixed up so completely among 24,000 whites that one finds it difficult to find a half dozen colored people in the same group.

Probably the best answer to the whole thing is offered by Lt. Colonel Hugh D. Young, chief of training of the Officer Candidate School here where the Air Force trains its officers.

Colonel Young, reflecting the policy laid down by his commandant, Brigadier General Wycliffe E. Steele, told me: "We just ignore race here, that's all. Just ignore it. That's the only way to do it."

And they are ignoring it. A man is just a man here at Lackland and I have never seen the two races get along together better at any other place in the world, bar none.

Just as the Army is doing at Fort Jackson, S.C., just as the Navy is doing at Pensacola, Fla. — opening all doors to colored people — so the Air Forces is doing at Lackland. But Lackland's integration is better than both of these installations.

The beautiful reason is that here the colored people to whom the doors have been opened are taking the fullest possible advantage of it. The base does not permit anyone to segregate them and the colored personnel here have taken it upon themselves to see that they do not segregate themselves.

The possible explanation for this is the fact that the personnel accepted by the Air Forces is beyond a doubt the cream of our race and they are as intelligently aware of the responsibilities and opportunities offered by integration as anyone else here.

It took me two days to round up the colored WAFS on the base to pose for pictures and grant me interviews for they were scattered in every nook and corner of this base along with whites. But I finally got around to most of them and not a single one was able to voice a complaint because of her race.

In a lovely session attended by white officers, we discussed integration. Eeryone admitted that it was working. I asked them if there were not one thing in the way of complaint that they might raise. (This might seem to have been a leading question but I confess I wanted to do a thorough job.)

No one could voice a complaint but one young lady raised a point concerning a red x which she said was placed on the testing cards of colored students when they went to take their tests. She said she had seen no evidence of discrimination but she'd like to know that that red x was for.

Another explained that she worked in the record section and she knew that the test was to compile data for scientific studies. But the base officials were so interested in showing me and the girls that the x was only for that purpose that I was immediately taken to the Human Resources school at Lackland and had it thoroughly explained to me the purpose of the x.

The Human Resource School is a psychological school set up, within, but not a part of the Lackland Base with the sole function of preparing tests and determining the fitness of various airmen for specialized types of work.

Its records are not a part of the base records and none of the cards marked X ever got into the hands of the people who are concerned with the progress or promotion of airmen. The school is simply a group of psychologists gathering data which will later be compiled into a scientific study. They will want to know when they are done how many colored airmen and women enrolled at the Lackland Base how many passed and how many failed, how many were equipped to take technical training and how many were equipped for special mechanical training. The same study is being made on whites by states and regions and the only way the study can be made among colored is to identify their cards in some manner.

In the group of WAFS who discussed the complete integration of the races here with me were Privates Breather Boards, 425 N. Upper St., Lexington, Ky.; Susan Weathers, 318 N.W. Street, Lexington, Ky.; Thelma Onley, 512 W. 156th Street, New York City, Mattie Murray, 412 W. Vine Street, Athens, Ala.; Sylvia Carpenter, E. Avon Road, Avon, New York; Annie Laurie Green, Chestnut Avenue, Orangeburg, S.C.; Maggie L. Robinson, PO Box 363, Marianna, Fla.; Lily M. Clements, 25 Fifth Avenue, S. Birmingham, Ala.; Winnie M. Jones, Windfall, N.C.; Thelma D. Thomas, 1607 Chestnut St., Vicksburg, Miss.

Also in the group were Pvt. Beulah Gittings, 511 Collins Ave., Pittsburgh; Pvt. Geneieve McDonald 1704 W. Ormsby St., Louisville, Ky.; Geraldine C. Dillard, 1803 A Mooreship Avenue, Oakland, Calif., Sgt. Dorothy W. Holmes, 433 N. 33rd St., Philadelphia; Essie W. Carter, 111-59 146th Street, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.; Betty R. Ballen, 820 Highway 9, Conway S.C.; Winno Jean Patterson, 1012 E. Lynn Street, Springfield, Missouri.

In the base hospital at Lackland, I found Lt. Dorothy Veronica Brown of 421 Homer Street, New Orleans, in charge of both white and colored patients on ward 14, which is the upper respiratory infection ward. At the time I visited her ward there were no colored patients. First Lt. Henry Hines of Brooklyn, a colored medical officer, is in charge of the base hospital's venereal disease ward. Most of his patients are white.

In most of my studies of other bases I have found the swimming pools and the service club dances a bone of contention. Many claimed that integration just wouldn't work in these areas in the South.

But here at Lackman, and it's in Texas mind you, colored and white not only swin together in the same pool, but they also dance together in the same service clubs and mixed dancing between colored and whites is nothing unusual.

In fact, the integration on the base is so complete that it has carried off the base to the extent that in San Antonio both colored and white go together to two night clubs, the Mona Lisa and the Keyhold Club, and what is more when they go there in mixed parties they eat drink and dance in mixed couples. It's hard to believe but it is happending here in Texas.

The Air Force is not operating under any quota system here whatever. It is taking in qualified trainees as fast as it can possibly handle them and in many cases colored men represent as much as 33 men in a "flight" of 70 new trainees coming in.

The June 13 records of trainees entering Lackland might be called typical. On that day a total of 495 trainees were accepted and of this number 186 were colored.

San Antonio itself has caught on. The city, unlike Fort Benning, realizes what the Base means to it and everywhere service personnel is received with open arms. Here one does not find the police brutality and other racial friction that marks Columbus, Ga., near Fort Benning.

Pvt. Genevieve McDonald summed it up this way when I asked her why she had joined the Air Forces instead of some other branch of the service: "I heard it was the best deal for us," she said, "and I'm willing to say now that it is."

Tolerates No Segregation At Air Base

(Top) Brigadier General R. V. Ignico, Commanding General of the Warner Robins Air Materiel Area and Robins Air Force Base, who tolerates no discrimination or segregation of colored airmen at this strategic airbase located in the heart of Georgia.

(Bottom) M/Sgt. Willard Miller of 1355 N. 6th street, Columbus, Ohio. A B-25 crew chief in integrated air command at Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Ga.

Integration Found To Be Thorough

All Facilities Shared Equally By Personnel At Fort Robbins Base

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, Warner Robins, Georgia—There is absolutely no segregation or discrimination of colored airmen at this strategic materiel base located in the heart of Georgia.

This is as blunt as one can be in telling the truth about the command of Brigadier General R. V. Ignico commanding general of the Warner Robins Air Materiel Area and Air Force Base where the work being done is so highly important that even commissioned officers and enlisted personnel must have a pass to enter some areas.

The strength of the command is a military secret but more than three percent of the command is colored. Even that figure is hard to get at Robins Air Base for General Ignico's command is strictly complying with the letter and spirit of the President's directive in providing equaly of treatment for all in the Air Forces.

* * *

ONCE INSIDE the base there is nothing to remind one that he is in Georgia. Every single facility on the bose from traininp to recreation, from flying to swimming is open to all on an equal basis.

Cpl. Alfred H. Mackie, Jr., 19 year old senior control tower operator at Robins, who lives at 4001 Magnolia street, New Orleans, La., is one of two colored control tower operators at Robins. He is in the control tower because that is what he has been trained to do under the Air Forces career plan.

* * *

IN THIS ALL important position he is charged with the responsibility of controlling all air traffic from Piper Cubs to the big B-29's and B-36's and jet planes which land and take off with ease here on the Robin runways.

To do this he must know what airstrip to bring the plane in on, what the weather conditions are and a thousand other things. In training for his job he went through studies that included weather, radio aids to navigation, air traffic rules and regulations, control tower procedure and aircraft identification.

But he knows all this and he is holding down the job because he knows it. Another colored man in the control tower is Sgt. Ozie Green of Arkansas who at the present time is at Keesler Field in Mississippi furthering his training on air traffic control. Both men are single. Both have that high spirit and that only comes when an airman is happy on his job.

* * *

M SGT. WILLARD MILLER of 1355 N. 6th street, Columbus, Ohio is a good example of what a man can do when he is unhampered by segregation. Sgt Miller, a member of the 2914 Area Maintenance Group is a B-25 crew chief. On the ground he is charged with the actual repair and maintenance of B-25 planes and gets his flying time by serving as assistant pilot when the B-25's are in the air.

It's nothing new to him, however, Sgt. Miller was a former member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the 477th Composite Bomb Group and knows maintenance on all types of planes from jets to the new B-36's and B-50's. He also works on the C-119 boxcars.

His commanding officer, Captain Fred S. Welch, said of him "He's plenty sharp. Wish I had more like him."

* * *

ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE side at Robins because he was trained for administrative work is Sgt. Lewis Williams, Jr., Wing Personnel Sgt. Major of the 2943 Depeot Training Wing. Sgt. Williams' home is 412 E. Franklin street, Lake City, Fla. He is married and has no children. Next November he will have completed eight years in the Air Forces.

Sgt. Williams saw the Air Forces before integration. When asked to compare the two today he said "I think integration definitely is the thing. It provides a highe morale among the men and definitely makes for a higher combat efficiency. I'm all for it."

Air Force Base In Georgia Is A Model Of Integration

By JAMES L. HICKS
Navy and Air Force Installations
NNPA Correspondent on tour
Army

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, Warner Robins, Ga.— There is absolutely no segregation or discrimination of colored airmen at this strategic material base located in the heart of Georgia.

This is as blunt as one can be in telling the truth about the command of Brigadier General R. V. Ignico commanding general of the Warner Robins Air Material Area a ' Air Force Base where the work being done is so highly important that even commissioned officers and enlisted personnel must have a pass to enter some areas.

The strength of the command is a military secret but more than three percent of the command is colored. Even that figure is hard to get at Robins Air Base, for General Ignico's command is strictly complying equality of treatment for all in the Air Forces.

Everything Open, Equal

Once inside the base there is nothing to remind one that he is in Georgia. Every single facility on the base from training to recreation, from flying to swimming is open to all on an equal basis.

This base strikes a sharp contrast to the Shaw Air Base in Sumter, S. C., only one hour away by air. General Ignico simply read the order through his command and everyone complied.

The Air Force directive ordered racial quotas abandoned. There are none at Robins AFB. It called for all occupational specialities to be opened to qualified individuals regardless of race.

In Control Tower

Let Cpl. Alfred H. Mackie, Jr., 19-year-old senior control tower operator at Robins, testify to that one. Cpl. Mackie who lives at 4001 Magnolia St., New Orleans, La., is one of two colored control tower operators at Robins. He is in the control tower because that is what he has been trained to do under the Air Forces career plan.

In this all important position he is charged with the responsibility of controlling all air traffic from Piper Cubs to the big B129's and B136's and jet planes which land and take off with ease here on the Robin runways.

To do this he must know what airstrip to bring the plane in on, what the weather conditions are and a thousand other things. In training for his job he went through studies that included weather, radio aids to navigation, air traffic rules and regulations, control tower procedure and aircraft identification.

Happy On Job

But he knows all this and he is holding down the job because he knows it. Another colored man in the control tower is Sgt. Ozie Green of Arkansas, who at the present time is at Keesler Field in Mississippi, furthering his training on air traffic control. Both men are single. Both have that high spirit that only comes when an airman is happy on his job.

When I talked with Cpl. Mackie he said "Put in a word for my outfit. It's great." He added that "Integration like we have it here has done a lot for everybody." The outfit is the 1926 Air Waves and Air Communication Service.

Sgt. Edward Lee of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron RAMA (Robins Air Material Area) is a cook because that is what he was trained to be by the Air Forces.

Sgt. Edward Gardner, 2320 12th Avenue, Tampa, Fla., is a cook because that is what he was trained to do by the Air Forces. That is the way it's done at Robins. Your race has nothing to do with what you are doing here.

Shows What Man Can Do

M/Sgt. Willard Miller of 1355 N. 6th St., Columbus, Ohio, is a good example of what a man can do when he is unhampered by segregation. Sgt. Mill . a member of the 2914 Area Maintenance Group is a B-25 crew chief. On the ground he is charged with the actual repair and maintenance of B-25 planes and gets his flying time by serving as assistant pilot when the B-25's are in the air.

It's nothing new to him, however. Sgt. Miller was a former member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the 477th Composite Bomb Group and knows maintenance on all types of planes from jets to the new B-36's and B-50's. He also works on the C-119 boxcars.

His commanding officer, Captain Fred S. Welch, said of him "He's plenty sharp. Wish I had more like him."

On the administrative side at Robins because he was trained for administrative work is Sgt. Lewis Williams, Jr., Wing Personnel Sgt. Major of the 2943 Depot Training Wing. Sgt. Williams home is 412 E. Franklin St., Lake City, Fla.

WON'T TOLERATE SEGREGATION AT HIS AIR BASE IN GEORGIA.—Brigadier General R. V. Ignico, commanding general of the Warner Robins Air Material area and Robins Air Force base, who tolerates no discrimination or segregation of colored airmen at this strategic airbase located in the heart of Georgia.

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

Report Complete Integration At Virginia Army Camp

Negro Troops Proudly Tell Of Freedom At Fort Eustis

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and and Air Force Installations

FORT EUSTIS, Virginia—A few short months ago, three thousand low-moraled colored troops at Fort Eustis, Virginia hung their heads and whispered about the segregation and discrimination of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", but today these same troops stand tall and straight and proudly tell you of the integrated freedom they now enjoy in "Duffy's Tavern."

"Duffy's Tavern" is the new name which colored troops stationed here have proudly tagged on the 8,100 acres of historic Tidewater land known as Fort Eustis. The tan Yanks have given it the name to honor a hard boiled, Boston born, Irish general named Duffy who only assumed command of the Fort a few months ago, but whose first official act was to emancipate them from the segregation and humiliation of the area which they had come to know as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

I flew into this Tidewater bastion last Thursday armed with a letter which had complained of the way colored troops were segregated and discriminated against, and the way colored officers and their wives were forced to use a tumbled down shack as an officers' club, while white officers enjoyed the privileges of a swank installation on the James River known as "The Point."

I came to jeer "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—I remained to share the freedom of "Duffy's Tavern!"

The letter was written by the wife of an officer who was stationed at Fort Eustis last year and who has not seen the new Fort Eustis since Brigadier General Harold R. Duffie took command.

And therein lies a story.

For if the wife of that officer or even the officer himself were to visit the new Fort Eustis today, they might recognize the faces and features of the friends they once knew but they'd swear that each one of them has a new soul, a new spirit a new morale.

And they'd be absolutely right here at Fort Eustis for General Duffie has "emancipated" colored troops at Fort Eustis. Emancipated is the word which the troops themselves use in proudly speaking of their new freedom.

ACTS PROMPTLY

On his third day of command the general, who was then a colonel, called all personnel on the base together and bluntly set his new policy. He said simply that from then on, all discrimination with regard to race was ended at Fort Eustis. It hit like a bombshell in this southern community. Every colored soldier on the base loves to tell you about it.

But the colonel was not satisfied merely with just issuing such an order. There were those on the base who were determined to put him to the test—to see if he was merely doing what many high Army officers have done—or whether he really meant what he said.

The Irishmen met the test with all the dogged determination characteristic of the Irish.

The test came when 500 West Point cadets came here to this Transportation Center for their annual training in Transportation operations. Included in this group were three colored cadets. It was the custom that when the cadets completed their training they would attend a ball given in their honor at the white officers club.

When the time came for hostesses to be gathered from the nearby towns for the dance, the white woman whose responsibility it was to get the hostesses said bluntly that if the colored men attended the dance she would not get any hostesses.

Then Colonel Duffie tried to show her that the right thing to do was simply to get three colored hostesses for the colored men. But she was adamant and refused. Duffie then ordered the dance to go on and set about getting hostesses through other sources.

Opposition Arises

The white south went to work in support of the white woman. Soon the aid of a Virginia legislator was solicited to bar the colored men from the dance. He took the matter all the way up to Congress and a Congressional committee stepped in the fight against the Irishman.

But despite the fact that he was at that very time on the list for promotion to Brigadier General—a list which must be approved by Congress—Colonel Duffie continud to fight for what he knew was right. Finally it boiled down to the colonel telling the opposition that if the men were barred from the dance they could turn the base over to the white woman and let her run it.

That did it. The luck—or stubborness—of the Irish held. And the dance was held. Held without incident with the three colored cadets escorting three lovely young women from Hampton to the dance and participating in everything without regard to their race.

From that time on the matter of race began to disappear around Fort Eustis. Today—and I had the pleasure of seeing this—colored and white men are scattered throughout units on the base. Colored first sergeants such as 1st. Sgt. George Faulkner of the 2164 Army Service Unit leads a company of white and colored soldiers as if he's been used to that type of thing all his life.

Captain Iverson E. Shavers, commanding officer of the 55th Transportation Truck Company, a petroleum unit, which is heading for overseas, has long been recognized as one of the best commanding officers on the base and has three white and one colored officer serving under him as his staff. Captain Shavers is a native of DeKalb, Texas. His wife, the former Pauline Cookman of Pittsburgh, is a former Service Club director of the last war and is one of two colored women at Fort Eustis serving in the Gray Ladies, a merciful unit which gives aid to men in the hospitals.

Mrs. Duffie, wife of the general, is the spearhead of the Gray Ladies movements at the base.

Major George E. Pannell, former gunnery officer in the last war is Recreational Officer for the entire base with four service clubs directly under him which he manages with an integrated staff of 25 civilians and military personnel. He's beyond a doubt the busiest officer on the base. His wife, the former Erma K. Lowndes, daughter of former City Councilman William J. Haraday, is a club director of one of the largest clubs on the base and is also a member of the Gray Ladies. Her club, located in the center of the base, is fully integrated, and when I visited it, it was difficult to determine whether it was used more by whites than colored. Both Major Pannell and his wife have had overseas service, Major Pannell at one time turning over a million and a half dollars as an Army Exchange officer in Japan.

Memphian There

Captain James Estes, an attorney of 145 Beale Street, Memphis, Tenn., is at Fort Eustis serving as the assistant S-4 (Supply) for the all important Transportation Replacement Training Center, the hub of the base. His wife is the former Francis Berry of Jackson, Tenn. Captain Jackson is a member of the Board of Governors of the Officers Club, a far cry from the pre-Duffie days when colored officers could not stick their heads in the place.

A Baltimorean, Captain Elbert Bishop, 1711 N. Monroe Street, is executive officer of one of the battalions at Fort Eustis with an entire staff of white enlisted personnel serving under him. Bishop and I were fellow officers together during the toughest days of the New Guinea campaign during the last war and when I asked him to give it to me straight as to conditions at Fort Eustis I knew that I was asking someone who would give me the truth.

He answered right down the middle. "Hicks," he said "this is it." General Duffie is convinced integration is the best thing and Hell and high water is not going to stop him from putting his ideas in effect. It's great, believe me, it's great. It's a far cry from what you and I had to put up with over there."

Among the enlisted men who will go overseas with Captain Shavers are: M-Sgt. John J. Spencer, 3617 Black Avenue, Chicago, (supply Sergeant); Sgt. Oliver O. Bailey, 428 North Carolina Avenue, Petersburg, Va., Company Maintenance man; Cpt. John Henry, 528 St. Phillips Street, New Orleans, Company Mechanic; M-Sgt. Joseph B. Middleton, Franklin, Louisiana, Motor Sergeant; First Sgt. Clyde F. McClellan, Route 1, Box 43-A, Harris, Oklahoma. All will be shipping out at an early date.

Probably the finest tribute paid to General Duffie by all of the men with whom I talked came from a young 19 year old soldier whom I picked up on the road and asked to give me the lowdown on Fort Eustis.

Said he, "Well, here at Fort Eustis we have a man who is not a consumer of freedom. This man is a wholesaler of freedom and you can feel it as soon as you foot on this post."

His remarks were typical of the other men. At no base I have visited have I ever found men, both white and colored, who spoke so highly of their commanding officer. And to me, a former GI, this is the greatest test of all.

More power to Duffy's Tavern!

Five weeks ago, Fort Lee, Va., was described in a **James Hicks** story as 'the worst Army camp in the U.S.' On a revisit last week, Hicks was able to report it has had a change of heart.

Officials there now announce that orders requiring colored and white enlisted men to swim at separate hours in military swimming pools have been rescinded. All may swim together.

Plans for the $60,000 officers' club for colored only have been revised. When completed, the building will be used by all officers. In other words, there'll be no special privileges for white officers or enlisted men at the Virginia camp which will not be enjoyed by their colored fellow soldiers. That's quick action!

Big First For U. S. Army; Negroes Run Locomotives

By JAMES L. HICKS

FORT EUSTIS, Virginia— For the first time in the history of the United States Army, colored men working in integrated units, are learning actually to operate railroad locomotives, maintain and service them, and perform all other functions which will qualify them as railroad engineers in civilian life.

The move took place at Fort Eutis last Friday as I watched 34 colored men transferred from port battalions of the Army's Transportation Corps to the 702nd Railway Grand Division headquarters and take up actual work on the steam and diesel railway locomotives operated by the transportation corps here.

The step was just another phase of General Harld R. Duffie's move at the complete integration of colored personnel into Transportation Units at Fort Eustis. Before General Duffie assumed command a few months ago this had been strictly a white personnel operation.

Under orders from General Duffie, Colonel D. E. Ingman, commanding officer of the Grad Division, who is general superintendet of the railroads, sent the men to all units of his commad, placing at least two in every one of his companies and not allowing any company to receive the bulk of the 31 men.

All but one of the men were natives of the deep south. They approached their new highly skilled duties with an evidence of timidity but all of them with whom I talked resolved to do the best they can on their new jobs. They were sent to railroad companies which actually operat the trains, other companies which maintain the tracks, and stil other companies which are heavy shop companies that actually disassemble locomotives, repair them, inspect them, and keep them in operation I watched Pvt. Willie C. Christian, 117 Ramport St., New Orleans, climb into the mouth of a locomotive and begin immediately to learn to recondition a front flue sheet for the installation of new flues in the engine. A white soldier, Pvt. Claude C. Gilliland, 3320 Emerson St., Fort Worth, Texas, gave him all the assistance that one could expect. Both are now members of the Company B, 756th Transportation Railroad Shop Battalion.

The 31 colored men, the companies to which they were assigned, and their home towns, follow: Hq. and Hq. company 702d Trans Ry C[illegible] Division, Pvt. Elijah Pierce, Houston; Pvt. Theodore E. [illegible]ice, New Orleans, Louisiana.

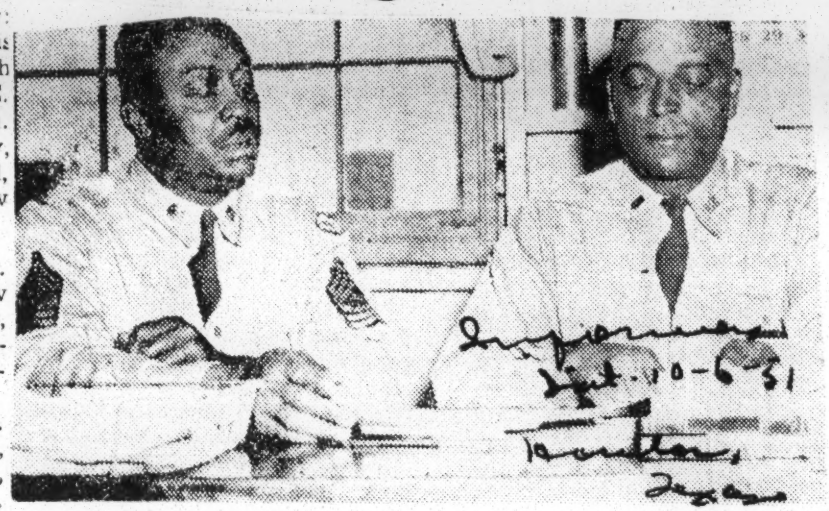
78th Trans. Base Depot company, Pvt. James D. Green, Gay Hill, Texas and Pvt. Calvin Horton, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Hq. company 714 Trans Ry. Opr. Bn., Pvt. Willie B. Wilson, New Orleans; Pvt. Bobbie E. York, Houston; Pvt. John D. Voss, Reidsville, N. C., and Pvt. Elijah Thomas, Montgomery, Alabama.

Co. "A" 714th Trans Ry. Opr. Bn., Pvt. Otis J. Reese, Seville, Florida; Pvt. Richard Smith Jr., Houston; Pvt. Freddie L. Spurlock, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Eugene Wedgeworth, Adamsville, Alabama.

Co. "B" 714 Trans. Ry. Opr. Bn., Pvt. Murphy H. Jackson, Natchel, Mississippi; Pvt. Louis C. James, Kosciusko, Mississippi; Pvt. Herbert Reavis, Haleco, Alabama and Pvt. Marvin H. Ellzey, Chicago, Illinois.

Hq. Co. 756th Trans. Ry. Shop Bn., Pvt. Thelbert R. Dawson, Kingston, N.C.; Pvt. Roland Norris, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Pvt. John O. Groce, Black Mountain, N.C



Left to right—M Sgtfl Slone Williams of Albany, Ga., Asst. band leader, and Warrant Officer Senior Grade David King of Philadelphia Pa., band commander of the 564th Army Band. Sgt. Williams and Mr King each have served 31 years in the Army.

Negro, White Civilians Work Together On Military Post

Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

BY JAMES L. HICKS — NNPA Correspondent on Tour of

CAMP PICKETT, Virginia — They're doing things right down here in Camp Pickett, Virginia — with colored and whites, civilian and military, joining in a symphony of integration to get a job done.

In addition to its fine program of integration in all things military, Camp Pickett, under the command of Colonel Leslie E. Babcock, has spelled out the Department of Defense's integration policies for civilian personnel and is complying strictly with that policy also in the hiring of civilians on the basis of merit and without regard to race.

When a base commander lays down such a policy at his base, and stands by the policy he has laid down, qualified colored people will rise to, and hold positions of authority on the base. Camp Pickett offers concrete proof of the above statement, with colored people holding key positions all over the base.

A shining example of this is to be found in the position held by 1st Lt. Bruce E. Fleming, who is the Post Training Aids Officer for Camp Pickett. As such, Lt Fleming is responsible for the fabrication and construction of all training aids used by the entire post in the training of the thousands of men located here.

Occupying two buildings with a staff of 20 white and colored civilian and military personnel working under him, Lt. Fleming hires and fires white and colored civilians on the basis of merit alone and during the last quarter spent $40,000 of government funds as his budget. His work in manufacturing training aids for the base has attracted the attention of Second Army Headquarters and in the coming quarter his budget has been increased to $75,000. One of the training aids of which he is most proud is a rifle rest for training soldiers in the use of the rifle. It is expected that Second Army will adopt this training aid for use at all it camps. It was originated and manufactured in Lt. Fleming's shop.

Working under Lt. Fleming are artists, draftsmen, model workers, carpenters and silk screen artists with some drawing nearly a thousand dollars as civilians. A 1942 graduate of Virginia State College, Lt. Fleming holds a Master's Degree in Industrial Education from New York University and before recall to duty was director of veterans training at the Washington High School in Raleigh, N. C.

Among the skilled workers serving under him at Camp Pickett are Russell Moore, a silk screen artist, a student at Virginia Union University, who lives at Route 2, Box 154, Pamplin, Virginia

Also serving under him is Cpl. James M. Dotson of 5107 Maybury Grand Detroit, Michigan, who is issue clerk in the training shop. Samuel L. Brown, a Virginia State graduate of 1951, is an artist on Lt. Fleming's staff. He lives at Route 1, Box 105-A, Sutherland, Virginia.

Sgt. John R. Long, a 1949 graduate of Bluefield College is chief of the arts and drafting section. An art major he lives at 210 Church Street, Bluefield, W. Va. One of the experienced colored civilians working under Lt. Fleming is James H. Watson, Route 2, Box 130-C, Ashland, Virginia who has been a model maker of 20 years. Two wihte sergeants Sgt. Lee Kaplan of New York and Sgt. Sidney Novratil of Pittsburgh, work under Lt. Fleming in an administrative capacity as do many white civilians There has been no friction whatever in the shop.

But Lt. Fleming by no means is the only colored man holding a key position at Pickett. Warrant Officer Clarence Motley, 2801 Nathan Avenue, Memphis. Tenn., is a post intelligence officer, and with Lt. Fleming is a member of the Base Court which tried both white and colored men. A vet of 9½ years service, Motley rose up through the ranks to his present position.

The Camp Pickett Hospital which is studded with Korean veterans, is beautifully integrated. Here under Col. A. H. Robinson, Captain E. W. Harris of Maryland, 1st Lt. Gale Parsons. 5726 S Parkway, Chicago, a pediatrician, and Captain Thomas Day, 1160 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, New York, a dermatologist, serve both white and colored, civilian and military without regard to race Two colored nurses, both civilians, are also employed at the hospital. Captain Albert Spaulding, husband of the former Marva Louis of Chicago was also assigned at the hospital until recently when he left for temporary duty at another station.

The base photo laboratory is headed by a colored civilian who directs all activities of the civilian and military personnel making up the photo section. He is Joseph Godwin, laboratory chief and photographer of Atlanta, Ga. who has had wide experience with colored newspapers.

whites both on and off the base. She refuses to allow her service club to be an all colored club and offers one of the best programs at her club the writer has ever seen on visits to numerous military installations.

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

Captain Royston Court Martial Sentence Called 'Grudge' Action

Cuel. Tri. 10-12-51 Kansas City Mo.

See Discharge As Attempt To 'Get' Kansas City GI

By JAMES L. HICKS
Afro-American Reporter

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass. — Captain John E. Royston, one-time military aide to General B. O. Davis, has been court-martialed and given a dishonorable discharge from the army on charges of indecent exposure in a case where the chief complaining witness, a white woman, has refused to appear at a pre-trial examination and refused to sign the statement of evidence on which he was convicted.

Royston, a native of Kansas City, Mo., graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University Law school (1940) was tried by General Courts Martial at Camp Edwards on August 21, and sentenced to be discharged from service, forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due, and confined at hard labor for six months.

He was convicted under the 96th Article of War with "Wrongfully and Willfully" indecently exposing himself on old Silver Beach near Buzzard's Bay last May 10.

Refused to Sign

The charges appear to have grow out of conversation which Miss Beverly Wallace, white, daughter of Buzzard Bay's fire chief, had with persons in and around Camp Edwards which finally came to attention of army officials.

Fire Chief Wallace, father of the girl, said his daughter had mentioned to friends that a colored officer had indecently exposed himself on the beach where she was in position to see him but where it was doubtful that he could see her.

Chief Wallace said army officials contacted his daughter, asked her to make a statement and that he gave her permission to do so on the agreement that her name would not be revealed.

Miss Wallace made the statement but refused to sign it after it was prepared for her signature. Chief Wallace said he forbade her to sign it because "I felt she had given them enough to go on."

Witness Transferred

Camp Edwards officials then court-martialed Royston and subpoenaed Miss Wallace as witness. In an unusual lineup of colored men at camp, Miss Wallace picked Royston out of the group as the man she saw on the beach. She also identified his car.

Royston denied being on the beach and produced three witnesses who swore he was in camp at time of alleged incident. One witness, a white salesman, offered his appointment book to show he was in Royston's office with Royston at the time of the alleged incident.

Another witness who allegedly could prove Royston's whereabouts was transferred to Korea before being heard.

Sentence Called Unjust

The conviction, and the severe sentence of the tall, handsome, popular Captain has brought charges of injustice throughout this quiet area of Cape Cod, both in and outside of Camp. Chief Wallace said his daughter has been harried to a point where she had to give up her job and he has forbade her to talk with anyone about the case including army officials.

He was bitter over the fact that her name had been given out as the complainant and said the army promised him secrecy.

Army officials here were highly secretive about the whole case. Major John W. Lynch, Judge Advocate General of the post, refused to let the public information officer tell this reporter who had preferred the charges against Royston, and also refused to let him name the members of the courts-martial board who tried Royston.

Record Kept Secret

He said this was all a part of the official record of the case and the record has not yet been "authenticated." It was learned, however, that charges were preferred by a Lt. Colonel Neil and that a colored officer, Major Randolph Hewitt, of the 369th Gun Battalion served on the court.

When I asked to see the record of the trial, Major Lynch called in Captain Royston and told him we would turn the complete records over to me if Royston would sign a written statement giving his consent.

Royston refused to do this on the grounds that he himself has not been given opportunity to read the record of his trial. He said he would gladly turn the record over to the press after he has been given opportunity to see it.

Delay Upsets Wife

Royston said later that he had been told that the record would be ready for a reviewing authority on Sept. 7 and said he had hoped to see it at that time but to this date he has not been given opportunity to see it. Major Lynch explained this by saying that there has been some delay in the preparation of the record.

Meanwhile, Royston and his wife have been living nearly a month in anxiety while army officials toy with the record of his trial. Royston is not confined, nor forced to do hard labor while awaiting the results. Mrs. Royston is in a state of nervousness during the delay.

Some officers and civilians on the post said the whole trial was an effort by Camp Edwards Officials to "Get" Royston with a colored officer, Captain Burgess his commanding officer, serving as hatchet man.

Morale Of Unit Shot

General Funk has placed Burgess in command of a jim-crow provisional battalion in which Royston and another Captain serve as junior officers to Burgess although Royston is senior in rank to Burgess by almost four years.

The feeling between the two is known to be strained. The morale of the Provisional Battalion has reached a new low since the trial.

At the time of the alleged incident, Colonel L. Eisen was Royston's Commanding Officer and under military law, a commanding officer ordinarily prefers charges against members of his command. Col. Eisen is said to have refused to bring charges against Royston, although he told this reporter on Saturday that he had not been asked to do so.

Had Memory Lapse

Burgess is said to have had a marked lack of memory about Royston when he took stand during the trial.

Civilian authorities of the area who are closely watching the case claim that the charge is not a felony under Civil Law and say sentence is out of proportion to the charge even if Royston is guilty.

Colored officers on the base who were called in to appear in the lineup complained at the procedure followed. Major Lynch said they were called in to protect Royston's rights.

It would appear that without a look at the record of the trial that the army took the initiative in seeking out Miss Wallace and encouraging her to bring action against Royston. When I asked her father if she had first gone to the army or whether the army had come to her, he stated that an army official had come to her.

Has Appeal Right

Miss Wallace's name was romantically linked with a Colonel Dalrymple, stationed in the post but such a report could not be confirmed.

Segregation and discrimination found among colored troops at the base continues under General Funk with the Jim-crow provisional battalion which he set up still representing a disgrace to the army in the eyes of this reporter.

Captain Royston was defended by Major Harry I. Fernandez of Louisiana. The case goes to General Funk for review and then to Washington, if he concurs in the findings of the court. At Washington, Royston will have the right of appeal before a three-man court of civilian judges.

Newest Step Toward Integration at Post

Group Scattered Throughout Every Company in Division

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent
On Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT EUSTIS, Va. — For the first time in the history of the United States Army, colored men, working in integrated units, are learning actually to operate railroad locomotives, maintain and service them, and perform all other functions which will qualify them as railroad engineers in civilian life.

Afro American

The move took place at Fort Eustis last Friday as I watched 34 colored men transferred from port battalions of the Army's Transportation Corps to the 702nd Railway Grand Division headquarters and take up actual work on the steam and diesel railway locomotives operated by the Transportation Corps here.

Sat. 10-6-51

The step was just another phase of Gen. Harold R. Duffie's move at the complete integration of personnel into transportation units at Fort Eustis. Before General Duffie assumed command a few months ago this had been strictly a white personnel operation.

Two in Each Company

Under orders from General Duffie, Col. D. E. Ingman, commanding officer of the Grand Division, who is general superintendent of the railroads, sent the men to all units of his command, placing at least two in every one of his companies and not allowing any company to receive the bulk of the 34 men.

All but one of the 34 men were natives of the Deep South. They approached their new highly skilled duties with an evidence of timidity, but all of them with whom I talked resolved to do the best they can on their new jobs.

Work With Companies

They were sent to railroad companies which actually operate the trains, other companies which maintain the tracks, and still other companies which are heavy shop companies that actually disassemble locomotives, repair them, inspect them and keep them in operation.

Baltimore Md.

I watched Pvt. Willie C. Christian, 117 Ramport St., New Orleans, climb into the mouth of a locomotive and begin immediately to learn to recondition a front blue sheet for the installation of new flues in the engine.

A white soldier, Pvt. Claude C. Gillilland, 3320 Emerson St., Fort Worth, Texas, gave him all the assistance that one could expect. Both are now members of the Company B, 756th Transportation Railroad Shop Battalion.

34 Men Listed

The 34 men, the companies to which they were assigned, and their home towns, follow:

HQ. and HQ. COMPANY 702d TRANS RY GRAND DIV. — Pvts. Elijah Pierce, Houston, Texas; and Theodore E. Price, New Orleans.

784th TRANS. BASE DEPOT CO. —Pvts. James D. Green, Gay Hill, Texas; and Calvin Horton, New Orleans.

HQ. CO. 714th TRANS RY.OPR. BN. — Pvts. Willie B. Wilson New Orleans; Bobbie E. York, Houston, Texas; John D. Voss Reidsville, N.C.; Elijah Thomas, Montgomery, Ala.

Co. "A" 714 th TRANS RY. OPR BN. — Pvts. Otis J. Reese, Seville Fla.; Richard Smith, Jr.., Houston Texas; Freddie L. Spurlock, Little Rock, Ark.; Eugene Wedgeworth Adamsville, Ala.

CO. "B" 714th TRANS. RY. OPR BN.—Pvts. Murphy H. Jackson Natchel, Miss.; Louis C. James Kosciusko, Miss.; Herbert Reavis Haleco, Ala.; Marvin H. Ellzey Chicago.

CO "C" 714th TRANS. RY. OPR. BN. — Pvts. Albert Prichett, Cartersville, Ga.; Harvey L. Wilson, Albermarle, N.C.; Nathan King, Ferdandiana, Fla.;

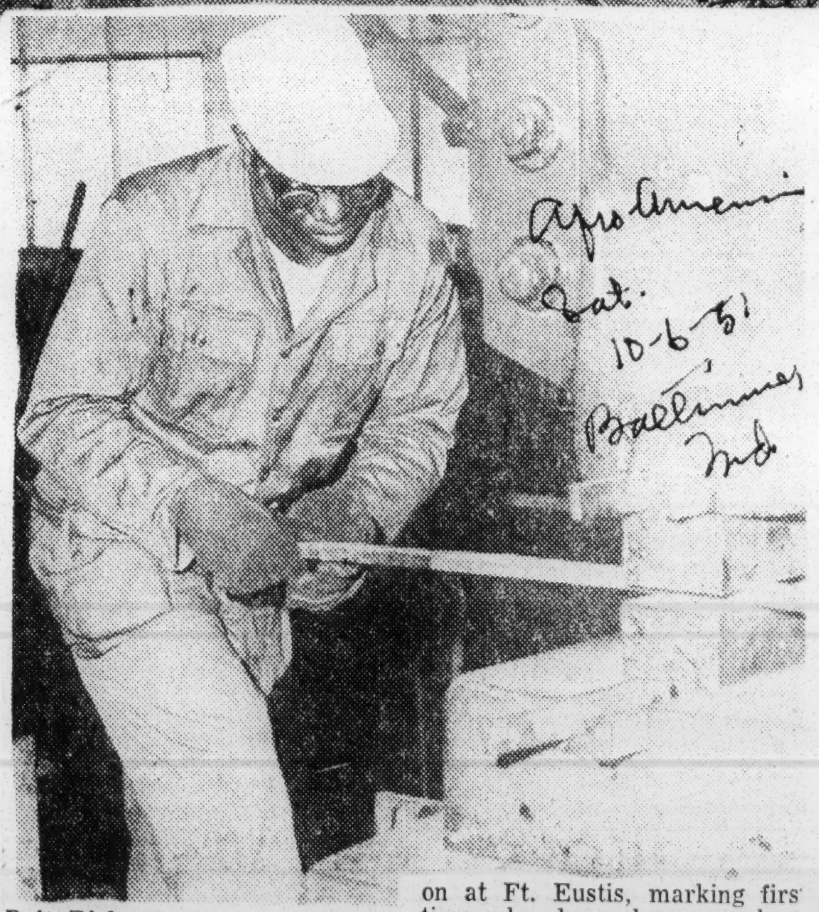
HQ. CO. 756th TRANS. RY. SHOP BN. — Pvts. Thelbert R. Dawson, Kinston, N.C.; Roland Norris, New Orleans; John O. Groce, Black Mountain, N.C.;

CO. "A" 756th TRANS RY. SHOP BN. — Pvts. Eugene Russell, Dora, Ala.; Broley W. Simms, East Beckley, W. Va. Frank W. Burris, Kings Mountain, N.C.; Melvin Singleterry Clanton, Ala.;

CO. "B" 756th TRANS. RY. SHOP BN. — Pvts. Richard Savage, Lambert, Miss.; James V. Stancel, Jamesville, N.C.; Willie Christian, Booneville, Miss.; Charles M. Smith, Birmingham.

Afro American
Sat. 10-6-51 Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Herbert Reaves, Route 3, Box 72, Greensboro, Ala., sits at controls of locomotive he is learning to operate at Ft. Eustis, where colored men have been integrated into such Army Transportation Units for first time. Standing on catwalk of engine is Lewis C. James, New Orleans, La. and over wheel near right is Pvt. Marvin H. Ellzer, Chicago.



Afro American
Sat. 10-6-51
Baltimore Md.

Pvt. Richard Savage, Lambert, Miss. learns to operate a Bradley Hammer in the Transportation Corps Railway Shop Battalion at Ft. Eustis, marking first time colored men have ever been trained for such duties in the Army. He was one of 34 men transferred to railway units by command of Gen. Harold Duffie who has integrated colored men in such untis at Ft.Eustis.

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

Camp Pickett, Va. Obeys Truman Order

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

Sat. 8-25-51

CAMP PICKETT, Va. — They're doing things right down here in Camp Pickett, Virginia—with colored and whites, civilian and military, joining in a symphony of integration to get a job done.

In addition to its fine program of integration in all things military Camp Pickett, under the command of Col. Leslie E. Babcock, has

Camp Pickett, Virginia, under command of Colonel Leslie E. Babcock, strictly complies with Truman's directive in the hiring of civilians and employment of military.

Raleigh school teacher, Lt. Bruce E. Fleming, directs staff of 20 in making training aids used by the entire post.

Warrant Officer Clarence Motley of Tennessee is post intelligence officer.

The former Marva Louis's husband, Captain Albert Spaulding, was assigned to the camp hospital until recently.

A Philadelphia girl directs the service club.

A non-mixed unit at the camp is the 406th Engineering and Construction Battalion.

spelled out the Department of Defense's integration policies for civilian personnel and is complying strictly with that policy also in the hiring of civilians on the basis of merit and without regard to race.

Concrete Proof

When a base commander lays down such a policy at his base, and stands by the policy he has laid down, qualified colored people will rise to, and hold positions of authority on the base.

Camp Pickett offers concrete proof of the above statement, with colored people holding key positions all over the base.

A shining example of this is to be found in the position held by 1st Lt. Bruce E. Fleming, who is the Post Training Aids Officer for Camp Pickett.

At such, Lieutenant Fleming is responsible for the fabrication and construction of all training aids used by the entire post in the training of the thousands of men located here. Occupying 2 buildings with a staff of 20 white and colored civilians on the basis of merit alone and during the last quarter spent $40,000 of government funds as his budget.

Lt. Fleming

His work in manufacturing training aids for the base has attracted the attention of Second Army quarter and in the coming quarter his budget has been increased to $75,000.

One of the training aids of which he is most proud is a rifle rest for training soldiers in the use of the rifle. It is expected that Second Army will adopt this training aid for use at all its camps. It was originated and manufactured in Lt. Fleming's shop.

Working under Lt. Fleming are artists, draftsmen, model workers, carpenters and silk screen artists with some drawing nearly thousand dollars as civilians.

A 1942 graduate of Virginia State, Lieutenant Fleming holds a master's degree in Industrial Education from New York University and before recall to duty was director of veterans' training at the Washington High School in Raleigh, N.C.

Among the skilled workers serving under him at Camp Pickett are Russell Moore, a silk screen artist, a student at Virginia Union University, who lives at Route 2, Box 154, Pamplin, Va.

Others on Staff

Also serving under him is Cpl. James M. Dotson of 5107 Maybury Grand, Detroit, Michigan, who is issue clerk in the training shop. Samuel L. Brown, a Virginia State graduate of 1951, is an artist on Lieutenant Fleming's staff. He lives at Route 1, Box 105-A, Sutherland, Virginia.

Sgt. John R. Long, a 1949 graduate of Bluefield College, is chief of the arts and drafting section. An art major, he lives at 210 Church Street, Bluefield, W. Va.

One of the experienced colored civilians working under Lieutenant Fleming is James H. Watson, Route 2, Box 30-C, Ashland, Va., who has been a model maker for 20 years.

Two white sergeants, Sgt. Lee Kaplan of New York and Sgt. Sidney Novratil of Pittsburgh, work under Lieutenant Fleming in an administrative capacity as do many white civilians. There has been no friction whatever in the shop.

But Lt. Fleming by no means is the only colored man holding key post at Pickett. Warrant Officer Clarence Motley, 2891 Nathan Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., is a post intelligence officer, and with Lt. Fleming is a membr of the Base Court whch tried both white and colored men.

A vet of 9½ years service, Motley rose up through the ranks to his present position.

The Camp Pickett Hospital, which is studded with Korean veterans, is beautifully integrated. Here, under Col. A. H. Robinson, Captain E. W. Harris of Maryland, 1st Lt. Gale Parsons, 5726 S. Parkway, Chicago, a pediatrician, and Capt. Thomas Day, 1160 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, New York a dermatologist, serve both white and colored, civilian and military without regard to race.

Sgt. Shorts

Also on duty here is Sfc. Thomas Shorts, Newport News, Va., who is head of the outpatient clinic in the integrated hospital operated under the direction of Colonel Robinson. Sergeant Shorts was recently promoted and was the second man at the hospital to be upgraded in the past eight months.

Two colored nurses, both civilians, are also employed at the hospital. Capt. Albert Spaulding, husband of the former Marva Louis of Chicago, was also assigned at the hospital until recently when he left for temporary duty at another station.

Sat. 8-25-51

In Other Jobs

The base photo laboratory is headed by a colored civilian who directs all activities of the civilian and military personnel making up the photo section.

He is Joseph Godwin, laboratory chief and photographer of Atlanta, Ga. who has had wide experience with colored newspapers.

An unofficial staff member of Colonel Babcock's staff appears to be Ila Gilmore of Philadelphia, a colored service club director at Camp Pickett.

A fiery redhead, Miss Gilmore sits in on important staff conferences at the base and probably has done as much as any other person at the base in bringing about harmony between colored and whites both on and off the base.

She refuses to allow her service club to be an all colored club and offers one of the best programs at her club the writer has ever seen on visits to numerous military installations.

Camp Pickett, like Camp Stewart and other training centers, is hampered in its integration work by the assignment to the base of national guard or reserve units which come here completely segregated after th epattern of their states. Since these units remain only for training and then depart, the base commander cannot be held responsible for their not being integrated.

All facilities are open to military personnel at the base and all recreational activities are integrated with the exception of the dances.

Colored men may attend the dances which in the main are predominantly for whites but they are not encouraged to dance though I could not find specific instances where they had been barred if they had their own girl friends and attempted to dance.

This is a sore spot for Miss Gilmore and others and attempts are being made to work this out. Miss Gilmore sponsors two dances a month which are ostensibly for the benefit of colored men but whites are not barred from these dances.

Her most serious handicap is the securing of enough colored women as hostesses for such dances. The post will provide buses for the transportation of such hostesses to points as far away as Richmond, Virginia.

406th to Jim Crow

One of the units which is not integrated at Camp Pickett is the 406th Engineer Construction Battalion commanded by Colonel George V. Guisleman.

Typical of such segregated units, the venereal disease rate is extremely high, the AWOL ate is high and the company is composed of a majority of men who made low scores on the Army Classification tests. The unit has created quite a problem on the base.

Like all units, however, some of the personnel is outstanding. Among these are Sgt. William A. Durden, Battalion sergeant major, 424 Ninth Court, North, Atlanta; M/Sgt. William Young, first sergeant of headquarters and service company, 1031 West 45th Street, Philadelphia.

Among the officers in this unit are Chaplain H. C. Terrell, 411 11th Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala., Capt. Herbert H. Byron, Box 71 Carver Ct., Tuskegee, Alabama, and 1st Lieutenant Gerald E. Gray, 5236 W. Pennsgrove Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

any security for the loans.

After five years of success and the fame engendered by headlines about them in newspaper from coast to coast, Mr Oxley confided to friends that he was real estate poor. "I haven't a quarter in cash." he told one friend after sinking $13,000 in one business deal.

Some time later, Mr. Oxley and Mrs. Dunmore took a trip South and when they came back and he failed to return to his Long Island home, his wife, despairing of ever again making a success of their marriage, rented their home and moved to Spring Valley to live with relatives.

The tragic end of the Oxley marital cruise is being cited as a perfect example of "How not to enjoy a fortune." Skyrocketed together to the pinnacle of success in 1938, their fame is believed to have lessed his affections for her, and later caused him to destroy the new object of his love, then himself.

Sgt. Melvin D. Lewis Jr. is editor of the Lee Traveller, the camp newspaper at Fort Lee, Va.

Series of articles by- James L. Hicks

Ft. Lee Ends Swimming Pool, Officers' Club J. C.

Afro American Sat. 9-22-51

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT LEE, Va.—The National Newspaper Publishers' campaign to end segregation and discrimination in military installations bore fruit here last Monday.

Army officials at Fort Lee announced that they have abolished discrimination against colored officers club and rescinded orders which required colored and white enlisted men to swim at separate hours in military swimming pools.

The announcement came one month and ten days after this writer, through articles published in the AFRO - AMERICAN and other NNPA newspapers, rated Fort Lee the "worst" of all military camps so far as segregation and discrimination against colored troops are concerned.

The article particularly called attention to the fact that Fort Lee officials were spending $60,000 in taxpayers' funds to erect a jim crow officers' club for colored officers to replace one which had burned down.

Baltimore

Hit Separation in Water

The article also criticized an order published by the officials at Lee which designated certain hours for colored and white men to swim in the swimming pools for enlisted men.

Acting on information gathered in Washington that the stories had brought about a congressional investigation of conditions at the fort, this reporter revisited Fort Lee to learn whether or nor any changes had been brought about as the result of congressional queries.

Although Lt. Colonel Rober' Green, assistant personnel officer of the fort, said he knew of no direct Washington intervention in the matter, he told the writer that hereafter all officers stationed at Fort Lee, both colored and white, will

TT Battalion.

I checked a report that there were colored troops in an attached unit of the Fourth Division. But the only word I got was that if there were any colored in the division at all, they were put on detached service and sent to some neighboring town. No colored are with the Fourth Division in Frankfurt!

Incidentally, the Army seems to be following a pattern of waiting until colored units beautify an area—then moving in white troops. The same thing has happened at Kitzengen, at Giessen and now at Frankfurt.

Finds Air of Discontent

The treatment given the 24th TT Battalion has caused Frankfurt to be all but stripped of colored troops. Families were being moved throughout July and there was an air of uncertainty and discontent. One officer told me that it was the most severe blow to the unit's morale that had fallen since they began work in Germany.

What several of the wives told me was something better left out of print.

Afro-American

Immediately after the club fight in Hanau, Lt. James M. Morton, Detroit, was ordered to bring part of his 510th MP company to Hanau from Giessen, so that MP patrols would be made up of one white and one colored —and, when necessary, a German policeman.

Sat-9-22-51

Lt. Jesse J. Holbert, Orange, N.J., was brought from Wannheim to work with Lieutenant Morton. The other officer, Lt. Horace W. Elliott, Detroit, was lef with the rest of the company in Giessen. His right hand man there is Sfc. Gilbert Thomas Jr., 414 Magnolia St., Salem, N.J., who has nine years of Army service.

Men From Many Cities

Lt. Morton has with him at Hanau the following MP's:

Sfc. Monson T. Odoms, Berkley, Calif.; Sfc. Ulysses Lowery, Columbus, Ga.; Sgts. John C. Harris, NYC; Moses C. Jackson, Chicago; Richard L. Reed, Indianapolis; Robert S. Spears, Philadelphia; Melvin M. Ransom, Los Angeles; Eldridge Williams, Oakland, Calif.;

Cpl. Willie G. Baker, Fort Worth, Texas; Pfc. Andrew H. Carter, Martin, Tenn.; Cpls. Williams A. Gross, D.C.; Charles L. Hayes, Pittsburgh; Horace W. Herndon, Albuquerque, N.M.; Louis Hopkins, Houston, Texas; Walter H. Howard, NYC; Sherman A. Johnson, Delaware City, Del.; Thomas R. Johnson, Chicago;

Cpls. Herbert H. Massenburg, Petersburg, Va.; Allen Meredith, Ferriday, La.; Pvt. Willis M. Mitchell, Chicago; Cpls. Robert E. Moreland, Toledo; Decker D. Powell, NYC; Pvt. Chester Robinson, Boston; Cpl. Donald Ramsey, Detroit; Pfc. Samuel L. Steplight, Wildwood, Fla.; Cpls. Leonard E. Stinson, Detroit, and William J Thomas, Newark.

Chicago Man Acting CO

The acting commanding officer of the 24th TT Battalion is Lt. Col. Percy Turnley, Chicago, who was elevated from major on July 15. He may possibly retain command, since the white CO is away and may not return.

The only company in the battalion with colored officers in the caserne, was the 67th TT Company. The 76th, also staffed by colored, was in Darmstadt. Capt. Murray Whiting, Leavenworth, Kans., commands the 67th. When I talked to him, he was worried about the new arrogant attitude of the Germans.

"They won't let my men pass on the road," he said. "And when they can't block the road any more, they have something to say, or even stick out their tongue to show that they don't like you. Things are certainly changing in Germany."

Other Officers Listed

Lt. Mack L. Harden Jr., 88½ DeKalb Ave., Jersey City, N.J., is the executive officer. Others include WO James D. Kimbrough, Oakland, Calif.; Lt. David G. L. Foster, Lt. Virgil D. Perryman and WO Leonard Dungey — but I couldn't get the home towns of the last three.

Dr. William B. Johnson, who recently got his Ph.D. at the University of Paris, is educational advisor for the 24th TT Battalion. The senior instructor is M/Sgt. Jefferson V. Sassa, Kansas City, Mo.

Other men talked to included Pvt. John A. White Jr., 1813 Reed St., Philadelphia; Pfc. John Huff Jr., Columbus, Ohio; Cpl. Moses Prather Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pvt. Clark Smith, Inwood, L.I.; and Pfc. Len Neyland, Muskegon, Michigan.

Tan Faces Rare in Frankfurt

Frankfurt streets seem strangely bare of colored troops since the 24th has been moved to Hanau.

A few WACS are assigned to Frankfurt Military Post HQ in the I.G. Farben Building and a doctor and three nurses now work at the 97th General Hospital—but except for men on pass who return here from Hanau, the place has reverted to the almost-white complexion it had five years ago.

Baltimore

Soldiers used to stop in Frankfurt just to have some fun at the service club in the Edwards Caserne while en route to Paris and the French Zone. But now that the Fourth Division has taken over the caserne, a colored soldier in Frankfurt at night has nowhere to go but the downtown club near the station — and the atmosphere there isn't to be compared to that of the Edwards Caserne.

Officers and men with families who have had nice apartments in Frankfurt for years may eventually have to pick up and go to Hanau, but a few told me that they mean to stay as long as they can. They prefer to drive for a half hour every day, going and coming, to taking new quarters in Hanau.

Single men with girl friends in Frankfurt are feeling the shift most of all. They either have to spend a big part of their pay coming back to Frankfurt every week, or try to find new girls in the much smaller town of Hanau. And in Hanau, they have to compete with at least one-fourth of the Fourth Division.

But love doesn't worry about distance. In Frankfurt I saw Sgt. Benjamin Applewaite, Rocky Mount, N.C., now stationed in France, who came back to spend a week's leave with his German girl friend, Margaret Beutenmueller, 20. Applewaite has almost 15 years of service in the Army.

Naval Air Center Tries To Please Both Uncle Sam and White South

'Split Personality' Of Integration At Jacksonville, Fla.

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent On Tour Of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Navy's Air Training Station here at Jacksonville, Fla., presents a "split personality" of integration in which the Navy is trying desperately to conform with the President's directive on integration on the one hand, while trying equally as desperately to appease the bigotry of the white South on the other.

The effort in both directions is so great, and the net results so confusing, that even the most trained observer will find it difficult to make a fair estimate of the progress of integration here and the only safe conclusion that can be drawn is that what is being done is not being done in accordance with the eminently fair program laid down by the Department of the Navy in Washington.

SEE JIM CROW SIGNS

For while colored personnel of the Navy here are trained, housed and messed without regard to their race in accordance with the prescribed directive, these same men are daily forced to walk past signs in the commanding officer's headquarters building which plainly designate toilet facilities in headquarters as "White Ladies Rest Room." "Colored Men's Head," and "White Men's Head." (Head is the term used by the Navy to indicate toilets) This of course is in direct violation of the President's directive which ordered all facilities on military reservations opened to all personnel.

In addition, while colored personnel swim and participate in athletic programs along with white personnel, they are barred from attendance at dances in the base's swank lounges which feature big name bands, and segregated for such entertainment to a Jim Crow colored service club known as the "804 Club" from which white men are barred in violation of the President's directive.

And again, while colored seamen are permitted to try for, and often win berths on the base's athletic teams, colored varsity members of such teams are left at the base if an opposing white civilian team objects to their playing against them.

In short, at Jacksonville, the Navy in 1951, is attempting to follow a pattern called for by Booker Washington in his Atlanta speech in 1895 — a pattern calling for unity as complete as the palm of the hand in all things "Navy" but as separate as the five fingers in all things "civilian."

The tragedy of the whole thing is that at such a base, where the efforts of more than 5,000 civilians must dovetail with thousands of Navy men in order to get a job done, there can be no such separation and any attempts at such separation can only result in confusion and frustration such as one finds at Jacksonville.

On my way in to see the commanding officer of the base my first shock came as I passed, not one, but three signs, on toilets designating them as "colored" and "white." This is on the main floor of the headquarters building and the signs stand in letters about six inches high for all to see.

Inside headquarters I asked Commander P. F. Bedell, executive officer of the base, to comment on the signs. His answer was plain. It was a concession to the white civilians on the base. He said nothing about a concession to President Truman's directive.

There are no colored officers stationed at the base and since the commander stressed the point that naval personnel were not discriminated against I asked him what would happen if a colored officer were assigned to the base. What toilet would he use? The one marked "Colored Men" which is used by colored civilians? Or the one marked "White Men" which is used by white naval officers and white civilians?

The commander said if a colored officer were assigned here he is certain that something would be "worked out" to the satisfaction of all. He then told me that previously a complaint had been received from colored citizens of Jacksonville because colored maids working in the headquarters building were forced to leave the building and go to another building when they wanted to use a toilet because they could not go in the "White Ladies Toilet" and there were none for colored women at the base headquarters.

The commander said they had recognized this as "discriminatory" and had set up a "Maid's Head" on the first floor for use by the maids. He said this was working out to "the satisfaction of all concerned."

JIM CROW CLUB

We then talked about the 804 Club — a Jim Crow establishment pure and simple. Commander Bedell said the club had been established for the recreation of colored personnel before the integration program set in. When the program started, he said, some of the colored Chief Petty Officers were called in and told that they could make their choice: They could either attend the dances held for whites or they could continue to have dances in their own club. They were told, however, that they could not have both.

According to the commander, and this is otherwise unverified by the chiefs, the chiefs told him that they would prefer to keep their Jim Crow club. The base now pays the salary of a colored woman to work out a program for the club and provides $50 each month for her to sponsor a dance for the colored men.

The club is virtually hidden among trees on the base and is located behind the family quarters of white officers. I was told that it was widely used but when I visited it on Friday night and remained for more than an hour, only eight men visited the club during that hour.

This represents the civilian-Navy side of the base. On the pure military side I found integration working. The men are, in the main, assigned to the Steward's branch on the base and as a result most of them are shining officers' shoes, making beds in the bachelor officers quarters and serving as bellhops, waiters and orderlies around the base. But a few others with more ability, (and certainly more pride) are integrated into units according to their skill, ability and intelligence with full opportunity to take tests and go higher.

NO WAVES THERE

There are no Waves on this base and no colored officers as previously stated. I did not bother to interview many of the men in the Steward's branch. This branch of the Navy is rapidly approaching a disgrace both to the Navy and no chief steward, a steward in the Navy is about the most degrading job in any military service the writer has ever seen. There seems to be nothing a steward is not required to do from washing the underwear of the wife of his commanding officer to serving as a baby sitter. This is not merely common to Jacksonville — it happens wherever stewards are found. And rarely if ever does one find anyone in the steward's branch but Filipinos and Negroes. White men just won't take the job except as chiefs.

Among the non steward personnel who are making the grade in the Navy at Jacksonville is Seaman 1st class Roy Settles, 415 S. 23rd St., St. Paul, Ill., a vet of nine years in the Navy, a middleweight boxer, who on July 10 took a test to become a Bosun Mate Third Class, one of the more important operational jobs in the Navy.

I found Settles teaching a class of whites in the handling of cargo and the care of ships and doing a good job of it. His wife is the former Mary Ann Brandon of Washington, D.C.

He is a member of the staff of Fleet Air Wing 11 composed of squadrons and support units for the fleet He plans to make a career of the Navy.

Also among the rated men I found W. J. Hall, a storekeeper serving in the procurement section of one of the base units. Hall is eligible for a higher rate but he told me he is getting out of the Navy as soon as possible to take over the operation of his father's night club in Pittsburgh. His father, James Hall, operates the Celebrity Club in Pittsburgh and Hall lives at 31 Miller Place, Pittsburgh.

DUAL POLICY APPARENT

Hall did not state he was getting out because of dissatisfaction with the Navy. Instead, he said that the Navy offered great opportunities for colored men today — a statement in which this writers concurs. But self respecting colored people will never be satisfied with the dual policy found at Jacksonville.

Robert Henry White, Jr., of Woodlane Road, Mt. Holly, N.J., is a member of the VP 741, a patrol squadron at Jacksonville, and is apparently integrated so far as his military service is concerned.

Serving in the main galley (main mess hall) on the base is G. A. Holmes of 324-F Daniel Jenkins Project, Charleston, S.C., who has the rating of a commissaryman second class. Also there is William D. Dickinson, a baker third class of 905 W. Franklin St., Wytheville, Va., and Mitchell E. Lewis, a cook third class of 1014 Ohio St., Atlantic City. These men are all rated, like their work, and are integrated according to the jobs they perform.

There is one colored seaman serving in the shore patrol and one civilian serving as a base policeman. The latter recently arrested a white man for a traffic violation and the white people complained, but a Marine officer at the base who is concerned with the security of the base, solidly backed up the colored policeman and the arrest held.

There is little comparison with the condition of colored personnel in the Navy at Jacksonville to that of the integrated life which they enjoy at Pensacola, Fla., which is also a part of the Navy's Air Training Command.

Says Democracy Begins At Main Gate Of New Jersey Army Camp

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

CAMP KILMER, N. J.—The small saplings of integration whic the U. S. Army planted at Camp Kilmer sometime ago have toda grown into a forest of tall trees with deep roots whose branche reach out and cover the entire camp with a blanket of democracy

Camp Kilmer, named in honor of the soldier-poet Joyce Kilmer, represents the type of democracy President Truman must have had in mind when he issued the directive ordering the elimination of segregation and discrimination in the Armed Forces.

The democracy begins at the main gate of this New Jersey Camp, and the pattern of integration which one meets at the gate is duplicated a thousand times inside the camp as one explores his way, as I did through the reassignment, replacement, separation, and orientation of the thousands of men serviced here.

THE PATTERN

This pattern which one meets first at the main gate of Camp Kilmer is that of a colored sergeant occupying the position of highest responsibility for the simple reason that he is the man most qualified for the job Everyone who enters the main gate at Kilmer must be cleared by the traffice and registration section located just outside the gate and M-Sgt. Readus W. Williams, 2 West, 129th Street, New York City, is the man in complete charge of that section.

The fact that Sgt. Williams happens to be the only colored person in the section, the fact that the others in the section include both military and civilian, both male and female personnel, has no bearing whatever on the situation. Sgt. Williams is looked upon by his superiors as the best qualified man for the job and he is there doing the job.

This is the pattern set at the main gate. That is the pattern one finds inside—here is the democratic tree that casts its branches over the cradle of Joyce Kilmer.

INSIDE THE GATE

One does not need to search for the pattern inside. It literaly strikes you in the face.

First Lieutenant James S. Lee, veteran of the 24th Infantry fighting in Korea, can be called as the first witness. Lt. Lee of 142 West 139th Street, New York, arrived at the Camp for assignment on the day I was leaving.

Based on his rank, his previous experience and his ability, he was immediately made Trial Judge Advocate and legal officer for the entire camp to try all courtsmarital cases of every soldier who is courtmartialed on the base, regardless of race or creed. He simply came in and took over the desk of a white captain who was leaving.

HARVARD GRADUATE ASSISTANT

Had Lt. Lee not arrived when he did, the position of TJA would have been taken over by Second Lieutenant William Cousins, Jr., a June graduate of the Harvard Law School, who has been serving as assistant TJA at Camp Kilmer since he requested a transfer from Fort Devens, Mass. because he did not like the discrimination he encountered there.

I called Lt. Cousins as a second witness in the case of Camp Kilmer. I asked him whether or not he had found at Camp Kilmer the discrimination he protested against at Fort Devens.

'We are completely integrated here," he said. "This camp is a model in my book."

As he spoke I had the firm feeling that Lt. Cousins was the type of man who would not make such a statement if he did not mean it. Unmarried, fresh out of school, his home is 6716 St. Lawrence Avenue Chicago, Ill.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

These are Wacs at Camp Kilmer and I asked to see it through a womans eyes. First Lt. Emma Cash of Pottsvile, Pa., was qualified to answer from this standpoint. Lt. Cash is the officer in charge of the officers' branch at the center for the separation and assignment of officers. She had only praise for the way things were being done.

How about promotions? Cpl. Rosemary Pugh, 139 Valley St., Lawrence, Mass., a member of the WAC Detachment who is a clerk-typist at one of the processing centers smilingly offered the answer.

Cpl. Pugh, along with two of her buddies, Cpl. Gussie L. Hayes of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and Cpl. Ruth Young, of Chicago, had just been promoted to the rank of corporal when I arrived and had not even had time to sew on their stripes. They are thoroughly integrated in the WAC Detachment without regard to race.

OTHER KEY POSITIONS

The most experienced observer cannot go to Camp Kilmer and find a key installation without finding a colored person holding down a position of responsibility. Lt. Henry J. Pryor is Special Service officer and coach of the Camp Kilmer Football team. He lives at 262 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J.

I visited the Headquarters Detachment Company of 500 men, of which there are more white and colored and spent quite a bit of time interviewing T-Sgt. Louis L. Cutner who is Field First Sergeant of the company. I felt it unusual to find a colored man as Field First Sergeant of a mixed company.

I had been taken to the unit by a white soldier of the Headquarters Company who is assigned to the public information office. After spending time interviewing Sgt. Cutner as Field First Sergeant, some one told me that the First Sergeant of the company was also colored.

The white soldier from PIO and I both argued that the first sergeant was white, but when we checked with the top kick we found that he actualy was colered. The white soldier then blushingly admitted to all that he himself did not know that his own first sergeant was a colored man. That's how important race is at Camp Kilmer. Sgt. Cutner lives at 238 Beach 76th Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.

ORIENTATION PROGRAM

In Camp Kilmer's excellent Information and Education headquarters I found S-Sgt. Lloyd Evans, 412 W. Adams Street, Pleasantville, N. J., an able assistant to Lt. Edwin Phelps of Rhode Island in helping to teach soldiers bound for Europe that they are not going there as conquering heroes. Also a part of this setup of orientation is Captain Arthur P. Hatfield, a graduate of Dillard University who participates in skits with the orientation personnel to get this idea across to our overseas bound personnel. Captain Hatfield does this in addition to his dutes in the personnel section of the replacement center on the base.

30a 1951

Series of articles by James L. Hicks

Naval Air Station Confused On U. S. Integration Policy

BY JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Navy's Air Training Station here at Jacksonville, Fla., presents a "split personality" of integration in which the Navy is trying desperately to conform with the President's directive on integration on the one hand, while trying equally as desperately to appease the bigotry of the white south on the other.

The effort in both directions is so great, and the net results so confusing that even the most trained observer will find it difficult to make a fair estimate of the progress of integration here and the only safe conclusion that can be drawn is that what is being done is not being done in accordance with the eminently fair program laid down by the Department of the Navy in Washington.

For while colored personnel of the Navy here are trained, housed and messed without regard to their race in accordance with the prescribed directive, these same men are daily forced to walk pass signs in the commanding officer's headquarters building which plainly designate toilet facilities in headquarters as "White Ladies Rest Room" "Colored Men's Head" and "White Men's Head" (Head is the term used by the Navy to indicate toilets) This of course is in direct violation of the Presidents directive which ordered all facilities in military reservations opened to all personnel.

In addition, while colored personnel swim and participate in athletic program along with white personnel, they are barred from attendance at dances in the base's swank lounges which feature big name bands, and segregated for such entertainment to a Jim Crow colored service club known as the "804" Club from which white men are barred in violation of the President's directive.

And again, while colored seamen are permitted to try for, and often win berths on the base's athletic teams, colored varsity members of such team are left at the base if in opposing white civilian team objects to their playing against them.

In short, at Jacksonville, the Navy in 1951, is attempting to follow a pattern called for by Booker Washington in his Atlanta speech in 1895 a pattern called for unity as complete as the palm of the hand in all things "Navy" but as seperate as officer were assigned here he is certain that something would be "worked out" to the satisfaction of all. He then told me that previously a complaint had been received from colored citizens of Jacksonville because colored maids working in the headquarters building were forced to leave the building and go to another building when they wanted to use a toilet because they could not go in the "White Ladies Toilet" and there were none for colored women at the base headquarters.

The commander said they had recognized this as "discriminatory" and had set up a "Maid's Head" on the first floor for use by the maids. He said this was working out to "the satisfaction of all concerned."

We then talked about the 804 Club a Jim Crow establishment pure and simple. Commander Bedell said the club had been established for the recreation of colored personnel before the integration program set in. When the program started, he said, some of the colored Chief Petty Officers were called in and told that they could make their choice: They could either attend the dances held for whites or they could continue to have dances in their own club. They were told however that they could not have both.

According to the commander, and this is otherwise unverified by the chiefs, the chiefs told him that they would prefer to keep their Jim Crow club. The base now pays the salary of a colored woman to work out a program for the club and provides $50 each month for her to sponsor a dance for the colored men.

The club is virtually hiden among trees on the base, is located behind the family quarters of white officers. I was told that it was widely used but when I visited it on Friday night and remained for more than an hour, only eight men visited the club during that hour.

This represents the civilian-Navy the five fingers in add things 'civilian."

The tragedy of the whole thing is that such a base, where the efforts of more than five thousand civilians must dovetail with thousands of Navy men in order to get a job done, there can be no such separation and any attempts at such separation can only result in confusion and frustration, such as one finds at Jacksonville.

On my way in to see the commanding officer of the base my first shock came as I passed, not one, but three signs, on toilets designating them as "colored" and "white". This is on the main floor of headquarters building and the sign stand in letters about six inche high for all to see.

Inside headquarters I asked Commander P. F. Bedell, executive officer of the base, to comment on the signs. His answer was plain. It was a concession to the white civilians on the base. He said nothing about a concession to President Truman's directive.

There are no colored officers stationed at the base and since the commander stressed the point that naval personnel were not discriminated against, I asked him what would happen if a colored officer were assigned to the base. What toilet would he use? The one marked "Colored Men" which is used by colored civilians? Or the one Marked "White Men" which is used by white naval officers and white civilians?

The commander said if a colored side ofthe base. On the pure military side I found integration working. The men are, in the main assigned to the Steward's branch on the base and was as a result most of them are hining officers shoes, making beds in the bachelor officers quarters and serving as bellhops, waiters and orderlies around the base. But a few others with more ability, (and certainly more pride) are integrated into units according to their skill, ability and intelligence with full opportunity to take tests and go higher.

There are no Waves on this base and no colored officers as previously stated. I did not bother to interview many of the men in the Stewart' branch. This branch of the Navy is rapidly approaching a disgrace both to the Navy and to the colored men who serve in it. With the exception of a chief steward, a steward in the Navy is about the most degrading job in any military service the writer has ever seen.

There seems to be nothing a steward is not required to do from washing the underwear of the wife of his commanding officer to serving as a baby sitter. This is not merely common to Jacksonville——it happens wherever stewards are found. And rarely if ever does one find anyone in the steward's branch but Filipinos and Negroes. White men just won't take the job except as chiefs.

Disloyalty Charges Dropped Against Captain C. A. Hill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disloyalty charges were dropped Saturday by the Air Force against Reserve Captain Charles A. Hill Jr., after he reportedly refused to resign his commission.

Air Force Secretary Finletter was reported to have called off the scheduled inquiry after a "personal review" of the charges.

Hill is a 29 year old native of Detroit and says that he was ordered either to resign or face a board of inquiry on disloyalty charges.

Hill's father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, Sr., and his sister who is a former WAC were identified with Communist groups in a 1949 Detroit election campaign. Hill said that another charge was that he had been reading the Daily Worker. The captain denied this charge, and deplored what he called the idea of "guilt by relationship."

The Air Force reportedly noted the captain's World War II record and expressed regret over the initiation of proceedings regarding a question of his loyalty.

The reserve captain expressed happiness over the outcome, and stated that his fight was not simply to clear his name. He stated he wanted the policy changed; that he wished one's loyalty determined by his acts, and not by theory of relationship.

He also said his offer to serve the United States in Korea or anywhere else still stood just as it did after the outbreak of the war in Korea.

Captain Hill's father was reported saying he did not think any of his family was disloyal. He also stated that his activities were simply to eliminate segregation and discrimination against the Negro race.

NEGRO OFFICER DEFENDED

Report of Disloyalty Charges a 'Shock,' Finletter Is Told

In a wire sent yesterday to Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, expressed "shock" at the charges of disloyalty reported to have been made against Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr., a Negro Reserve officer.

Captain Hill, who was decorated in World War II, said on Tuesday in Detroit that he had been requested to resign or face a disloyalty hearing.

"There is no indication of any disloyal act on the part of Captain Hill," the wire said in part. "In essence he is accused of associating with and aiding his own father in an election campaign. This summary action seems to be another phase of a concerted effort to discredit Negro servicemen."

The father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, is alleged to have taken part in the work of organizations on the Attorney General's subversive list.

Air Force Withdraws Disloyalty Charges Against Negro Officer

The Air Force yesterday withdrew disloyalty charges against Capt. Charles A. Hill, jr., 29, of Detroit, Mich. 2-4-51

Air Force Secretary Finletter announced that, "after a personal review of the charges," he had directed "withdrawal of the charges and the discontinuance of the pending proceedings."

At Detroit on January 28, Capt. Hill told reporters that he had been given the choice of resigning his Air Force reserve commission or face a board of inquiry on disloyalty charges. He said that he chose to fight the charges.

Charges Involved Father.

The captain, a Negro not now on active duty, said his father, who is a minister, and his sister, a former WAC, were involved in the charges brought by the Continental Air Command at Mitchell Air Force Base, N. Y.

One charge, he said, was that he had been observed reading the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper. Others, he said, were that his father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, sr., and his sister, Roberta, had been identified with Red groups in an election campaign. In 1945, the Rev. Mr. Hill unsuccessfully sought election to the Detroit City Council.

An Air Force announcement stated:

"The secretary referred to Capt. Hill's outstanding World War II record and expressed regret over the institution of a proceeding involving the loyalty of Capt. Hill."

'Very Happy,' Captain Comments.

At Detroit, the Associated Press reported, the young captain, an auto plant worker, law student and father of two children, commented:

"I am very happy that this action has been dropped. My fight was not so much to clear my name, but to have changed a policy which permitted charges of this kind to be filed. I want one's loyalty determined by one's own actions and not by the obnoxious theory of guilt by association or guilt by relationship.

"My voluntary offer to serve my country in Korea or anywhere else still stands, just as it did when I informed the Air Force I was ready to go immediately after the outbreak of the Korean War."

'DISLOYAL' AIRMAN ASKS ARMY INQUIRY

Negro Officer in the Reserve, Decorated Three Times, Refuses to Resign

Wed. 31-51

By ELIE ABEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Jan. 30—A Negro Reserve officer, confronted with accusations of disloyalty, refused today to resign his commission and demanded that a board of senior Air Force officers examine the charges against him.

The officer, Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr., was decorated three times during World War II. He said he had received a registered letter Jan. 2 from the Continental Air Command at Mitchel Field, L. I., requesting that he resign his Reserve commission or seek a hearing of the disloyalty charges. The letter was signed by Col. R. W. Hall, Assistant Director of the Air Command's military personnel, Capt. Hill said.

The main accusations in the letter were:

1. That Captain Hill had been observed many times reading The Daily Worker.
2. That his father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, a Baptist pastor, had in 1949 taken an active part in the National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria, an organization described as having been sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, which had in turn been listed as subversive by the Attorney General. The father was said to have been named in The Daily Worker as one who had protested the conviction of eleven Communist party leaders in New York for conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States.
3. That Captain Hill in 1945 had assisted in his father's unsuccessful campaign for election to the Detroit City Council. The letter charged that Mr. Hill had received active support in that campaign from the Communist party.
4. That the war veteran's sister, Roberta, had shown an active interest in Communist principles and policies.

In his reply to the Air Force letter, Captain Hill denied all the charges of disloyalty and protested that he was being held to account for political views attributed to his father and his sister.

"You don't charge me with having influenced my father's thinking," he wrote. "Such a charge would have been untrue. You charge me simply with being my father's son. I have heard much about guilt by association. But this goes even further. This is guilt by relationship.

"I believe that a son can be loyal to his father, whatever his [the father's] social, economic or political views, and loyal to his country as well. As a matter of fact, I believe that a son who has no feeling of loyalty to a good father cannot be a good citizen."

Captain Hill acknowledged that in 1945 after having returned from overseas duty he had escorted his father to election meetings.

"I don't know whether the Communists supported him or not," he said. "All kinds of people supported him—Democrats, Republicans, White and Negro."

Captain Hill declared he had no reason to doubt his sister's loyalty. Miss Hill is now the wife of Capt. Roger Waldon, who has been fighting in Korea, Capt. Hill said.

He said he could not recall ever having reead The Daily Worker.

"But I would not consider it disloyal even if I had," he declared.

Captain Hill, a fighter pilot in Italy during World War II, is 29 years old. He was released from active duty in 196 and is now employed as a metal finisher in an automotive plant. He lives in Detroit with his wife, a former lieutenant in the Women's Army Corps, and their twow small children.

A Tenth Air Force spokesman at Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., said today that Captain Hill would "be given an opportunity to appear before a board here if he wishes." He said the Hill case had been referred to the Tenth Air Force by the Continental Air Command.

TO FIGHT ARMY CHARGE

Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr.

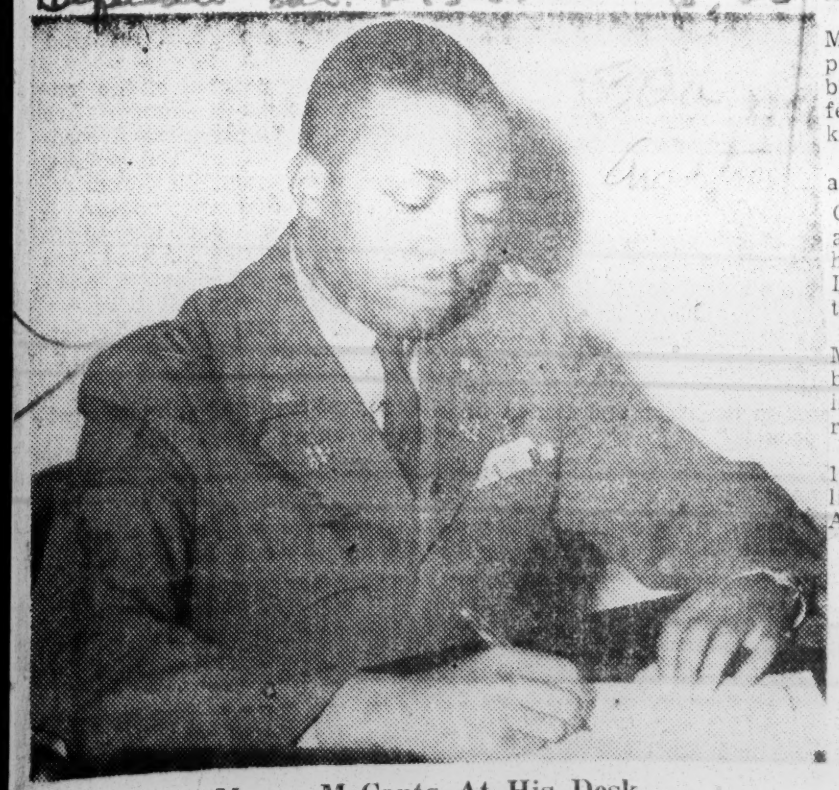
Associated Press Wirephoto

NEGROES ARE MAKING RAPID STRIDES in many branches of the armed services. The colored naval officer pictured above is Lt. Joseph T. Brooks, who is the only colored officer on the battle ship Missouri. A native of Atlanta, Brooks is a Morehouse graduate.

Lt. Brooks served as a Bosn'ns mate in World War II. He is a native of Montgomery, Alabama, and serves as a cryptographic specialist on the Missouri.

The flying officer, pictured on the right, is Lt. James Levey who is a member of the 21st Troop Carrier Squadron. He has the job of flying his C-47 transport from a base in Japan to points in Korea, delivering troops and supplies. The lieutenant's home is in Franklin, Tenn.

Major Lester McCants To Texas Air Force Base



Mayor McCants At His Desk

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — Major Lester McCants, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ransom McCants of 820 S. 13th ave., Maywood, Ill., former post athletic director, departed Fort Bragg recently enroute to Connally Air Base in Waco, Texas, where he will enroll in the Air Force Liaison Pilots school.

Upon completion of the course, Major McCants who was recently promoted to his present rank, will be assigned to flying duty, a profession in which he has held a keen interest since childhood.

"It's one of those rare cases of a dream coming true," Major McCants said, smilingly. "As far back as I can remember, I've always had a strong desire to fly and I am grateful for this opportunity," he continued.

As a youngster in Maywood, Ill., Major McCants spent a considerable amount of his leisure time toying with model air-craft and joy-riding via plane.

Prior to entering the army in 1941, he received his private pilots license from Chicago School of Aeronautics.

Air Force Makes Integration Work

By MILTON A. SMITH

TOKYO — (NNPA)—The wholehearted desire on the part of top officials in the Air Force to carry out both the "letter and the spirit" of the integration program is largely responsible for the high degree of success of the program in the Air Force, a full general told the AFRO.

This general cited three other subsidiary reasons, but stressed the first reason as "the principle cause" and added that the other reasons simply followed.

Making Tradition Now

1. Higher educational standards required for admission to the Army Air Force.

2. The fact that the Air Force is "more dynamic and has no old traditions. We are making traditions now.", and

3. Each individual in the Air Force, because of specialization, is given a greater opportunity for self-expression.

Working on All Levels

Maj. William A. Campbell, of Tuskegee Institute, agreed with the general on all save one of these points.

In explaining them, Major Campbell said: "The Air Force simply accepted the integration rulings more willingly than other services.

"Out standards of admission compare favorably with the Navy's and yet we are further advanced than the Navy.

"We are actually getting the same type of men, but our direction is different. We are carrying out the policy on all levels."

Changes Also Responsible

The general pointed out that the Air Force changes more rapidly than other services.

"We now have skilled jet mechanics—colored and white. Five years ago there was no such thing as a jet plane mechanic.

"We realize that no one as a patent on any special skill. We believe in developing those skills in any airman who has them. It makes for better air force."

More Impersonal Service

Other, somewhat subtle, factors also play a dominant role, Major Campbell pointed out that air war is impersonal.

A flyer has no sustained contacts with the enemy and airmen on flying fields in this war have even less. All flying personnel live better than foot soldiers.

Our air losses, so far, have been described as "infinitesimal." Morale — which is based on many factors — is high. But right now ground troop morale is low.

No Negative Effect

"The effectiveness of a fighter squadron has not been affected by the presence of colored fighter pilots," the general said.

Nor as the efficiency of any other branch of the service been damaged. Major Campbell, for example, has been assigned to an entirely new field — for the Air Force.

He is a "management analyst" in charge of a section devoted to establishing norms for costs of various operations.

"The whole field is so new we don't really know, yet, what are average costs. Our job is to save the taxpayer's money and reduce operating costs where that reduction is compatible with the best interests of the services.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla., Nov. 16—Private First Class Lenwood Holmes, 20, son of Mr. Alex Holmes of Jackson, Miss., has arrived at this base, home of the Air Proving Ground, where he is assigned to duty.

Pfc. Holmes recently completed the Air Force course of basic training at Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Atlanta Ga.

COMPLETE AIRMEN INDOCTRINATION COURSE — Shown here are Atlanta young men who are completing their basic indoctrination course at Lackland Air Force Base. Lackland, situated near San Antonio, is the world's largest air force base, site of air force basic training, for men and women. This basic training is intended to prepare these young men for entrance into air force technical training and for assignment in specialized work. The course includes a scientific evaluation of his aptitude and inclination for following a particular vocation and career.

From left to right are: (1) Pvt. Brainard Burch, Jr.; 21, son of Brainard Burch, Sr. 1330 Hunter Road, S. W.; (2) Pvt. Walter J. McLaughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McLaughlin of 203 Linden Avenue; (3) Pvt. Huphard C. McKenzie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKenzie, Rte. 2 Byromville, Ga., Pvt. Gates B. Horace, son of Earl Broome, 136 Little Street and Pvt. Joe Henry Butler, son of Mrs. Mattie Butler of 52 Anderson Avenue.

Advocate
Sat. 9-15-51
Jackson, Miss.

MISSISSIPPI'S GIFT TO THE U. S. AIR FORCE . . . Is Corporal Minnetta Jones, 314th Medical Group, Stewart A.F.B., Tenn. Corp. Jones is a native of Greenwood where she graduated from the Stone Street High School in 1949. Spending a year following at Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., before joining the Air Force.

"SALUTING IS FUN," say Lts. Brooksie L. Goins and Robertann Huff. Having received direct commissions in the WAF, such military practices are very new to the two young ladies who qualified in all requirements for the Air Force branch. Showing them how it's done is Major Mary L. McLeod of the 14th Air Force Officer Procurement Team.

Young Women Get Direct Air Force Commissions

Among the first 46 women to be given direct commissions in the WAF, a branch of the Air Force, were Miss Brooksie L. Goins, who was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, and Miss Robertann Huff, who was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant.

Both are college graduates between the ages of 24 and 32 and have had more than three years business or professional experience. According to Major Mary L. McLeod of the 14th Air Force Officer Procurement Team, both young ladies measure up to the "high moral and physical standards set by the Air Force.

Second Lieutenant Goins is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goins of Martinville, Va. She attended Bennett College at Greensboro, N. C. and taught in Florence, S. C. and in her home town.

First Lieutenant Huff is a graduate of Kansas State University. She first taught at Pittsburgh, Kansas, then at Lincoln Junior College. Later she taught at Shaw University and before joining the Air Force, worked with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in New York City. She is the daughter of Mr. Leroy Robert Huff of Kansas City, Mo.

On September 17, the two fledgeling officers reported to Lackland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Texas for an eight-week orientation course in the Officers Training School.

Information on how to qualify for a direct commission may be obtained by writing to the WAS Officer Procurement Team, 14th Air Force, Robins Air Force Base or at the local Army and Air Force Recruiting Station.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JUANITA H. HACKNEY holds a civilian hat in her hands in friendly appeal for belief in women serving in the armed forces. The youthful WAF is spending a furlough with her parents at 1137 Sims Street, S. W. She left her station at Mitchel Field, New York on July 16, and will remain in the city until Thursday. Miss Hackney likes the WAF and thinks her group is one of the best. — (See story on Page 2) — (Perry Photo)

Plan To Replace Howard Air ROTC Officers Killed In Ohio Crack-Up

AIR CRASH VICTIMS—Killed in recent plane crash near Toledo, Ohio, were Capt. Albert H. Manning (left), Capt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor (top, right) and Major William T. Mattison (lower right), all of the USAF. Commanding officer and professor of air science and tactics of the Howard University ROTC, Maj. Mattison was on a routine training flight. Crash claimed the lives of five persons, including Capt. Taylor, also of the Howard University ROTC, and Capt. Manning, assistant professor of air science and tactics, Howard U. ROTC. All three saw Air Corps service in the European theater during World War II.

WASHINGTON — Plans are underway for the immediate replacement of three officers of Howard university's Air Reserve Officers Training Unit killed in a C-45 plane crash near Toledo, Ohio.

The crash practically wiped out Howard's ROTC staff, including its commanding officer, Major William T. Mattison, USAF. Two other servicemen, both white, also were killed in the tragic accident.

An Air Force spokesman said only two of a former five-officer Air ROTC staff remain at Howard, and only one of these is a senior officer, he said. It is not anticipated, however, that the ROTC program will suffer any slow-down, while replacements are being made, the spokesman said.

The C-45 crash came when the ill-fated craft was one hour away from Selfridge Air Force base on a return flight to Bolling Field here. Bolling officers said either Mattison or Capt. Albert H. Manning, USAF, assistant professor of air science and tactics at Howard, could have been piloting the plane.

Both were ace pilotes in the European theatre during World War II. They had been awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses for bravery in action. A full investigation of the crash has been opened by the Air Force.

Capt. Manning was buried at Arlington Cemetery, following a full military funeral at Fort Myer chapel. Funeral plans for Major Mattison have not been announced because of another death in his family. His brother, Enoch Mattison, died in Detroit on the day before his crash. Maj. Mattison had arranged the details of shipping his brother's body to their home in Little Rock, Ark., just before taking off on his ill-fated return trip to Washington.

The body of a third victim, Capt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, USAF, also an assistant professor of air science at Howard, was sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., for burial.

6 Airmen, 1 White, Attacked in Tenn.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—A case involving violence against six airmen in Brownsville, Tenn., has been brought to the attention of Eugene Zuckert, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

In a letter asking "swift and vigorous punishment of those responsible for the attack" Mr. Mitchell charged that Air Force Sgt. Herbert Bradshaw of Cincinnati was "brutally and wantonly attacked" by a group of white men, including four police officers.

According to the statement, Sergeant Bradshaw and five other soldiers, one of them white, left Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, for Sampson Air Force Base, Geneva, N. Y., on Jan. 3.

Near Car Accident

They arrived in Brownsville, the next afternoon, and became involved in a near-accident with a car containing some white men.

After being called some names, Sergeant Bradsraw said, the soldiers ran into a dead end street and had to return over the same route.

While they were looking for their intersection he continued, a police car pulled up and he was ordered out of his car at the point of a gun.

The police officers became abusive, he declared, and took him away in their car, ordering the other soldiers to follow.

Beaten With Bottle

The sergeant said that he was taken into a back room where there were five armed white men. The driver of the other car was allowed to beat him over the head with a bottle, he stated.

When he tried to ward off the blows, he was forced to lie down on the floor to be beaten. All that time, he continued, four policemen stood by, brandishing their guns and making threats.

The other men were not beaten, declared Bradshaw, but were ordered to get out of town.

Threatened With Death

While leaving Brownsville, he stated, another police officer stopped their car and threatened to kill him and his comrades, but let them leave the city unharmed.

The white soldier, a Pfc. Polazzio Pilazzio of Maine, was abused for being with the colored men.

Bradshaw gave the names of his other comrades as Pfc. HenryHilloway Hankins, Charleston, W. Va.; Pfc. Phillips, Philadelphia, and Pfc. Jackson. N. J.

Richard Gines An Army Writer

225TH PERSONNEL PROCESSING GROUP (Air Force) FT. DIX, N.J. — Sergeant Richard E. Gines, 25, husband of Mrs. Bernadine A. Gines, 112-15 178th Place, St. Albans, New York, has recently been assigned to the Public Information Office of this group in the capacity of a senior writer.

The stock air force sergeant is a graduate of the Lincoln high school, Kansas City, Mo. A veteran of over three years in the air force during World War III, Gines received the good conduct, American theater of operations and victory medals. The sergeant continued his education at New York university, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Journalism three years later.

Sergeant Gines is a member of the Kappa Iota Gamma fraternity, N.Y.U., Fourth Estate Club N.Y.U., Press club, N.Y. City, and the American Newspaper Guild.

Because of a combination of extra curricular activities and a scholarship, Gines is also in the N.Y.U. Student Hall of Fame and Who's Who in Collegiate America.

Mrs. Gines, the former Bernadine A. Coles, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bernard A. Coles, Charlottesville, Va., is a graduate of both the Virginia State college and New York university. It was at the latter university that she received her Masters degree.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gines, parents of the sergeant, live at 2441 Chestnut, Kansas City, Mo.

The 225th Personnel Processing Group, commanded by Lt. Col. E. B. Roth, processes Air Force reservists being ordered to active duty, and air force personnel going or returning from overseas. It is the lagest of nine such air force organizations.

Sergeant Gines, formerly a second lieutenant in the Air Force Reserve, is at present awaiting appointment as captain in the Psychological Warfare division of the Air Force.

First Three Negro WAFs Commissioned

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas. — Edwina M. Martin, Danville, Va.; Fannie J. Cotton, Jackson, Mich.; and Evelyn M. Brown, Shreveport, La., were commissioned here, June 15, as second lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force, thus becoming the first women of their race to attain such an honor.

Commissions were presented here last Friday by Brigadier General Wycliffe E. Steele, base commander of Lackland Air Force Base and commanding officer of the Air Forces' officer candidate school.

Following graduation, Lt. Martin was assigned training and supply officer of the 3700 WAF Group at Lackland. Lt. Cotton was assigned to Providence, Rhode Island as a recruiting officer. Lt. Brown was ill during graduation week and not available for an interview.

Lt. Martin, 26, lives at Rt. 3, Box 286, in Danville. She is a graduate of Langston high, Danville in 1941, Bachelor dereee from Bennett college, 1945, and Master's degree from Atlanta, Ga., School of Social Work, 1945.

Lt. Cotton, 25, lives at 412 Mitchell St., Jackson, Mich., attended Jackson high, Jackson Jr. college and in 1948 studied social psychology at Bishop college, Marshall, Texas. She later moved to Chicago and worked as a complaint adjuster for the Montgomery Ward stores and in 1949 enlisted in the Air Forces.

No background information was available on Lt. Brown but Lt. Col. Hugh D. Young, chief of training of the OCS, said she was among the more eminently qualified candidates and that her illness would not stand in the way of her graduation.

Transfers Negro Airman From University Of Ala.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala—(SNS— After his arrival here for a training course at the University of Alabama, a Negro airman was transferred Friday without having attended a class.

Pfc. Phillips J. Evans, of the 347th School Squadron and 24 other soldiers arrived at the University Thursday fom Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.

Pfc. Evans spent the night in McCorvey Hall, new three-story brick dormitory on the campus, but his bags were left packed. "I don't know what the trouble was," he said. "It was because I'm a colored fellow, I guess."

The University of Alabama has a contract with the air force to train a number of soldiers as clerks. An Air Foce spokesman said Pfc. Evans was transferred Friday mon- "through a mistake in the records."

The spokesman also said Pfc. Evans was transfered Friday morning, but failed to disclose his destination.

End basic training

These Alabama Negroes in the Air Force have completed their basic training at Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.:

Pvt. Robert Henderson, Jr. (left), of 49 First Avenue, South, Birmingham, and Pvt. Tommy L. Looney, of Ragland.

Pvt. Theodore Poelinitz (left), of 3614 32nd Avenue, North, Birmingham, and Pvt. Gilbert L. Mack, of Morris.

Pvt. William J. Saunders (left), of 4753 Sixth Avenue, South, and Pvt. Nathaniel Jones, of 1717 North 23rd Street, Birmingham.

Pvt. Harvey Watkins (left), of Dora, and Pvt. Samuel P. Brown, of 209 West 13th Street, Birmingham.

Pvt. DePriest Byers (left), of Ashville, and Pvt. Robert J. Yates, of 503 Oak Avenue, Westfield.

Pvt. Jesse James Roper (left), of 705 Snavely Avenue, Birmingham, and Pvt. Robert L. Herring, of 214 Alabama Avenue, Bessemer.

Pvt. James B. Smith (left), of Tuscumbia, and Pvt. Oak Powell, Jr., of 348 Powell Avenue, Birmingham.

Pvt. Melvin Gilchrist (left), of Birmingham Route 1, and Pvt. B. Blacknon, of Birmingham.

Pvt. William Groom (left), of Leeds, and Pvt. Raymond E. Brantley, of Birmingham Route 1.

War Vet Denies Disloyalty

DETROIT—Disloyalty charges against a third member of the family of the Rev. Charles A. Hill, prominent local pastor of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, were under advisement last week following a closed hearing on accusations of the U. S. Government that Lantz H. Hill, 24-year-old son of the minister, was disloyal to his country.

Young Hill, a World War II veteran, and now an engineering draftsman at the Detroit Arsenal, Centerline, Mich., stoutly denied the charges. Should he be found guilty, he faces loss of his job. A three-member loyalty review board is considering the testimony offered at the closed hearing last week.

Earlier this year, another son of the Rev. Mr. Hill (Air Force Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr.) was similarly accused and later acquitted without a hearing. The Rev. Mr. Hill, himself, was also accused sometime ago but the accusations were not sustained. The Rev. Mr. Hill ran for public office in the primary elections here this year.

Basic training is finished

The following service men have completed their basic training at Lackland, AFB, Tex.:

Pvt. Warren Azee (left), of 1203 Avenue V, Ensley. Pvt. James C. McClain (right), of Route 1, Birmingham.

Ann. 9-30-51

Pvt. William H. Holston (left), of 302 Ninth Street, Bessemer. Pvt. George L. Holloway (right), of 4507 Georgia Road.

Birmingham, Ala.

Pvt. Robert T. Jackson (left), of 1101 26th Street, Bessemer. Pvt. Jesse Brown, Jr. (right), of 1232½ Avenue T, Ensley.

Pvt. Spence Hall, Jr. (left), of Sylacauga. Pvt. Arthur Lee (right), of Pell City.

Pvt. Oliver King, Jr. (left), of Dolomite. Pvt. William L. Carlisle (right), of 101 Fourth Avenue, Docena.

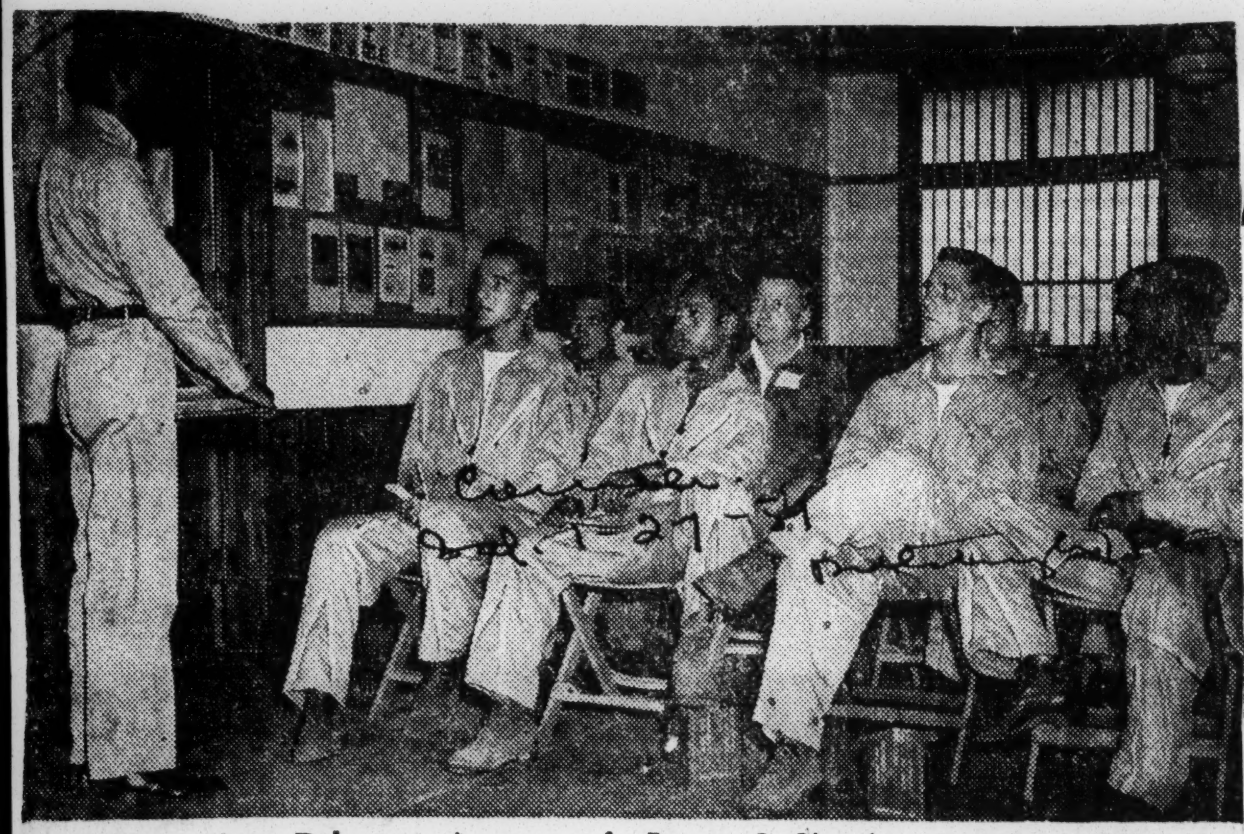
Pvt. Robert Salmond (left), of 601 39th Street, North. Pvt. Hardrick Wilson (right), of Springville.

Pvt. Edward Penny (left), of 120-B Avenue T. Pvt. Charles E. Carson (right), of 409 Court E, Pratt City.

Pvt. Harold Underwood (left), of Route 6, Birmingham. Pvt. James Hardy (right), of 210 Church Street.

Pvt. Willie M. Scott (left), of 621 South 26th Street, Bessemer. Pvt. Isdell Ruffin (right), of Route 6, Birmingham.

Pvt. Levi Peterson, Jr. (left), of 2351 Avenue O, Ensley. Pvt. Porter S. Johnson (right), of 723 Rose Avenue, Bessemer.



Briefing Jet Pilots—A group of F-80 jet fighter pilots are briefed at a Fifth Air Force F-80 Fighter Base in Korea, just before taking off on a close support mission, by First Lieut. Eugene C. Cheatham (standing) of New York City. Negro pilots are First Lieut. Edward P. Drummond, second from left, front, Philadelphia, and Capt. James H. Harvey, right front, Mountain Top, Pa.—USAF Photo.

Calls Off School Fight To Rejoin Air Force

HOUSTON, Texas — George McElroy is interrupting his fight to enter the lily-white University of Texas to join a bigger fight — the war in Korea.

The journalism junior and leader on the campus of Texas State University for Negroes has been turned down three times by University of Texas officials.

In a letter to Gov. Allan Shivers last week, McElory blasted "stupid segregation in state-supported colleges" and vowed to return to his fight at home after he rejoins the Air Force "to fight for what I believe in — democracy."

The reserve airman is expected to receive his call any day. He told the chief executive of Texas, "I hope when I return it won't be necessary to keep fighting for what I believe is right in a democracy."

In Atlanta, Horace Ward, 23, vowed to continue his fight to break down the color barriers at the University of Georgia.

He said Gov. Talmadge's threat to stop funds to any school which admits Negroes will not slow his bid for admission to the state university. He turned down an offer from the board of regents to pay his tuition at any out-of-state university.

Urge To Fly Puts Lt. Fred Davis In Fast Company Of Jet Pilots

LT. FREDERICK DAVIS, Sr., at the Williams Army Air Force Base, Phoenix, Ariz., after completing test flight in the F-80, a jet capable of attaining up to 600 miles per hour. Commissioned recently, Lt. Davis will report for assignment at Selfridge Field March 7.

TOLEDO, Ohio — His ambition to become a fighter pilot in World War II stymied by race prejudice, Second Lt. Frederick E. Davis, Sr., finally has achieved his aim.

He recently received his wings as a jet pilot at Williams Air Force Base, near Phoenix, Ariz., and will report for duty March 7 at Selfridge Field, Mich.

When Lt. Davis entered the army in November, 1942, he was assigned to an anti-aircraft unit and for 18 months he helped fight the Nazi raiders in four different campaigns in Europe.

He wanted to transfer to the air force. Officers in the AA unit gave him no co-operation and his requests were pigeon holed. When the war was over, he was discharged.

Enlists In Air Force

Still moved by the powerful urge to fly, he enlisted in the air force in 1947. Completing tours of duty at Chanute Field, Illinois., and Tyndall Field, Panama City, Fla., Davis was sent to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas for basic cadet training.

During an intensive training period of eight and one-half months, he flew the 160-mile-an-hour T-6 Texas piston engine plane.

He was selected for jet training because of his proficiency and was assigned for advanced training at Williams Air Force Base. He received his commission four and one-half months later. He will fly the fast F-86 at Selfridge Field.

The air force officer, home on furlough, described the difference between the jet and other aircraft as radical as "riding in a model T and a new automobile." "It's smoother, faster and gives you greater sense of accomplishment," he said.

Top Physical Condition

He said pilots who are in the high altitudes with a jet must be in top physical conditions. There are a number of hazards including hypoxia (lack of oxygen). This would result in the lost of tangle if he is called for combat duty.

Lt. Davis says pilots must not zip down too fast from high altitudes. If they do, he said, they are subject to various sinus conditions.

Lieutenant Davis' wife, Julia, and three children live with his mother, Mrs. Irene Smith.

If his tenacity in getting an air force commission is any harbinger of success, the jet pilot is sure to give enemy aircraft quite a

PRESIDENT MEETS PRIDE OF 82D AIRBORNE DIVISION

Mr. Truman shakes hands with T/Sgt. Alvin C. Monshower of Topeka, Kan., and tells the fifty-two picked paratroopers of his long-time ambition to jump from an airplane. Beside the President are Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. and Lieut. Carl Earles of El Paso, Tex.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — President Truman wants to make a parachute jump from an airplane, he said today.

When the President expressed his wish he was looking at a group of experts who could really show him how to slip out of a plant as quickly as a parachutist can yell "Geronimo!"

The experts were fifty-two selected paratroopers of the crack Eighty-second Airborne Division, one of the outfits that jumped on Hitler's men in World War II. Representing all the forty-eight states and possessions, the booted jumpers were selected for the two-day visit from Fort Brass, N. C., on "the basis of outstanding conduct, leadership, bearing and initiative." Mr. Truman got his picture taken with them in the White House Rose Garden.

"Back in 1943 or 1944, I made an inspection of Fort Bragg as chairman of the Senate Committee who was looking after things," Mr. Truman said. "I went up with the airborne people and wanted to jump out, and I almost got arrested by the Major General because he said he would be court-martialed if I jumped out, so I didn't get to jump.

"I still have that anticipation and I hope some day to do it," the President added with a smile.

For a moment Mr. Truman turned serious and said he hoped the men would "put in everything you have so that if it ever becomes necessary for us to face a complete emergency, you will be ready to make your contribution just the same as the rest of us will have to make ours."

"I hope you have an enjoyable visit here," the President continued. "I understand that your principal interest up here is to see how the Congress works. Now if you can find that out, and I served ten years with the Congress, you will be a great bunch of young men."

Keesler Field Negroes Have Good Record

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

BILOXI, Miss. — (ANP) — Negro personnel at Keesler Air Force Base here, according to Capt. Nicholas Stam, public information officer, have deported themselves very creditably. A letter directed to the public relations officer by this correspondent brought forth this answer:

In reply to your letter of 23 October, I can honestly say that the Negro personnel have seldom met with misfortune during their stay at Keesler. They have conducted themselves in a manner most creditable to your race."

A senate investigation committee recently conducted a hearing here and sharply criticised Keesler Army heads for allowing the 30,000 youths in training to be duped by wholesale imbibing of alcoholic drinks and divers gaming rackets.

The committee reported that of a monthly payroll of $4,000,000, more than $780,000 was being mulcted from the service men. However, Capt. Stam in his letter to the writer stated:

"The unfortunate part of the recent hearing was the exaggerated play-up made of the amount of money spent by Keesler personnel in slot machines. The airman payroll (enlisted ranks) for students is near $1,200,000 with an average across-the-table receipt of cash on each payday in the amount of $71.-25. This figure was the result of a base-wide poll conducted Oct. 24, of every student airman at Keesler.

The recent death of a soldier youth 17, white, brought a threat from the brass hats that the entire city would be declared off limits if alcoholic drinks were to be sold to teen-age service men. The ultimatum, at first taken with a grain of salt, is now being seriously considered, so much so that liquor is on its way out. Incidentally, Mississippi is supposedly a dry state.

30a
Daily World
Tues. 1-30-51
Atlanta, Ga.

DIES IN PLANE CRASH — Captain Lloyd R. V. Taylor, native Atlantan and instructor in the ROTC, Howard University, died suddenly Sunday morning, when a twin engine Army plane crashed near Port Clinton, Ohio. A veteran of World War II, Capt. Taylor was cited many times for bravery, being awarded the Bronze Star with three Oak Leaf clusters; the Air Medal and the Silver Star. All of the five occupants of the plane, enroute from Ohio to Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, were killed.

CAPTAIN LLOYD TAYLOR KILLED IN AIR CRASH

Captain Lloyd R. V. Taylor, 29-year-old native of Atlanta, has joined the ranks of those who have fallen victim to one of life's most ironical twists; that of surviving untold hours of bloody war combat, only to be killed hundreds of miles away from the scene of battle, near Port Clinton, Ohio.

Daily World

The captain had been trained as a pilot, but was riding as a passenger Sunday morning, in a twin engine army plane with four others when the fatal crash occurred.

Daily World 1-30-51

Reports stated that the Beechcraft C54 was scattered over a 50 foot area, while the motors tore about three feet into the earth. The plane had been en route from Ohio to Bolling Air Force Base in Washington.

Atlanta

Waiting for him in the nation's capitol were his wife, the former Miss Gloria McGhee, and their two and one half year old son, Rheubin. The family had been living in Washington since Capt. Taylor became an instructor in ROTC at Howard University.

The World War II veteran received his commission in Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Later, he got his wings at the Army Air Force Base in Tuskegee. He then went overseas to the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations where he took a major part in the Italian campaign. During the war the captain, (then a first lieutenant), served as Laison Officer to a field artillery unit.

Capt. Taylor directed artillery fire on the enemy from his plane, and was awarded many times for bravery and superior operations. He received the Bronze Star with three Oak Leaf clusters; the Air Medal, and the Silver Star.

When the war ended Capt. Taylor was discharged, but later re-enlisted at the rank of first lieutenant. He was sent to Fort Dix, New Jersey, and later to Howard University where he was promoted to the rank of captain.

Capt. Taylor is survived by four brothers and three sisters. One brother, R. M. Taylor lives in Atlanta. Another of his brothers, Capt. Leonard P. Taylor, died of Leukemia last December at the Hot Springs Army and Navy General Hospital. Capt. Leonard Taylor served under General Patton during the battle of the Bulge.

Daily World

Funeral services will be held for Capt. Taylor Wednesday at the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Show This to MacArthur

30a

Sgt. Olan W. Beals, left, of Letona, Ark., and Cpl. Norris L. Anderson, right, of Route 2, Longview, Tex., salute Major William A. Campbell, of Tuskegee Institute as he enters the Meiji Building, Far East Air Forces Headquarters in Tokyo. A scene like this has never been duplicated at the Dai Ichi Building where General MacArthur's headquarters are. At Dai Ichi there are no colored members of the Honor Guard, no colored offices regularly assigned and no colored enlisted men. At Air Force offices the honor guard is sometimes all colored, colored and white or all white, depending on non-racial circumstances. Several colored enlisted men and officers work in the various departments and the Air Force is proud of its integration.

Airman Fined

Tampa Tense After Arrest

TAMPA, Fla. — The conviction of Lieut. Albert Whiteside, U. S. Air Force officer, stationed at nearby MacDill Field, on charges of resisting arrest, following a traffic violation, led to loud protests from local Negro leaders and the NAACP and Air Force officials.

Whiteside was sentenced to sixty-five days in jail or a $65 fine following a hearing that

LIEUT. ALBERT WHITESIDE
. . . fined in Tampa

lasted three days on charges filed by Tampa policeman Elmer Berry, who alleged that the airman had resisted arrest and assaulted him after he, the patrolman, had confronted him for careless driving.

Whiteside told the court, presided over by Municipal Court Judge Robert J. Potter, that Berry had confronted him out of uniform and had insulted him and threatened to kill him.

What should have been a routine traffic case was continued twice on points of law concerning legal arrests. The courtroom was jammed with interested local citizens and representatives from MacDill Field. Air Force representatives took wire recordings of the entire sessions. Following the judge's sentence, Whiteside's attorney, Frank McClung, announced that he would appeal the decision to Circuit Court as the airman posted bond for his release.

. . . And Speaking of People . . .

Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., ranks No. 813 in the list of 809 eagle-wearers in the U.S. Air Force. Davis, now assigned to Maxwell Field, Ala., got his silver eagle July 27, 1950.

Col. Davis

COL. B. O. DAVIS JR. HAS CONTROL OVER ALL U. S. A. FIGHTER PLANE OPERATIONS THRUOUT WORLD

Many Speculations made About Whereabouts of World War II Flyer

HAS BEST POSITION OF CAREER

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Many rumors have been circulated concerning the whereabouts of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., the Air Corps highest ranking Negro officer.

One rumor had it that he was strategically sidelined from active command when the Air Force embarked on an integration policy, and another said that he was given a Pentagon desk job in like with plans for his early retirement. Neither is true.

The now-regular Air Force colonel is holding down what is perhaps the most important job of his career, according to a recent issue of Jet magazine. Among other things, the article said:

"He is assigned to the Air Force staff in Washington as chief of the fighter branch and has complete control over the development and operations of U. S. fighter planes all over the world.

"Under his command and assisting him is a staff of 15 planning officers which includes one colonel, 10 lieutenant colonels, three majors, and one captain—most of whom are white.

"While Col. Davis has declined comment on his new assignment, official sources let it be known that he is in a better position now for future promotions and is probably being groomed for rank as a general at some future date."

In an attempt to explain the sudden removal of Col. Davis from active command after completing a year at the Air War college in Alabama, the Air Force said:

"It is a general policy to assign ranking officers to three years at headquarters when a tour of command duty is up. It is part of our rotation plan. Col. Davis has been here since summer of 1950 and has about another year and a half to spend."

Despite his desk job, Col. Davis is required to have 100 hours a year in the air in order to keep his proficiency status. He is currently flying B-25 twin-engined bombers, C-47 and C-45 cargo transports.

Capt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, Air Crash Victim

Atlanta's Taylor Family Loses Second War Veteran

WASHINGTON—Twice within recent months death has reached into the Taylor family of Atlanta and claimed, each time, a veteran of World War II. First, Capt. Leonard F. Taylor, a hero of the Battle of the Bulge, died of leukemia at a Government hospital in Hot Springs. Last week, Capt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, his brother, died in an air crash at Oak Harbor, Ohio, along with four other service personnel.

Capt. Lloyd Taylor, a member of the Howard University ROTC air training unit, died with Major W. T. Mattison, Capt. A. H. Manning and T/Sgt. R. W. Noice of Bolling Airfield Base, all of Washington, en route from Selfridge Field back to their Washington base on a routine training mission. The fifth member in the crash was an unidentified Navy man from the Boston Navy Yard.

The three officers were all members of the Howard University Air Force staff. Captain Taylor saw service in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operation as a pilot and received the Bronze Star, with three Oak Leaf clusters, the Air Medal and the Silver Star.

RE-ENLISTED AT FORT DIX

At the end of the last war he was discharged but re-enlisted at Fort Dix in New Jersey as a first lieutenant. He was later sent to Howard University, where he was promoted to the rank of captain. Another brother, R. M. Taylor, is among his survivors in Atlanta.

Besides his brother, R. M. Taylor, the Howard staff member is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gloria M. Taylor, and a son, Rheubin, two and one-half years old. Among them the Howard staff member is survived by their widows and five children.

The two brothers were members of a brilliant family of nine, three daughters and six sons, who were born to the late Clark College (Atlanta, Ga.) mathematics head, 1903-1930, Prof. Lawyer Taylor and his wife, on the college campus in South Atlanta.

Two others, Earl L. Taylor and Edward L. Taylor, also saw service in World War II.

TALENTED FAMILY

Delphin Taylor, oldest of the children, is a post office employe in Washington, and Dr. Rheubin Taylor is on the faculty of Atlanta's Washington High School.

Of the sisters, Mrs. Margaret Taylor Hulbert is on the staff of Virginia State College; Mrs. Susie Taylor Foshee, wife of a Howard University law student, is an economist for Public Housing, and Mrs. Lydell Taylor Jackson, youngest of the family, is a tax accountant for the State of New Jersey.

Crash Victim—Capt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, 29, a resident of Washington and member on the staff of the Air Force ROTC at Howard University, was among five service personnel who perished when a training plane in which they were flying crashed near Toledo, Ohio. He was a veteran of World War II and a former Atlantan.

Army Plane Crash Kills Negro Hero

A Negro native of Atlanta who was awarded the Silver Star during World War II was one of five occupants killed Sunday in the crash of a twin-engine Army plane near Port Clinton, Ohio.

R. L. Taylor

The former Atlantan was identified as Capt. L. R. Taylor, 29-year-old Clark University graduate, who was an instructor in the ROTC unit at Howard University in Washington, D. C., at the time of his death. He received the Silver Star while serving as a liaison pilot in Italy.

An investigating sheriff said parts of the Beechcraft C54 were scattered over a radius of 50 feet and the motors tore into frozen ground to a depth of about three feet. The plane was en route from Ohio to Bolling Air Force Base in Washington.

Captain Taylor's brother, R. M. Taylor, lives in Atlanta. A third brother, Capt. Leonard F. Taylor, who served under Gen. Patton in the Battle of the Bulge, died last Dec. 7 of leukemia in the Hot Springs, Ark., Army & Navy Hospital. Both captains had been in the Army since 1942.

Prairie View Grad Joins Air Force

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—Miss Alcestee Miobe Drisdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lee Drisdale of West Point, has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the Air Force and will report for duty at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.

The oath of office for commission as an officer in the Air Force Nurse Corps was administered in the office of Dr. E. B. Evans, president, Prairie View A. and M. college.

Lt. Drisdale is a graduate of Prairie View and completed her nurse training for a B. S. in Nurse Education in 1944. She has done graduate work in biology at Howard and Texas State.

3 of Howard U., Bolling Sergeant, Hitchhiking Sailor Die in Ohio Wreck

Four Washington men were killed yesterday in the crash of a Bolling Field-based plane near Toledo, Ohio. A sailor, stationed at Boston, also died in the crash.

Among the dead were the commanding officer of the Howard University Air Force ROTC unit and two of his staff.

Those killed were:

Maj. William T. Mattison, USAF, 36, of 3616 Park pl. nw., commanding officer and professor of air science and tactics of the Howard Air Force Reserve Officers Training Unit.

Capt. Albert H. Manning, USAF, 33, of 435 19th st. ne., assistant professor of air science and tactics at Howard.

Capt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, USAF, 29, of 852 21st st. ne., also assistant professor.

T/Sergt. F. W. Noice, USAF, 36, of the 1101st Maintenance Squadron at Bolling Air Force Base and flight engineer of the twin-engined C-45.

A sailor, identified as C. D. Kafader, and sationed in Boston. Bolling authorities speculated that he had hitchhiked a ride east on the plane's return trip.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich., officers said the plane left there at 4:20 a. m. to return to Bolling Field after a routine weekend training flight. It crashed in an apple orchard an hour later.

The craft left Bolling Saturday afternoon, piloted by Mattison, and carrying the other Air Force men.

Authorities said the crash cause was being investigated. Mattison had been granted clearance to fly on instruments for the return trip.

The Weather Bureau reported that snow and freezing rain were falling in the Toledo area early yesterday.

Several persons living near the crash scene, 30 miles southeast of Toledo, said it sounded "as if the motors were acting up" just before the crash. The plane did not burn but wreckage was scattered over a wide area.

Bolling officers said either Mattison or Manning could have been piloting the plane. Both were fighter pilots during World War II and both had been awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses for action in the European Theater.

Mattison, a native of Little Rock, Ark., was commander of the 100th Fighter Squadron during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Janet Allen Mattison, and two children, William, jr., 18-months, and Yvonne, 6 months old. He was a graduate of Arkansas State College.

Manning, whose home was Hartsville, S. C., was a flight commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron during World War II. He was credited with 102 combat missions. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Maxie Pearson Manning, and two children, Brenda, 5, and Paul, 2.

Mattison and Manning had been on detached duty from the First Air Force at Howard University since August, 1949.

Taylor, from Atlanta, Ga., was a graduate of Clark College, and during World War II served as a liaison pilot with the field artillery in the European theater. His wife, Mrs. Gloria McGhee Taylor, and a son, Rheubin, 2, survive him. He came to Howard last August from McGuire Air Force Base, N. J.

Noice lived with his wife, Mrs. Thelma Lee Noice, and a son, Harry, 10 months, at the Bolling Air Force Base trailer camp. He had been in the Air Force nine years. He was a native of Dapies, Ind.

The bodies were to be removed to Selfridge Air Force Base, near Detroit, late yesterday.

D. C. Men Who Died in Plane Crash in Ohio

post 1-20-51

Maj. W. T. Mattison

T/Sergt. F. W. Noice

Capt. A. H. Manning

Capt. L. R. V. Taylor

. . . commander of Howard University ROTC unit and two of his staff among victims in crash near Toledo, Ohio

3 H.U. Professors Among the Victims

Afro-American

post 2-3-51

Plane Was on Routine Training Trip; All Three Men World War II Pilots

Baltimore Afro

WASHINGTON

Four Washington men, three of them World War II flyers who were assigned to the Air Force ROTC at Howard University, were killed when their airplane crashed 30 miles from Toledo, Ohio, early Sunday morning.

A fifth man, a white sailor stationed in Boston also died in the crash. The dead are:

MAJ. WILLIAM T. MATTISON, 36,3616 Park Pl., N.W., commanding officer and professor of air science and tactics of the Howard ROTC unit;

CAPT. ALBERT H. MANNING, 33, 435 19th St., N.E., assistant professor of air science and tactics;

CAPT. LLOYD R. V. TAYLOR, 29, 852 21st st., N.E., assistant professor of air science and tactics;

T/SGT. F. W. NOICE, white, 36, 1101st Sqd. Bolling Air Force Base, flight engineer of the twin-engine C-45, in which they were riding, and

C. D. KAFADER, white, sailor, stationed in Boston. Authorities at Bolling Field here in Anacostia speculated that he had hitchhiked a ride.

Two Had DFC'S for Valor

The three Howard men had all distinguished themselves as flyers during World War II, two of them, Major Mattison and Captain Manning being possessors of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Preliminary investigation disclosed that the men were returning from a routine week-end training flight to Selfridge Air Base in Michigan when their plane crashed in an apple orchard.

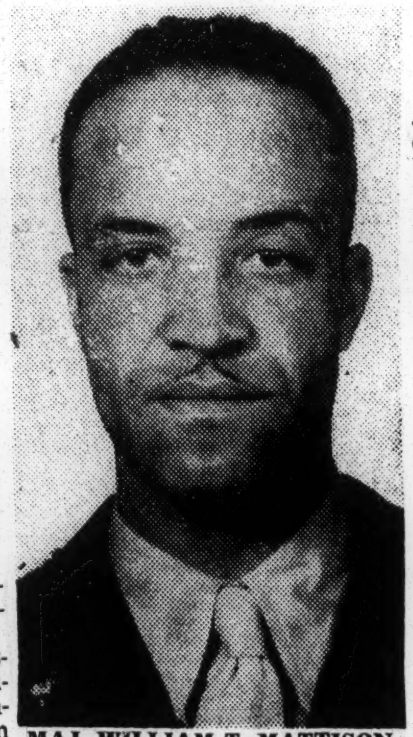
The plane, piloted by Major Mattison, had left Bolling Field Saturday afternoon carrying other Air Force men.

Flying on Instruments

When the group left Selfridge, at 4:25 a.m. Sunday, it was learned, weather conditions were bad, and the weather bureau had reported snow, sleet and rain in the Toledo area.

Major Mattison, it was reported, had been granted clearance to fly on instruments, but whether he was piloting the plane at the time of the crash could not be ascertained.

The crash occurred at about an hour after the departure from Selfridge. Several persons living near the scene said that it seemed to them that the motors were acting up just before the plane plummeted downward.



MAJ. WILLIAM T. MATTISON

The plane did not burn, but wreckage was scattered everywhere.

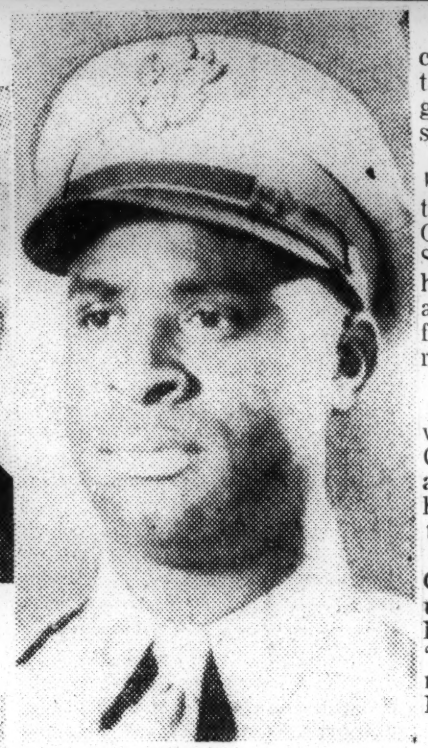
post 2-3-51

The bodies of the victims were taken to Selfridge Air Base. Funeral arrangements had not been made at press time.

Leaves Wife, 2 Babies

Major Mattison, a native of Little Rock, Ark., and a graduate of the Arkansas State College, was commander of the 100th Fighter Squadron, a part of the 332nd Fighter Group headed by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., during World War II.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Janet Allen Mattison, and two children, William Jr., 18 months, and Yvonne, 6 months.



CAPT. ALBERT H. MANNING

Mrs. Mattison is the daughter of Nimrod Allen, executive director of the Cleveland Urban League and founder and president of the Frontiers of America.

102 Missions to Credit

Captain Manning, a native of Hartsville, S.C., was a flight commander in the 99th Fighter Squadron in the Italian Campaign and was credited with 102 combat missions.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marie Pearson Manning, and two children, Brenda, 5, and Paul, 2.

Both of them had been on detached duty from the First Air Force at Howard since August, 1949.

Liaison Pilot in Europe

Captain Taylor, a native of Atlanta and a graduate of Clark University there, served during the war as a laison pilot with a field artillery outfit in Europe.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Gloria McGhee Taylor, and a son, Reuben, 2.

Sergeant Noice lived with his wife, Mrs. Thelma L. Noice, and a son, Harry, 10 months old, at the Air Force trailer camp at Bolling Field. He had been in the Air Force for nine years and was a native of Dapies, Ind.

H. U. Plans Memorial

Plans for memorial service in honor of the three Howard University Air Force ROTC professors, were being made Monday by university officials.

Capt. Lewis E. Smith, acting professor of the Air Force ROTC, said the service would be held either Wednesday or Thursday.

Captain Smith, who is now acting commander of the ROTC, said that the death of the three men was a great loss to the Howard University staff and to the Air Force.

The Air Force ROTC at Howard has about 400 students. Right now the staff includes only two men—Captain Smith and Lt. R. N. Smith. Captain Smith said the two have now doubled up on their assignments and will carry the full program until such time as reassignments are made.

Called "Great Loss"

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr., who commanded the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy and is now stationed at the Pentagon Building, said that he was shocked at the loss of these men.

He praised Major Mattison and Captain Manning, who served under him in Italy, both as excellent pilots and great soldiers. "Their loss is not only a shock to me but a great loss to the Air Force," he said.

This Pilot Transports Troops in Korea

Lt. James Levey is a pilot with the 21st Troop Carrier Squadron which transports our soldiers in Korean area. In the accompanying story, AFRO correspondent Milton Smith tells how he does it.

Pilot Lands Plane on Carrier Easily

Afro American 1-27-51

Baltimore Md

Says He Married Girl He Could Trust Before Going to Korea

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
(Copyright 1950. Reproduction Forbidden in whole or Part)

WITH THE 21st TROOP CARRIER—As the big C-47 rolled down the runway to an easy stop, Lt. James Leveye checked his controls and said, "Baltimore, huh, Well, tell Llewellyn Carey I was asking about him. Tell him to write me." 1-27-51

To Lieutenant Leveye, a flight of several hundred miles over water and mountains which conceal snipers who take pot shots at UN planes, is now a common place thing.

Before joining the 21st Troop Carrier Squadron, which does exactly what its name suggests, Lieutenant Leveye was a Mosquito Pilot. Before that he lived at 1136 Natchez St., Franklin, Tenn.

Wanted Someone to Trust

Six days before coming to this theater of war, Lt. Leveye married the former Miss Merri Tripp, 21, of Inkster, Michigan.

He married because "I'm 27 now. When I finish I'll be 30. At 30 it's hard to find an innocent wife in that age group, so I married Merri while I could, so that I'll have a wife to come home to."

Lieutenant Leveye met Mr. Carey of Baltimore when both of them were in a completely segregated air force section at Mitchell Field, N.Y. in World War II.

Under that setup, 20 colored GI's including them were selected for training as mechanics. But no one would train them so the 20 men "goofed off, most of the time and nobody cared."

They're Real Friends Now

Now, in the Air Force it is quite different. The Lieutenant's roommate, senior pilot, gin rummy partners and mess hall mates are white. He is the only colored flyer in the group.

A day's work for him now involves first checking the flight list posted on a bathroom door at a Japanese airfield to see whether he is to fly the next day.

If his name appears on the list, he goes to bed early. If not, he reads, talks aviation with other flyers at the Officer's Club, perhaps plays a hand of gin rummy, returns to his billet and talks flying again until bedtime.

Talk Flying All Time

"We always talk flying. I think that's why many flyers who have their wives over here have family troubles. They let their wives sit around twiddling their thumbs while the men talk flying."

"Look," Lt. Leveye said, "this is a good chance for me to say 'Hello' to my aunts who reared me, Mrs. Minnie Scruggs and Mrs. Gertrude Donan of 1145 S. 32nd St., Louisville, Ky."

A flight from the Japanese base to a Korean delivery point is ordinarily uneventful, except for weather and pot shots by snipers who just might hit a pilot or a vital part of a plane.

Skill in Setting Plane Down

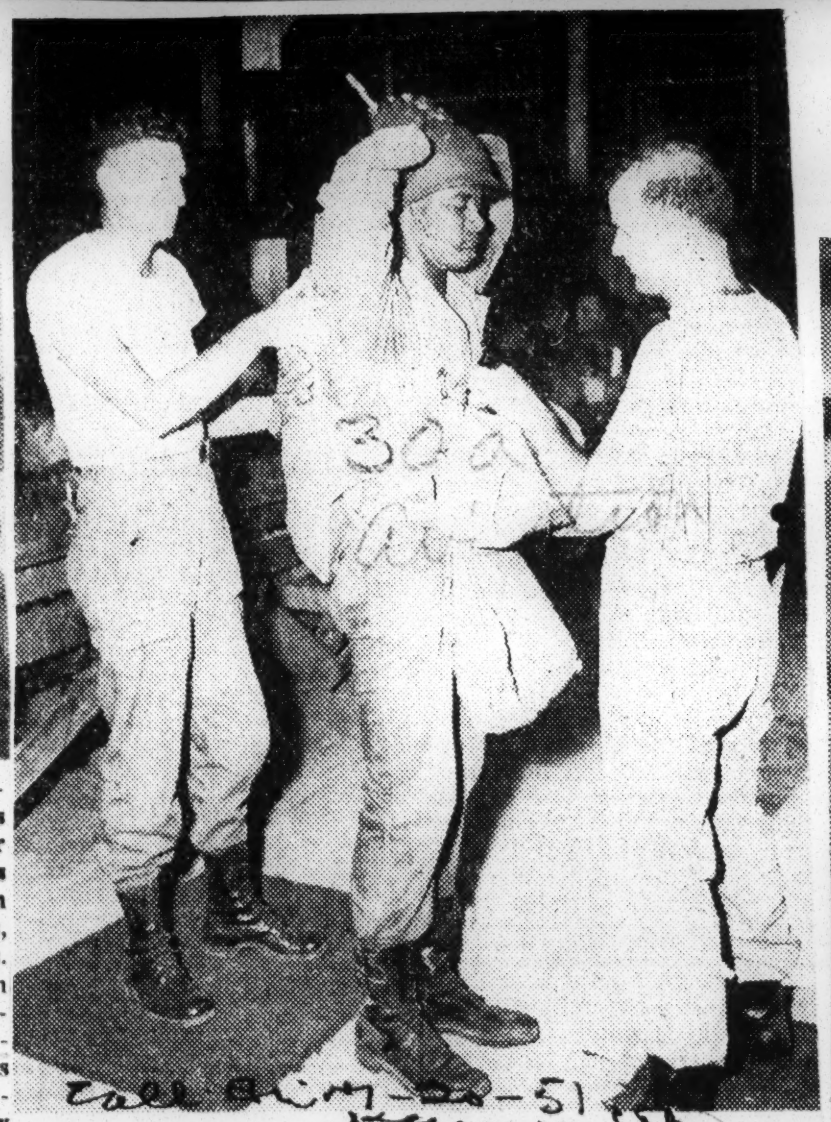
However, some the fields in Korea are bumpy and considerable skill is required to set a plane down easily on the bumps.

Because he is a good pilot Lieutenant Leveye has an easy going, good-natured relationship with his brother pilots.

"My big hope about this is that all of us will learn this lesson in race relations so well we shan't forget it when we get back home."

Returns To Guam After Family Visit

Mrs. Maggie W. Stephenson of Goldsboro, N. C., has returned to Guam after spending the recent holidays with friends and relatives in Goldsboro, Newport News, and Washington, D. C. Mrs. Stephenson has been in Guam for the past two years working in the recreational division of the air force. She is the sister of Mrs. Maude Stephenson and Mrs. N. C. Drew of Newport News.



GETTING READY TO JUMP.—Pvt. Theodore Brown, center, waits calmly as instructors test his parachute prior to making a jump from a C-47 at Fort Benning, Ga., where he is undergoing training for the Airborne Infantry. He is a member of the 82nd Airborne Infantry at Fort Bragg and was sent to Benning for jump school. A former merchant seaman, his home is Montclair, N. J.

GOING UP! First Lt. Dayton Ragland, five-foot-five airman of Kansas City, Mo., prepares to climb into cockpit of his Sabre-jet fighter plane at a base somewhere in Korea. The 22-year-old airman was credited last week with shooting down a Communist MIG in air action over Korea. Ragland attended Lincoln university, Mo. before joining the Air Corps.

This Will Help Guard You Against A-Bombs

30a Aviation

Afro-American
Sat. 7-14-51
Baltimore, Md

This is what is called a radar screen. Its sensitive ears can detect the approach of airplanes long before they reach American shores. Here are two unidentified soldiers learning how to operate this essential defensive weapon at Camp Stewart, Ga., home of anti-aircraft training.

Army Gets Brothers (2 Sets)

Afro American
Sat. 7-7-51
Baltimore, Md

30a Aviation

M/Sgt. J. W. Sweeney an Army Air Force recruiting official at the Federal building in Newark, had to look several times at these recruits last week to make certain his eyes weren't fooling him as he greeted the two sets of brothers. At the top, left, are Walter R. Johnson, 20, and his brother, Ernest W., 18, both of Freehold, N.J. At bottom, Robert C. Howell, left, and his twin brother, Richard C. ,both 19, of Plainfield, N.J. All were assigned to Sampson Air Force Base, N.Y., for training.

Colored Soldiers Have Good Record at Keesler Field

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

BILOXI, Miss. (ANP)—Colored personnel at Keesler Air Force Base here, according to Capt. Nicholas Stam, public information officer, have deported themselves very creditably. A letter directed to the public relations officer by this correspondent brought forth this answer:

"In reply to your letter of Oct. 23, I can honestly say that colored personnel have seldom met with misfortune during their stay at Keesler. They have conducted themselves in a manner most creditable to their race."

A Senate investigation committee recently conducted a hearing here and sharply criticised Keesler Army heads for allowing the 30,000 youths in training to be duped by wholesale imbibing of alcoholic drinks and divers gaming rackets.

Mulcted of $780,000

The committee reported that of a monthly payroll of $4,000,000, more than $780,000 was being mulcted from the service men. However, Captain Stam in his letter stated:

"The unfortunate part of the recent hearing was the exaggerated play-up made of the amount of money spent by colored personnel in slot machines. The airman payroll (enlisted ranks) for students is near $1,200,000 with an average across-the-table receipt of cash each payday in the amount of $71.25.

"This figure was the result of a base-wide poll conducted Oct. 24, of every student airman at Keesler."

Threat Brings Results

The recent death of a white soldier, 17, brought a threat from the brass hats that the entire city would be declared off limits if alcoholic drinks were sold to teenage service men.

The ultimatum, at first taken with a grain of salt, is now being seriously considered, so much so that liquor is on its way out. Incidentally, Mississippi is supposedly a dry state.

Full-Fledged Aviator

Ensign Albert Floyd Jr., USNR, has completed a four-month course in all-weather flying at the Fleet All-Weather Training Unit, Naval Air Station, Key West Fla. Ensign Floyd entered the Naval service as an aviation cadet in the Naval V-5 program. In March he completed the prescribed flight course and was designated a Naval Aviator. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Floyd of Cordova, Ala., he attended Morehouse College before entering the Navy. Ensign Floyd will report to the Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, N.J., for flying duty.

Finish basic at Lackland

Pvt. Herman Jones (left), of 408 Avenue G, Pratt City, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. Charlie Goins (right), of Aldrich.

Pvt. Robert McGraw (left), of Vincent, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. Robert L. Kimbrough (right), of 1630 21st Street, Ensley.

Pvt. Jimmie Wallace (left), of Harpersville, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. Fralie Peagler (right), of 1711 21st Street, Ensley.

Pvt. Sam T. Hammond (left), of America, Ala., has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. Ernest C. Wilborn (right), of 1926 Exeter Avenue, Bessemer.

Pvt. Robert L. Bland (left), of Route 8, Birmingham, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. Leon E. Davis (right), of Marvel.

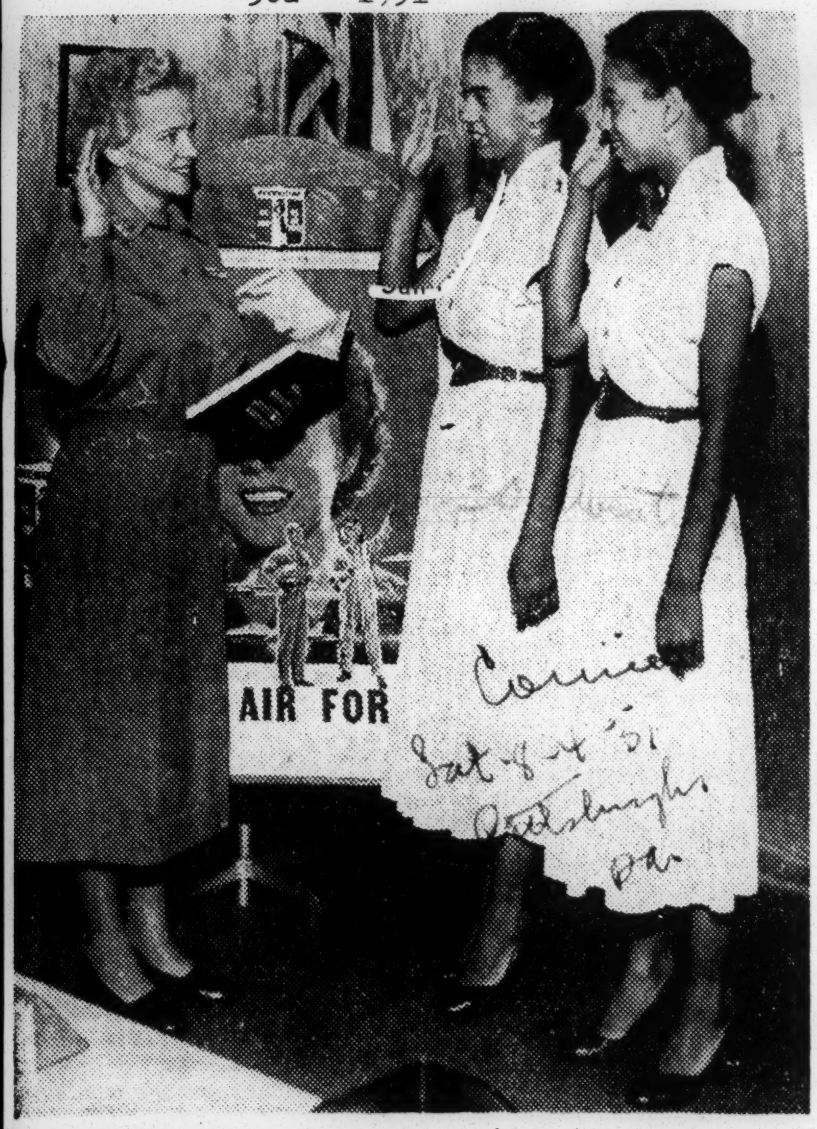
Pvt. Morris W. Love (left), of 1628 20th Place, Ensley, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. Lorenza Jackson (right), of 1808 71st Street, Ensley.

Pvt. Donald Hawkins (left), of Montevallo, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. King Gresham (right), of Mulga.

Pvt. Lovertis Patterson (left), of Alden, has completed his basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. So has Pvt. James Henderson (right), of Montevallo.

AAF Captain—

Capt. Oleta Crain, who enlisted in the Air Force nine years ago and who recently spent ten months in Alaska, visited a few days in Oakland, Calif., en route to England to take up new duties. Captain Crain was one of the first Negro women in the Air Force.—E. F. Joseph Photo.



Twins Enlist—Catherine and Evelyn Walker, twin daughters of Harry J. Walker Sr., New Orleans, were sworn into the U. S. Air Force last week by Captain Clarice A. Timmermann in the Recruiting and Induction Station, New Orleans. They will go to the Lackland Air Base, San Antonio, Tex., for basic training.—Porter Photo.

Pvt. Goodrum Honored

Rev. Thomas E. Goodrum, son of Mrs. Aurelia L. Goodrum, 456 Griffin St., Atlanta, recently was awarded the American Spirit Medal when he completed basic training at Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas.

The medal awarded by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., is given to the outstanding individual of the 800 men in each training group. Pvt. Goodrum is the grandson of the late Thomas Hudson of Valdosta, Georgia, who was known in that section as "The Negro Merchant King."

Disloyalty Charges A Flop, Negro Captain Wins Apology

CAPT. CHARLES A. Hill, Jr., 25-year-old Negro army reserve captain, was personally cleared of disloyalty charges—with an apology—last week by Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force.

An inquiry scheduled to be held in Detroit was called off, and Hill's service record, which the Air Force said was "outstanding," was cleared once and for all.

Hill, who is an auto plant worker, a law student and the father of two children, was ordered Jan. 29 either to resign or to face a board of inquiry on a disloyalty charge. Stunned, he told reporters that as far as he knew, the principal charge against him was that his father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, had run unsuccessfully for a position on the Detroit City Council in 1949 and that he allegedly had had the support of the Communist Party. Also, the Captain said, he had been accused of "being seen reading the Daily Worker."

Hill decided to fight the charges rather than resign. The case was brought to Finletter's attention by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Finletter then personally reviewed the file on Capt. Hill and ordered the charges dismissed, with regrets.

MEANWHILE, Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP attorney, conferred with Gen. MacArthur in Japan on the as yet unannounced results of his personal investigation into the facts behind conviction of members of the 24th Infantry division on charges that they had disobeyed orders under fire. Marshall talked with the convicted men and officers, and with the chief of staff, the inspector general, and the judge advocate general.

As a result of his report, Marshall was given clearance to go to Korea and talk to other members of the 24th Infantry, providing they were not "actually engaged with the enemy" at the time.

The NAACP recently wired President Truman asking appointment of "a qualified Negro civilian to the position of judge of the Court of Military Appeals, in view of the disproportionate number of court martial cases involving Negro members of the armed forces in World War II and the present action in Korea."

Greeting For Mayor

A committee has been formed to welcome Mayor Ernest Reuter of West Berlin when he comes to Detroit Feb. 26 for a speaking engagement. Organizations cooperating in the committee include the CIO Auto Workers, the Michigan and the Wayne County CIO Councils.

Dr. Reuter was a leader of Berliners in their resistance to Russian pressure during the Soviet blockade. He also will visit Cleveland and Chicago.

A Dangerous Omission

The case of Reserve Air Force Captain Charles A. Hill Jr., who was asked to resign his commission because of political actions of his father and sister, brings sharply into focus the whole smelly business of disloyalty accusations.

True Captain Hill was cleared by Air Force Secretary Thomas A. Finletter, but the very nature of the charges lodged against him illustrates how far some Government officials have strayed from democratic practices.

It simply is not in American legal tradition to adjudge a person guilty by association. It is a sinister alien practice that is becoming a festering sore in our body politic.

And the prompt action of the Air Force secretary in withdrawing the charges against Capt. Hill in no way serves to remove the blight of "loyalty" hysteria now creeping over the nation.

Capt. Hill correctly chose to fight the smear artists. But what of the others lacking his fortitude, who have been forced out of Government jobs on charges of far less substance than those preferred against the Detroit Air Force officer?

Scores of postal workers with long tenures of employment have been made idle in a half dozen of the nation's major cities. Their "disloyalty," for the most part, consisted merely of insisting upon being accorded the same rights and privileges enjoyed by their white fellow workers.

Herein lies the chief danger in this whole tangled business of subversion and loyalty.

President Truman, apparently sensing that things were getting out of control, has hurriedly named his new Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights.

To it were appointed representatives of Catholic, Jewish, Protestant and business groups as well as the Republican and Democratic parties.

But strangely, the President, who has talked more about civil rights than any other, did not see fit to name a single representative of America's 15 million citizens of color to this important agency.

We cite this as serious and dangerous omission which Mr. Truman should quickly rectify.

U. S. Absolves Negro Officer of Disloyalty

Washington, Feb. 3 [Special]—Air Force Secretary Finletter today directed that disloyalty charges against Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr. of Detroit, a Negro officer in the air force reserve, be withdrawn and an investigation into Hill's loyalty be dropped.

The air force said Finletter acted after a "personal review" of the charges. It said Finletter "referred to Capt. Hill's outstanding World War II record and expressed regret over the initiation of a proceeding involving the loyalty of Capt. Hill."

Hill told reporters last Monday in Detroit that he had been ordered to resign his reserve commission or face a board of inquiry on disloyalty charges. He contended he was being "accused of guilt by relationship," since most of the charges against him concerned the allegedly pro-communist sympathies of his father and his sister. He denied he was disloyal.

Calls for Hearing

The charges against him were contained in a letter he recevied Jan. 2 from Col. R. W. Hall, assistant director of military personnel, Mitchel field, N. Y. Hiss replied with a denial, refused to resign his commission, and demanded a hearing.

Col. Hall in his letter charged that Hill on numerous occasions had been seen reading the official Communist publication, the Daily Worker, and that his father—the Rev. Charles A. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Avenue Baptist church in Detroit—had been active in organizations labeled subversive by the attorney general. It was also charged that his sister, Roberta Hill, was sympathetic to the Communist party.

Hill replied that he never had read the Daily Worker or participated in activities attributed to his father.

Stands by Father

"You charge me simply with being my father's son," Hill said. "I have heard much about guilt by association. But this goes even further. This is guilt by relationship."

At the same time he reaffirmed his loyalty to his father, regardless of the latter's political views.

Capt. Hill, thrice decorated for combat action during World War II, volunteered for active duty when the Korean war began, but has received no orders.

War Hero Wins Loyalty Fight

Army Withdraws Silly Charges

WASHINGTON

Disloyalty charges against Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr. of the U.S. Air Force Reserve, have been withdrawn by Secretary of the Air Force Thomas A. Finletter, who said that he made a personal review of the charges. Pending proceedings in the case have been ordered discontinued.

Hill recently received a communication from the continental Air Command at Mitchell Air Force base in New York, which ordered him to either resign his commission or face a board of inquiry on disloyalty charges. He refused to resign his commission and had asked for a hearing.

Fought to Protect Others

In an exclusive statement to the AFRO on Saturday, Captain Hill declared:

"I am happy that the matter is cleared. The reason I fought wasn't so much to clear my name, but to register a protest against our present policy which allows things of this kind to occur. It is contrary to my opinion of what constitutes democracy.

"If this sort of thing were carried to the logical conclusion, it would destroy the entire family relationship in this country. I hope that the results of this case will result in a change in policy as I understand that there are others being charged in the same manner.

"I am also hopeful that in the future our loyalty will be determined by our acts and deeds and not by the obnoxious theory of guilty by association or guilt relationship. I'd like to express my appreciation to all the people of this country, newspapers and publications that recognized the main issues of my case.

Vigilance for Liberty

"I hope that we remain vigilant in safeguarding our personal liberties and remember those who are vigilant for the liberties of people whether for themselves or others, regardless of race, creed or color."

Of the six charges lodged against the 29-year-old Hill, only one had any direct connection with the reservist. This one charged that he was seen, on an unspecified date somewhere near or in Detroit, reading the Daily Worker, official Communist party organ. Hill denied this.

Other charges were that his father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill Sr., pastor of Hartford Ave. Baptist Church, and his sister, Mrs. Roberta H. Waldon, wife of Capt. Roger Waldon, who is fighting in Korea, have been identified with so-called Communist groups.

War Record Lauded

In his exoneration of Captain Hill, Secretary Finletter referred to Hill's outstanding World War II record, an Air Force spokesman said and expressed regret over the initiation of the proceedings involving Captain Hill's loyalty.

When the Korean War broke out, Hill requested to return to active duty. It was after this that

AF Reservist Fights Disloyalty Charge

* * * * * *

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

CAPT. CHARLES A. HILL, JR.
. . Officer accused of disloyalty

DETROIT, Jan. 30 (AP).—A young Air Force reservist chose today to fight what he calls disloyalty charges rather than agree to resign his commission.

Capt. Charles A. Hill, jr., 29, decorated combat veteran of World War II, said he had been given the choice by Air Force superiors.

Hill, a Negro, said his father, a minister, and his sister, a former Wac, were involved in charges brought by the Continental Air Command, Mitchel Air Force Base, N. Y.

One charge, Hill said, was that he had been observed reading the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper.

Others, he said, were that his father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, sr., and his sister, Roberta, had been identified with Communist groups in an election campaign.

In 1945 the Rev. Hill unsuccessfully sought election to the Detroit City Council.

Capt. Hill, expressing astonishment at the charges, decried what he called "guilt by relationship." At the same time the defended his own loyalty and that of his family.

"I am charged simply with being my father's son," Hill said. "What would they have me do? Give my father a loyalty test and if he failed to conform to the Army standards of loyalty disown him? I believe that a son who has no feeling of loyalty to a good father cannot be a good citizen."

Hill said the charges were made to him in communications from the Continental Air Command.

"I have no intention of resigning," he said, adding that he was asking an "impartial hearing."

A spokesman for the Tenth Air Force at Selfridge Field said the case had been transferred here and that Hill would be given an early hearing before a board of inquiry.

Hill, soft-spoken, married and father of two children, works at an auto plant and studies law.

the disloyalty charges were made. At present he is not planning to enter the Army unless called. He is working at Ford's factory and plans to reenter law school at the University of Detroit where both he and his wife have completed one year.

The couple has two children, Charles 3rd. and Mary, twins. Mrs. Hill is on reserve duty with the WAC. She was on active duty from Sept. to Dec. doing recruiting service.

His father was a candidate for city councilman in the 1948 elections and was defeated by a small majority. The cleric has been cited as having taken an active part in the National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria, sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Father Fought Segregation

In reference to the clearing of the charges against his son, the Rev. Mr. Hill declared

"I think it is a fine thing they did it. I don't think anyone in the family ever was disloyal. My activities have been simply to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination."

In regard to his sister, Captain Hill stated, "Her husband is fighting in Korea. There is no reason to doubt her loyalty." He added that he himself is ready to serve his country in Korea or anywhere else at any time.

A combat veteran of World War II, Capt. Hill served in the Italian campaign for 11 months. He was awarded the Air Medal and two Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters, the Distinguished Presidential Unit Citation Badge, American theatre ribbon, EAME theatre ribbon and the Victory Medal.

ROTC Professor Buried in Chattanooga

The flag draped casket of Capt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, assistant professor of military science and tactics at Howard University, killed in an air force plane crash in Toledo, Ohio, is shown amid a bank of flowers before the altar of St. James Baptist Church where funeral services were held in Chattanooga, Tenn. Shown in the pulpit are from left to right: Captain George Boutell, 56th Supply Squadron, Selfridge Field AF Base, who accompanied the body to the city: Lt. Col., William F. Taylor, Hq. 1st Air Force, Mitchell Field AF Base, N. Y., and the Revs. O. W. Smith and F. C. Spurgeon, Lt. Col. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Smith of Saint James Baptist and the Reverend Spurgeon, pastor of the Thompkins Chapel AME Zion church officiated.

Col. Davis In Top Position

Many rumors have been circulated concerning the whereabouts of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., the Air Corps' highest ranking Negro officer.

The now-regular Air Force colonel is holding down what is perhaps the most important job of his career. He is assigned to the Air Force staff in Washington as chief of the fighter branch and has complete control over the deployment and operations of U. S. fighter planes all over the world.

Under his command and assisting him is a staff of 35 planning officers which includes one colonel, 10 lieutenant colonels, three majors, and one captain—most of whom are white.

Capt. Taylor Buried With Full Honors

Officers Pay Tribute to Ohio Crash Victim

3rd TRAGEDY

Howard Instructor Taken to Tennessee

By PETER D. SIMMONS

CHATTANOOGA — Final rites for Capt. Lloyd R. Taylor, 29, one of three Howard University ROTC officers killed Jan. 28, in the crash of an Army Air Force C-45 plane just outside of Toledo, Ohio, were held Feb. 2 at the St. James Baptist Church here.

The Revs. F. C. Spurgeons, O. W. Smith and Chaplain (Lt. Col.) William F. Taylor, white USAAF, officiated.

The services paying final tribute to Captain Taylor, husband of Mrs. Gloria McGhee Taylor of this city, began promptly at 1 p. m.

The flag-draped coffin, borne by military and civilian pall bearers, was placed amid a huge bank of beautiful flowers that partially blocked the speakers and choir from the congregation.

Lauded as Soldier, Officer

Speaking briefly for the Air Force, Col. Taylor told of the Captain's work as a soldier and an officer.

He said that Captain Taylor had "rendered a definite contribution to his country and that as an officer the Army Air Force was very proud of him."

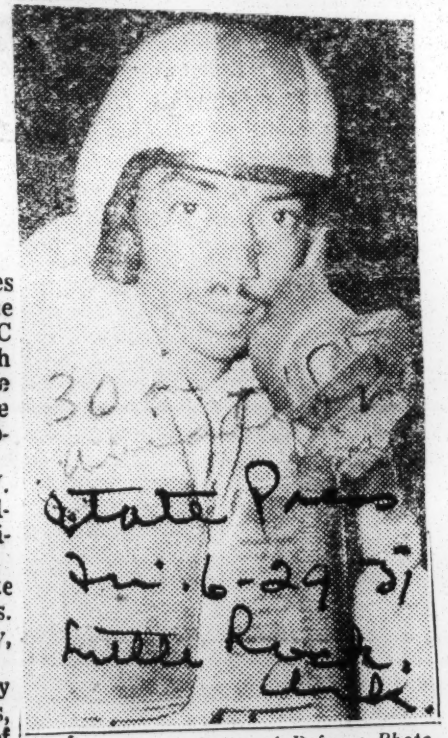
Capt. George Boutell, white, of the Selfridge Field AF Base, Michigan, who accompanied the body to the city Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1, told of Captain Taylor's gallantry on several occasions during World War Two as a pilot.

After the service the body was taken to the National Cemetery, where it was buried with full military honors. The honor guard was an all-white detachment from Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga. Taps and a volley marked the final tribute to him.

Third Tragedy for Family

The death of the young captain on a routine flight marked the third tragedy which has hit the Taylor family in little over a year. First was the death of the mother in September of 1949, then the death in December past of a brother who had become ill in Germany.

In addition to his wife and 2-year-old son, Captain Taylor is survived by three sisters, four other brothers and a grandmother.



Dept. of Defense Photo

PROUD OF F-80—After smashing at North Korean troop movements near the Manchurian border, 1st Lieut. Andrew Johnson, Jr., of Greensboro, North Carolina, one of several Negro pilots who flies an F-80 Shooting Star fighter against the Red army, returns to his home base. Johnson has chalked up an enviable number of sorties, and claims the F-80 is "the best thing I've ever been in."

OTHERS BECOME OFFICERS — Among the military foursome shown above are the first two Negro women to be commissioned as officers in the United States Air Force. They are 2nd Lt. Edwina M. Martin, second from left, of Danville, Virginia and 2nd Lt. Fannie Jane Cotton, right, of Jackson, Mississippi. Commissioned at the same time were 2nd Lt. Edward A. Rice, left, Richmond, Virginia and 2nd Lt. Eugene O. Dagget, second from right, of Augusta, Georgia.

Col. Davis Gets Top Air Post

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—Col. B. O. Davis Jr. is now the ranking officer in the Fighter Plane branch of the United States Air Force, it was revealed this week to the Courier by high Pentagon spokesmen.

In layman's language the Air Force summarized the colonel's job as follows: If General Ridgeway from Tokyo urgently and immediately demands two squadrons of fighter planes for the Korean campaign . . . while at the same time comes an emergency request from Gen. "Ike" Eisenhower in the Paris headquarters of SHAPE for "one more fighter squadron" . . . and these emergency requests are further complicated by simultaneous complaints for fighter planes from several officers of the United States Air Force bases in this country—then says the Pentagon:

"It's up to Col. B. O. Davis and his staff to solve these problems by recommending the allocation and distribution of available United States fighter aircraft for deployment all over the world for the best protection of American interests and commitments."

Add to this the fact that America is also busily engaged in supplying airplanes to Allied and friendly countries on an international basis as we go about fighting communistic expansion and you begin to grasp the fact that Colonel Davis' job is global in scope and one of the most important ever assigned to an American soldier.

"Are Colonel Davis' decisions final?" I asked an aide to the Secretary of Defense.

"Nobody's decisions are final these days," he said.

"Davis and his staff look into any given stiuation. These requests filter through to his desk for study and recommendation. His reports go directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of Fighter Operations and thence to Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg who is the Air Force man on the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

"You can take it from me," he said, "Davis is doing one Hell of a job!"

The demand and the need for fighter aircraft and what can be spared "for whom and where" are Davis' decisions in the Pentagon.

Under his command are more than fifteen planning officers—colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and men of lesser rank.

Speculation is, of course, rife in the political circles of the Pentagon that Davis is slated soon, and is being groomed, for the rank of general. Young Davis, it seems is following in the footsteps of his father, Gen. B. O. Davis Sr., who retired recently after attaining the highest military rank ever held by a person of his race in this nation.

Colonel Davis recently completed a year at the Air War College in Alabama, the Pentagon spokesman said, explaining that:

COL. B. O. DAVIS JR.
. . . maps fighter strategy

"It is a general policy to assign ranking officers to three years at headquarters when a tour of command duty is up. It is part of our rotation plan. Colonel Davis has been here since the summer of 1950 (at the Pentagon) and has about another year and a half to spend."

Despite his desk job, Colonel Davis is required to have 100 hours a year in the air in order to keep his proficiency status. He is currently flying B-25 twin-engined bombers, C-47 and C-45 cargo transports.

Recruits marching into the Pennsylvania Station to board a train for the Lakeland Air Base in Texas after joining the service at the local station.

Maj. Walter C. Money swearing in a group for the Women's Air Force. Left to right are Patsy Ruth Smith, Sue Gregory, Annetta Ware, Madeline Giminez, Elizabeth Mae Dilts, Joyce Parnham and Elizabeth Anne Cromwell.

The New York Times (by William C. Eckenberg)

Hampton Girl Joins Women's Air Force

Miss Celestine Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, of 526 E. Hampton avenue, Hampton, Va., left Wednesday for Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex. Miss Mitchell will begin her basic indoctrination course for the Women's Air Force.

Completes Course Of Indoctrination

Pvt. Willie B. Watley, 20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Beasley, 1204 Weakley Avenue, has completed the indoctrination course at the Women of the Air Force Training Center, "Gateway to the Air Force," Lackland AFB.

Lackland, situated near San Antonio, is the world's largest air force base, center of air force basic training, for airman and women, indoctrination station for prior service re-enlistees, and home of AF's Officer Candidate School.

Her basic training has prepared her for entrance into Air Force Technical training and for assignment in specialized work. The course included a scientific evaluation of her aptitude and inclination for following a particular vocation and career.

Courier-Journal Photo

ONLY PERFECT SCORER in Armed Forces qualification test for recruits here, Miss Irene Coppedge, right, 2207 Cedar, looks over her papers with W.A.F. Recruiting Sgt. Bernice Warnack.

Girl Air Force Recruit Makes First Perfect Test Score Here

Courier-Journal

The only perfect qualification-test score ever recorded for a female in the Army-Air Force recruiting station here was made by Miss Irene Coppedge, 21, of 2207 Cedar.

Miss Coppedge already had passed the physical examination with a high rating. She and a group of others enlisted in the Women in The Air Force and left yesterday by plane for Lackland Air Force Base in Texas.

They will be given eight weeks of basic training before assignment to regular duty. Miss Coppedge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Coppedge, is a graduate of Central High School.

She expects to get into some specialized work in the service, preferably something connected with mathematics. She hopes to complete a college course while in service.

Cael
Sat. 10-26-51
Kansas City Times

JOINS AIR FORCE.—Miss Robertann B. Huff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy R. Huff, 2311 Wabash avenue, has reported to Lackland, "The Gateway to the Air Force Base," San Antonio, Texas, to enter into a special eight week course for WAF officers. She is one of the first women to receive a direct commission as a first lieutenant under the new Air Force direct commission program. She graduated from Lincoln high school, in 1936, Kansas State Teachers college in 1945 and attended New York university, New York City. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta, Alpha Mu Gamma and the Kappa Delta Pi sororities. She leaves a position as science instructor at Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. Lieutenant Huff joins the Air Force under a program which offers direct commissions to young women between the ages of 24 and 32 who are college graduates and who have had responsible business experience.

Morale Is Extremely Low in 'Shanty town'

SEGREGATED UNIT SORE SPOT AT MAXWELL FIELD AIR BASE

Courier
Sat. 4-14-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By COLLINS C. GEORGE, Courier Staff Correspondent

(This is the second in a series of several articles)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. – There is no getting around the fact that segregation exists at Maxwell Field Air Base and that the vicious effects of Mont-gomery (Ala.) prejudices have crept in and are influencing practices on the base. There is no getting around the fact that, in the use of manpower, Maxwell Field is obeying, to the letter of the law, the executive order demanding the full and integrated use of its men.

This "split personality" of thecamp was borne in upon me in two days of watching a smoothly run installation in which Nearo airmen serve in every imaginable capacity along with their fellow white troops, and in two nights of sitting in a typical "across the tracks" section of the camp listening to the pent-up discontent and dissatisfaction of the residents of the Negro area who, according to the camp commander, are living there voluntarily. I first heard of the segregated unit of the camp on my way to the installation from the Montgomery airport when the public information officer told me of the 3817 Base Service Squadron which voluntarily wished to remain intact when the President's executive order against segregation in the armed forces had been issued.

Courier

Fifteen minutes later I heard of it again from the base commander, Col. Leslie G. Mulzer, a hearty, urbane, native Ohioan whose life is inextricably bound up with the entire history of aviation and who, I am completely convinced, is sincere in his belief that no racial discrimination exists on his base.

4-14-51

My first impression was that, probably, the squadron was an old outfit with a proud history like that of the 332nd Fighter Group which had wished to preserve its individual identity.

That impression was dispelled soon after when Capt. R. M. Ellis, the base public information officer, in a preliminary drive around the post, carried me over three miles from the main section of the camp to an unpaved, down-at-the-heels section exclusively inhabited by Negro troops.

* * *

I HAVE lived in the South long enough to recognize Southern practcies and I knew that Maxwell Field, across the tracks, held all the Southern resentments that Southern ghettoes breed.

Accordingly, on my own that evening, I hiked the three miles to Shantytown (it is referred to by Southern white personnel on the base by numerous other unprintable names) and found what I was certain existed.

From the moment I walked into the dirty, poorly equipped Airmen's Club 2 which is supposed to afford recreation for the Shantytown residents and announced the name of the Courier until I left late that night, I heard nothing but complaints against discriminatory practices on the base. One sergeant, who holds a highly important post on the base, and who is an impressive figure of a man, told me: "I'd rather spend nine years in Korea than three more months in Maxwell."

Sat 4-51

There were the usual complaints which one expects of every soldier of the difficulty of getting promotions – which I men

tally dismissed, knowing at the same time that a Negro soldier's lot on the score of promotions is always more difficult than that of the white trooper in a camp where the camp command is not only all white, but largely Southern.

* * *

MORE SERIOUS was the fact that trained, intelligent, educated Negro youths (and the Air Corps gets the cream) are NOT used according to their ability, in spite of the fact that at least one Negro is to be found in nearly every highly skilled operation of the post, and that men of high intelligence quotients are used in the post "broomadier" squadron with hopes only of being promoted to a mop.

Also obvious was the fact that both membership and residence in the 3817 Squadron is not the voluntary thing I had been assured it was. When I told the kids that, according to the camp commander, they had elected to stay in Shantytown of their own free-will, there were loud and sardonic guffaws before they proceeded to give the true facts.

It is impossible in the confines of this story to detail the insidious racial practices which the Negro airman faces at Maxwell Field, much of which would be meaningless to the non-military public, but it is certain that as long as the sham and false mask of a "voluntarily" separate Negro unit exists those complaints will exist.

* * *

I WILL just give a picture of the physical discrepancies between Maxwell Field, white, and Maxwell Field across the tracks.

Maxwell Field, white, is a beautiful permanent Federal installation with a history which goes back to 1910 and the Wright brothers. Its streets are paved and tree-lined. Spacious lawns stretch in front of the simply, but beautifully designed yellow stucco buildings which house the nation's Air University and the homes of the numerous colonels who make this base one of the most rank-conscious in the naiton. There is a fine and well-kept airmen's club, a non-commissioned officers' club and an officers' club which is nearly the last word in swank.

Travel now the long three miles to Maxwell Field across the tracks. You'll probably have to hike it, as I did, because the bus runs only once an hour when it chooses to run on schedule.

You'll find a dusty, unpaved little ghetto in which no attempt is made to even approximate the neatness and beauty of Maxwell Field, white. You will go first into the Airmen's Service Club 2, under the direction of a civilian hostess whom I never saw. The floors are dirty and look as if they have been so for a long time.

* * *

THERE IS one large room which contains four pool tables for the men, but which also contains a great amount of space which could hold other forms of recreation for the men—if nothing more than comfortable chairs and tables—but which now contain only dust and trash. The pool tables fascinated me. The felts on which the men shoot are so ragged and torn (in distinct contrast to those I saw in the smallest dayroom in Maxwell Field, white) that the player has to be a Willie Hoppe to make the easiest shot.

Another room, the size of the first, is at the other end of the building. This room does contain chairs and tables for comfortable conversation to which the boys may bring their girls but, like the first room, it is dirty and ill-kept.

Go across the street to the area PX . . . and contrast it with that in the white area. Dingy, dirty and ill-stocked, it manages to carry the bare necessities for the men. There is also a theatre in the area and the most glamorous building of Shantytown—the neon-lighted Non-commissioned Officers Club which contains a bar.

It is a fact, however, that the PX and movies and Non-commissioned Officers' Club and Airmen's Club and every facility, swimming pools included, in Maxwell Field, white, are open and available to all camp personnel, regardless of race. Why, then, are they not used by the Negro troops.

* * *

FIRST IS the matter of distance and difficulty of transportion from Shantytown to the main base. Second is the fact that the predominantly Southern civilian personnel and visitors, and military personnel which have acquired from long association the Southern outlook make the dark visitor distinctly uncomfortable and unwelcome without resorting to open remarks . . . and I suppose there is little the camp commander can do about this.

One of the three colored Wafs on the base told me that at the first base dance she attended—which of course was open to her as a Waf — she was taken aside and told that, while she was welcome if she chose to stay, her presence made the timid, white Montgomery belles so shy it would be impossible for them to stay.

Yet, in the daily operation of the base, it would be hard to find any criticism whatsoever of the manner in which the field uses men of all races in all positions, side by side. They work together, eat together, sleep together (except in the case of the 3817th Squadron which contains the majority of Negroes on the post) and get along together.

* * *

I CLIMBED the control tower of the airfield and found there, in the extremely important work of controlling the traffic of the field Pfc. Oliver C. Sams of Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the complex teletype and radio installations, there were Sgt. Kenneth Catchings of Chicago, Pfc. Monroe Goins of Oklahoma City, Pfc. Robert Dunneman of Montclair, N. J., and T/Sgt. George Mervin of San Antonio, Tex.

The three colored Wafs are Corp. Barbara Lowery, a beautiful lass from Columbus, Ohio; Pfc. Dorothy Pepper, a fiery miss from Gadsden, Ala., and shy Pfc. Gladys Ballard, the company mail clerk from Elizabethtown, N. C.

The first sergeant of the infamous 3817th Broomadier Squadron is Wilson Patterson of Winston-Salem, N. C.

* * *

I SAW only two colored officers on the base, both of them attending the Squadron Leaders School of the Air University (which is the main function of the field) and managed to get the name of only one of them, First Lieut. Clavin C. McDonald of Sacramento, Calif.

Working in other capacities on the base were T/Sgt. Henry R. Orr, a warehouse supervisor; Sgt. Clarence Jackson, a plane mechanic; Corp. William Russell of Columbus, Ohio, a base firefighter; Sgt. Joseph Sanders of Clayton, N. C., one of two air policemen (who, incidentally, may not be used in the City of Montgomery outside of the Maxwell gates);

Sgt. David Simmons of New York City, a file clerk; Sgt. Samuel Garrett Jr. of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Pfc. John Dawson of Thomaston, Ga.; Corp. John L. Brown of Pompano Beach, Fla.; Pfc. Joseph Gibson of Portsmouth, Va.; Pfc. Eddie Evans of Three Rivers, Mich.; Pfc. Howard J. Gwynn of Pikesville, Ky., a radio maintenance man with the recsue squadron on the base; Pfc. John F. Williams of Beaufort, S. C.; Pfc. Irving McQueen, an extremely intelligent and alert Miller High graduate from Detroit; Sgt. William Juzang of Mobile, Ala., a handsome lad about to be married whose commanding officer gave him about the highest praise I have ever heard given a soldier, and Sgt. John M. Brown of San Antonio, Tex.

* * *

IN SHORT, I could find no fault whatsoever in the placement of the Negro troops in the camp, but in the social services of the base, in the treatment and use of Negro troops in the base hospital, and in the existence of the segregated Negro unit, the catchall for Negro troops and racial discrimination and discontent, great improvement is needed.

In fact, it would be of extreme value if someone of real impartiality and democratic leanings from the Department of Defense, if perhaps James Evans, the civilian aide to General Marshal, could come himself to Maxwell Field to investigate the 3817th Base Service Squadron with a view toward its elimination.

Jim, the boys across the tracks at Maxwell Field ain't happy at all. Morale is extremely low in Shantytown and the proud Air Force, which has long boasted of its integrated policy, could take a strong lesson from lowly Camp Rucker, where I saw men proudly going through the difficult business of becoming American soldiers—not as in Maxwell Field, despondently going about the business of being a Negro airman.

95 Percent Integrated

Air Force Racial Bias Nearly Over

The following article is a reprint from Air Force Times, February 10 issue. The AF Times is the largest circulated newspaper in the United States Air Force. It has a European edition in Frankfort, Germany, and a Pacific edition in Tokyo, Japan.

—The Editors.

WASHINGTON — Abolition of segregated units within the Air Force is rapidly nearing completion, recent figures revealing that about 90 per cent of all Negroes in the AF now are assigned to mixed units.

Not counting SCARWAF Negro personnel, the figure is closer to 95 per cent.

The anti-segregation program, which has been in effect about 20 months, has reduced the number of Negro units to 14. Here again, five of the 14 are composed of Army personnel on duty with the AF.

The new figures (Jan. 1, 1951) show that rapid strides have been taken since the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services surveyed, several AF sites in late 1949 to find out just how the policy was progressing.

Then there were 58 predominantly Negro units and, counting several thousand Negro pipeline personnel, a 71 per cent integration.

Officials report that along with integration in job assignments, messes and living quarters, progress toward eliminating any existing barriers in base clubs has been noted. They point out that for the most part solutions of such problems have been left with base commanders.

The Jan. 1, 1951 statistics show an AF Negro strength of 30,570, including 411 officers and 30,159 airmen. (SCARWAF personnel make up 11 of the officers and 2,866 of the airmen).

On Jan. 1, 1950, Negro strength was 368 officers and 25,523 airmen, revealing ten per cent officer strength increase and an approximate 15 per cent airman step-up during the first year of anti-segregation.

Both figures refute past speculation from some quarters that introduction of non-segregation would result in eventual elimination of Negroes in the services. Actual percentage of Negroes to whites remains about the same as a year ago—roughly six per cent.

Of the 14 predominantly Negro units in the Air Force, seven are in the ZI, seven overseas. The 3540 officers and men assigned include 2440 SCARWAF personnel, leaving an even 1100 AF Negroes still not integrated.

The 90 per cent SCARWAF and AF Negro population now integrated are serving in 2061 different AF units, including every type of outfit from squadrons on up.

Negro officer integration is nearly 100 per cent complete, with only ten of the 411 EAD officers still on duty with all-Negro units.

Although segregation for most practical purposes has ceased to exist inside the AF, Negro airmen still face most of the same old discrimination, once they leave AF reservations, depending on the customs of communities near the bases.

The Air Force, like the other service, apparently feels circumspect policy in this regard is the only advisable one on the grounds that off-base segregation is a matter for civilian, rather than military decision.

With deGraffenried's help—

AF segregation blocked?

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—An AF Force attempt to prevent one of its special training programs from being awarded to the University of Alabama — and other educational institution that practice racial segregation — seems to have been blocked by Rep. Edward deDraffenried and other Southern members of Congress.

Some weeks ago the Air Force sent questionnaires to the university and other institutions to determine their interest in and capacity to handle a proposed instruction program for clerk-typists.

The University of Alabama not only sent in a filled-out questionnaire, but—on invitation—sent representatives to Dayton, Ohio, to discuss the matter further with the Air Force.

As President John M. Gallallee wrote deGraffenried, "It was our opinion that the university was one of the institutions which were favored by Air Force personnel for establishment of a training unit."

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY later received a telegram which said:

"Air Training Command has advised that it will be unable to process personnel to those schools which due to state law or other requirement precludes the enrollment of Air Force personnel regardless of race.

"In order to expedite decision regarding award of contracts please promptly advise as to whether or not your school is under such restriction."

Dr. Gallallee replied as follows: "The University of Alabama will not enroll Air Force personnel of all races."

When told what had happened, deGraffenried took the matter up with the Defense Department and with Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.), chairman of the House armed services committee (of which the Tuscaloosan is a member).

The department reportedly has assured Vinson that the Air Force order against letting a training contract to a segregated school had been or will be cancelled. But, so far at least, there is no sign that the university or any other institution which practices segregation has received such a contract.

AF Hustles Negro Off State Campus

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., June 15 —(AP)—A Negro airman has hustled off the all-white University of Alabama campus Friday after the Air Force discovered it had sent him there for a training course by mistake.

The airman, Pfc. Phillip J. Evans, formerly of Los Angeles, was transferred within a matter of hours. His destination was not disclosed.

Evans arrived Thursday with 24 other men from Lackland Air Force Base, Tex., for a 12-week course as a clerk-typist. He was the only Negro in the detachment.

The University has a contract with the Air Force to provide the training on the campus.

Evans never got to unpack his bags. He spent the night in a new brick dormitory on the campus, then got quick orders from the Air Force this morning to leave.

Air Force Bows to Ala. Univ. Bias

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — "I don't know what the trouble was, but guess it was because I'm a colored fellow," Pfc. Philip J. Evans of California reportedly said here last week after he was transferred from an Air Force training course at the University of Alabama.

Evans had reported at the university with twenty-four other GIs from Lackland Air Force Base, Tex., to begin training as a clerk under a contract which the school has with the Air Force. An anonymous Air Force spokesman said Evans was apparently sent here "through a mistake in the records." Evans was the **only Negro in the group.**

AF Abandons Segregated School Ban

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP). The Air Force said Wednesday night it has dropped a policy of refusing to send personnel for training to colleges that practice racial segregation.

An Air Force spokesman said "quite a number" of proposed training contracts with southern schools had been turned down because the schools would not admit Negroes.

Now, the official said, "we have decided to do business with these schools one way or another. We are studying how to do it, since the Air Force is completely non-segregated."

30,570 Negro Airmen Now in Service

Air Force 95% Integrated After 20 Months of Program

WASHINGTON—Abolition of segregated units within the Air Force is rapidly nearing completion, recent figures revealing that about 95 per cent of all Negroes in the AF now are assigned to mixed units, says the Air Force Times.

Not counting SCARWAF Negro personnel, the figure is closer to 95 per cent.

The anti-segregation program, which has been in effect about twenty months, has reduced the number of Negro units to fourteen. Here again, five of the fourteen, are composed of Army personnel on duty with the AF.

Courier

RAPID STRIDES

The new figures (Jan 1, 1951) show that rapid strides have been taken since the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the armed services survey several AF sites in late 1949 to find out just how the policy was progressing.

Then, there were fifty-eight predominantly Negro units and, counting several thousand Negro pipeline personnel, a per cent integration.

Officials report that along with integration in job assignments, messes, and living quarters, progress toward eliminating any existing barriers in base clubs has been noted. They point out that for the most part solutions of such problems have been left with base commanders.

411 OFFICERS

The Jan. 1, 1951, statistics show an AF Negro strength of 30,570, including 411 officers and 30,159 airmen. (SCARWAF personnel make up eleven of the officers and 2,866 of the airmen.

On Jan. 1, 1950, Negro strength was 368 officers and 25,523 airmen, revealing a 10 per cent officer strength increase and an approximate 15 per cent airman step-up during the first year of anti-segregation.

Both figures refute past speculation from some quarters that introduction of non-segregation would result in eventual elimination of Negroes in the services. Actual percentage of Negroes to whites remains about the same as a year ago—roughly 6 per cent.

SEVEN UNITS OVERSEAS

Of the fourteen predominantly Negro units in the Air Force, seven are in the Z1, seven overseas. The 3,540 officers and men assigned include 2,440 SCARWAF personnel, leaving an even 1,110 AF Negroes still not integrated.

The 90 per cent SCARWAF and AF Negro population now integrated are serving in 2,061 different AF units, including every type of outfit from squadrons on up.

Negro officer integration is nearly 100 per cent complete, with only ten of the 411 EAD officers still on duty with all-Negro units.

Although segregation for most practical purposes has ceased to exist inside the AF, Negro airmen still face most of the same old discrimination, once they leave AF reservations, depending on the customs of communities near the bases.

The Air Force, like the other services, apparently feels circumspect policy in this regard is the only advisable one on the grounds that off-base segregation is a matter for civilian rather than military decision.

30,570 Negro Airmen Now in Service

Air Force 95% Integrated After 20 Months of Program

WASHINGTON—Abolition of segregated units within the Air Force is rapidly nearing completion, recent figures revealing that about 95 per cent of all Negroes in the AF now are assigned to mixed units, says the Air Force Times.

Not counting SCARWAF Negro personnel, the figure is closer to 95 per cent.

The anti-segregation program, which has been in effect about twenty months, has reduced the number of Negro units to fourteen. Here again, five of the fourteen, are composed of Army personnel on duty with the AF.

RAPID STRIDES

The new figures (Jan 1, 1951) show that rapid strides have been taken since the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the armed services survey several AF sites in late 1949 to find out just how the policy was progressing.

Then, there were fifty-eight predominantly Negro units and, counting several thousand Negro pipeline personnel, a 71 per cent integration.

Officials report that along with integration in job assignments, messes, and living quarters, progress toward eliminating any existing barriers in base clubs has been noted. They point out that for the most part solutions of such problems have been left with base commanders.

411 OFFICERS

The Jan. 1, 1951, statistics show an AF Negro strength of 30,570, including 411 officers and 30,159 airmen. (SCARWAF personnel make up eleven of the officers and 2,866 of the airmen.

On Jan. 1, 1950, Negro strength was 368 officers and 25,523 airmen, revealing a 10 per cent officer strength increase and an approximate 15 per cent airman step-up during the first year of anti-segregation.

Both figures refute past speculation from some quarters that introduction of non-segregation would result in eventual elimination of Negroes in the services. Actual percentage of Negroes to whites remains about the same as a year ago—roughly 6 per cent.

SEVEN UNITS OVERSEAS

Of the fourteen predominantly Negro units in the Air Force, seven are in the Z1, seven overseas. The 3,540 officers and men assigned include 2,440 SCARWAF personnel, leaving an even 1,110 AF Negroes still not integrated.

The 90 per cent SCARWAF and AF Negro population now integrated are serving in 2,061 different AF units, including every type of outfit from squadrons on up.

Negro officer integration is nearly 100 per cent complete, with only ten of the 411 EAD officers still on duty with all-Negro units.

Although segregation for most practical purposes has ceased to exist inside the AF, Negro airmen still face most of the same old discrimination, once they leave AF reservations, depending on the customs of communities near the bases.

The Air Force, like the other services, apparently feels circum-

spect policy in this regard is the only advisable one on the grounds that off-base segregation is a matter for civilian rather than military decision.

Feminine Front

By LULA JONES GARRETT, ARFO Woman's Editor

Mother Gets Civilian Defense Corp Medal

Afro-American Sat. 11-24-51 Baltimore Md.

At a Civilian Defense parade honoring Sgt. Marion Rivers, his medal was presented to his mother, Mrs. Victoria Rivers. Shown at the presentation are John H. Young, Louis Fair Jr., Mrs. Rivers, an honor guard from the U.S. Army and Mrs. Young.

Department of Defense

48 WOMEN ENLISTED TO AID RECRUITING

Defense Chiefs Name Advisers in Drive to Expand Women's Services by Thousands

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The Department of Defense announced today the creation of a women's advisory committee to help guide the armed forces in their efforts to expand their women's services by many thousands of volunteers.

Named to the committee by General of the Army George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of manpower affairs, were forty-eight women prominent in public and professional fields. All will serve a one-year term.

Formation of the committee was announced as the services conceded that recruiting in the women's field was lagging far behind goals. Its establishment also followed reports that defense manpower councils were concerned over the problem of the proper employment of women in the services in so far as job opportunity and career possibilities were concerned.

From a combined strength of about 27,000 now the Women's Army Corps, the Waves, the Waf (Women in the Air Force) and the Marine Corps' women service have set new goals that would bring their combined strength to more than 80,000.

"Expert Counsel" Expected

Mrs. Rosenberg in a statement on the new committee prepared before she left on her official tour of United States installations in Europe declared:

"We expect expert counsel from this group to help us evolve policies that will make military service an attractive duty and that will assure parents that we are genuinely interested in the welfare of their young women in the services."

Mrs. Rosenberg declared that there had been an apparent need for such a group for some time but that the removal by Congress of the "ceiling" on the number of women in the services had made such a committee a necessity.

Larger women's corps, Mrs. Rosenberg said, also will mean "a widening of the fields in which women may serve."

In recent months there apparently has been a certain amount of conflict among the personnel specialists of the different services and internally in some services as to whether women in uniform should continue in traditional jobs such a clerical workers or be permitted to study and enter, for example, skilled fields in mechanics and electronics. This argument has been characterized as the "glamour versus grease" issue.

The strength of the Wac as of April 30, the latest available figure, was 11,495. With a recruiting goal of 210 women a week in order to reach an ultimate total of 30,000 the Wac recruiting organization has been getting fewer than 400 new volunteers monthly.

The Waves, now numbering about 6,000, intend to expand to a total strength of 10,000 by July, 1952, but are not making their recruiting quotas. The Marine Corps' women's branch also is suffering from a falling off in recruitment. With 2,300 officers and enlisted women now serving, the Marines are seeking 150 additional enlisted women a month.

Similarly, the Waf, which has the most ambitious goal of all the services—40,000 officers and enlisted women by July, 1952—is failing to enlist recruits in anything like the number sought. The present strength of the Waf is about 7,500.

Women From Varied Fields

In announcing the committee, Mrs. Rosenberg emphasized that the members would be serving as individuals and not as representatives of various organizations. They represent education, business, medicine, journalism, radio, stage, civic and social service, dietetics and personnel management. Their names follow:

Dean Myrtle Austin, Salt Lake City.
Miss Mary I. Barber, Battle Creek, Mich.
Miss Sarah G. Blanding, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Marietta Brooks, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Margaret Clapp, Wellesley, Mass.
Dr. Margaret D. Craighill, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Dwight Davis, Washington.
Mrs. Lena Ebeling, Cleveland.
Mrs. India Edwards, Washington.
Miss Mary Louis Gibbons, New York.
Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Beatrice B. Gould, Hopewell, N. J.
Mrs. J. Ramsay Harris, Denver.
Miss Helen Hayes, Nyack, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy Height, New York.
Mrs. Sidney Hillman, New York.
Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Douglas Horton, Wellesley, Mass.
Dr. Marion E. Menworthy, New York.
Mrs. Clair Lang, New York.
Mrs. Bradner Lee Jr., Los Angeles.
Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones, New York.
Mrs. J. Spencer Love, Washington.
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, New York.
Mrs. A. S. Lucas, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Florence Mahoney, Washington.
Mrs. Hazel Markel, Washington.
Mrs. Gilford Mayes, Kellogg, Ia.
Dr. Louise McManus, New York.
Mrs. Maurice Moore, New York.
Mrs. Philip Pillsbury, Wayzata, Minn.
Mrs. Ogden Reid, New York.
Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry Potter Russell Burlingame, Calif.
Miss Dorothy Shaver, New York.
Dr. K. Frances Scott, Northampton, Mass.
Miss Sara Southall, Chicago.
Mrs. Edgar Stern, New Orleans.
Dr. Dorothy Stratton, New York.
Mrs. Thomas Streeter, Morristown, N. J.
Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York.
Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. Mark G. Troxell, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker, Coupeville, Wash.
Prof. Helen C. White, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. John Hay Whitney, Manhasset, L. I.
Mrs. Quincy Wright, Chicago.

The first meeting of the committee is scheduled for mid-September when, after an over-all introduction to Defense Department policies and problems at the Pentagon, the members will be assigned to panels to take up specific problems facing the women's services. These problems, in addition to recruiting, are training, housing, educaton and recreational standards.

MISS DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, one of 48 outstanding women named by the Department of Defense to serve on the newly created Defense Advisory committee on Women in the Services. She will serve with the rest of the group in an advisory capacity to Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, assistant secretary of Defense in charge of manpower affairs.

Capital's Hypocrisy Making Mockery Of GI Sacrifices

By RIC ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—Although scores of colored Washingtonians are now dying for freedom, or being listed among the "missing," in Korea, this mock-democratic capital of America grimly clings to a segregated system which makes mockery of these native sons, and the American concept of democracy, for which they are supposed to be dying.

Pfc. Howard

Corp. Prather

Pfc. Brown

Pvt. Handy

Pfc. Borum

Pvt. Baylor

. . . six Washingtonians "missing" in Korea since Nov. 28, would possibly wonder if their sacrifices were made in vain.

For example, Pfc. Joseph W. Howard, 240 Twelfth Street, N. E., has meen missing fifty days and, the Oriental attitude toward prisoners being what it is, is given less than a fifty-fifty chance to ever see his three-month-old son, Joseph W. Jr., who was born only a few days after Private First Class Howard embarked for Korea, last September.

Presuming that Mr. Howard should be returned safely to Eighth Army ranks, and eventually to the loving arms of his wife, Mrs. Vivian Howard, he still could not enjoy the "freedoms," at least in Washington, for which he placed his life in jeapordy.

CHEATED OF FREEDOM

He certainly would be ejected from the dining room in the Capitol Building of the United States of America. He would not dare seek to enter a movie house in downtown D. C.

He has probably died to make it possible for the Hecht Company to continue operating at a profit, but Hecht officials would rather die here in America, in defense of discrimination, than to serve Mr. Howard or his wife or son, as human being and regular guests in the Hecht dining room.

The Sibley Hospital, on the basis of past records, would have refused to bring Joseph Jr. into the world; Mrs. Howard, very probably, would have been left to bear the child on the pavement, in front of 1140 North Capitol Street; that is, if a previous case involving that hospital and a colored mother-to-be is the example of its lack of humanitarism.

CHEATED OF JOBS

Upon his return, he would find it impossible to operate a Capital Transit Company street car, mainly because the owners and operators of the company refuse to "insult" the underdog whites who now guard against democracy on those jobs.

Inside the government, he could well discover, as ex-GI Harold Turner, 1338 R Street, N. W., has discovered, that he might be denied Federal employment for more than a year, simply on the grounds that he owned "no status."

If Private First Class Howard returns, he would find the churches as filled with the anti-brotherhood spirit as ever; his very sudden presence could "turn out" any spiritual meeting, until his pigmented person were removed from a lily-white place of worship.

If he tried to purchase a home in any white neighborhood, a community rally would ensue and some racially fierce white brother, as in the past, would be ranting: "He shall not squat here." Quite likely, it would be a brother who has never made a single sacrifice for America.

JIM-CROW CAPITAL

If he stopped in the cheapest and dingiest downtown beanery, where gather bums and underworld scum, he would be asked out and, resisting, violently kicked out.

Private First Class Howard, as well as Pvt. Page T. Baylor Jr., 326 G Street, S. E.; Pfc. James Borum, 1110 Eighth Street, N. W.; Pfc. William Brown Jr., 1818 Twelfth Street, N. W.; Pvt. Joseph N. Handy, 1863 Corcoran Street, N. E., and Corp. Kermit Q. Prather of suburban Rockville (Md.), would find that "jim crow as usual waited them upon return. All of them have been missing in Korea for more than forty-five days.

To add to their grief for having possibly given the last full measure of their devotion in vain, they would find the words, "civil rights," no longer on the lips of their commander-in chief but, instead, sweet murmuring and gestures for the in-the-saddle Southerners, who dream of at least another century of second-class citizenship for brave American soldiers, like those named in the foregoing.

WHILE ROME BURNS

While the entire civilized world weighs the continuation of racial discrimination in the United States, while every village in India and China is ready to "boo" every American tourist on that basis, these brave men would find the cancer of racism still eating away at the very innards of America's future. This, while race braggards and hate mongers kept Columbia's outstretched hands besmirched with the soot of jim crow.

They could bring back to life the words spoken (although left unimplemented in any way) by another Democrat, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, simply by playing one of the records from a commercialized album of his utterances:

"Any man who is good enough to offer his life in defense of his country is entitled to a square deal from that country. No man should ask for more. No man should receive less."

They would find but little comfort in those words in D. C., where a wilful majority has lost the moral conscience necessary to note, or to remember, that colored Washingtonians and colored Americans are dying in Korea today for less than a square deal.

Army asked to check Negro GI's complaint of Rucker's conditions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP)—Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) yesterday asked Secretary of the Army Pace to investigate personally a claim by a Minneapolis Negro private that he was being trained at Camp Rucker, Ala., by "some Negro hating white officers who are Southern bred."

Sen. Thye (R., Minn.) in December asked Pace to check into statements by the Minneapolis soldier, Stanley Stone, that he and other Negroes were "cursed at" and otherwise mistreated.

* * *

PACE TOLD THYE an investigation would be made. Thye's office told a reporter yesterday no further word has been received from the Army.

Referring to the earlier request by Thye, Humphrey wrote Pace:

"The question is much larger than that of the individual case, and it is that wider area which concerns me and the other citizens in our state.

"We in Minnesota pride ourselves on what we consider to be the beginning of an intelligent approach to the problems of racial understanding and human equality in our community.

"Our governor (Luther W. Youngdahl), by executive order, has abolished segregation in the National Guard and has been an energetic supporter of a state FEPC.

"The case of Mr. Stone is but typical of the problems that are arising when our Minnesota citizens are ordered to report to Southern camps where discrimination is practiced either in the camp or in the surrounding community."

ANTISEGREGATION ORDER IS BLASTED

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 22—Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) Monday called for immediate revocation of what he termed an "ill conceived order abolishing segregation in our armed forces."

He told the House an order issued by Louis Johnson, former secretary of defense, "was born of politics" and has lowered the morale in the services.

Williams said in a brief talk that there are rumors in the South that Negroes are to be integrated into the 31st Division, known as the Dixie Division and other Southern white units. The 31st now is being mustered into federal service at Fort Jackson. It includes Alabama and Mississippi National Guardsmen.

"These men and their families are not only disturbed by these rumors, but they are also indignant," Williams said. "The forcing of Negroes into the units of this white division would virtually destroy the effectiveness of one of the best fighting groups ever assembled."

He said he believes that Negroes generally resent the anti-segregation order and "prefer to serve in units of their own race."

Courier Editorials

The Fight on Millard Caldwell

IN its latest meeting, the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted to wage an all-out fight to have Millard F. Caldwell Jr., Federal Civil Defense Administrator, removed from his post.

Caldwell, former Governor of Florida, is charged with being a "white supremacy" advocate, with calling upon Southerners to defy the 1944 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which branded the "white primary" as unconstitutional, with having been instrumental in devising the Southern regional education compact to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling on equal educational facilities for Negroes, and with refusing to address Negroes with common courtesy.

Fruitless appeals have been made to President Truman and protests made to the U. S. Senate against Caldwell's appointment, so now the NAACP has named a special committee "to work out plans for effective mobilization of nation-wide protest."

Atty. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, Ill., who heads the special committee, declares that "the Caldwell appointment is but another indication of the low esteem in which the present administration holds the Negro citizenry. Equally as obnoxious is the appointment of former Congressman Robert Ramspeck of Georgia as chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission."

The special NAACP board committee is busy working out "plans for effective mobilization of nation-wide protest."

The nature of these plans is not known, but will be awaited with interest.

There will be general agreement with the NAACP that Mr. Caldwell is certainly an unfit person, on the record, to head so important a division of the national preparation against attack as the civil defense organization which of necessity includes personnel drawn from every segment of the population.

If Mr. Caldwell disrespects one-tenth of the population and would circumvent the decisions of the highest court in the land favoring equality of opportunity and treatment, he is certainly not a leader to command the respect and allegiance of the colored people and unbiased whites in the ranks of civil defense.

It is singular that President Truman, knowing the attitude of the largest organization representing Negroes, should ignore its wishes in this connection, especially in view of his loudly expressed attitude on civil rights and equality of treatment of all citizens.

It was with the hope and expectation that the President would unalterably oppose the appointment of such men as Caldwell to high position over Negroes that he was able to command so many colored votes in the crucial 1948 election.

Can it be true that such forthright expressions of fairplay and tolerance are, in the words of the late Wendell Willkie, just campaign oratory?

Has the clarion call for civil rights so soon been forgotten in the White House?

Has the President, with an eye on 1952, decided to abandon the Negroes and woo the Dixiecrats?

Men like Caldwell of Florida are detestable to all colored Americans, and while they do not have the slightest intention of being led into any foolish move in connection with civil defense, but will cooperate with it in every way as good Americans, they will certainly support in every sensible way the fight for the removal of Millard F. Caldwell as head of Federal Civil Defense.

The Courier calls upon President Truman to rescind this bad appointment and remove Mr. Caldwell at once.

AS SERIOUS AS A BOMB:

Humphrey Hits Race Segregation in Army

WASHINGTON

The emotional crisis suffered by our men can be as serious a casualty as that created by a bomb, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, (Dem., Minn.), declared in a letter to the secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr., in regard to the charges of serious racial discrimination in the armed forces.

"It occurrs to me," the Senator continued "that the Army has a responsibility to call upon qualified experts in the field of prejudice and morale for their guidance in the solution of this problem. There are men at the University of Chicago and eleswhere, qualified as scientists to lend their energies toward this problem.

"This is a problem to which there may be many solutions. However, I believe it is essential that the Department of the Army take the initiative and find and act upon the solutions.

Army Should Make Changes

"The Army should make whatever changes are necessary in training and should invite competent scientific assistance."

Senator Humphrey called the Army head's attention to the case of Stanley Stone of Minneapolis who complained that he was discriminated against and treated badly at Camp Rucker, Ala., simply because he was colored.

The question, however, is much larger than that of the individual case, and its is that wider area which concerns me, and the other Minnesota citizens.

We in Minnesota pride ourselves on what we consider to be the beginnings of an intelligence approach to the problems of racial understanding and human equality.

City, State Pattern

As Mayor of Minneapolis I succeeded in obtaining the establishment of a municipal FEPC which has been very successful. Our Governor, by executive order, his abolished segregation in the National Guard and has supported a State FEPC

Discrimination and prejudice undoubtedly continue to exist in some form, but we have made inroads on the problem. One of the results has been higher morale in our National Guard.

The President, a few weeks ago, called the 47th National Guard to report for duty. Many others of our citizens have been called to the Armed Forces through selective service. These include both white and colored young men.

The case of Mr. Stone is but typical of the problems that are arising when our Minnesota citizens are ordered to report to southern camps where discrimination is practiced.

Officers Don't Understand

The Department of the Army has stated that it is eliminating segregation; yet colored men from my State are being trained in segregated battalions under white officers.

Frequently these officers, who have been reared in a cultural atmosphere quite different from the one we have attempted to form in our state, find it difficult fo understand or intelligently lead colored troops.

This is not a matter which concerns me alone, the leaders in our community have been meeting about this problem and discussing it with me. I have letters from them in my office.

The Senator told Secretary Pace that he would like to discuss the matter with him personally at any time.

Army Order Demanded

Bias Said Lowering GI Morale

NEW YORK—Heads of the nation's defense services have been urged by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, to "take immediate steps to eliminate segregation and discrimination from all phases of military life and thereby make certain that all personnel under your control will be accorded the same treatment without regard to race, color or creed."

Citing complaints of discrimination received from servicemen, Mr. White in identical telegrams to Secretary of Defense George Marshall, Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Secretary of the Air Force Thomas Finletter and Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews, warned that "such treatment by military personnel can only succeed in adversely affecting the morale of Negro troops . . . and hamper efforts to secure full-hearted support of the American Negro for the Government's military and foreign policy program."

In his telegram, dated Jan. 9, Mr. White mentioned particularly conditions at Camp Rucker, Ala., where it is charged, Negro inductees are segregated in inferior and poorly equipped areas and humiliated by military police whenever they venture into the surrounding community.

'Serious Problem,' Pace Told

WASHINGTON—The serious problem of discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces last week was sharply pointed up in a letter from Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, to Secretary of the Army Frank C. Pace Jr., dealing specifically with the case of Minneapolis Guardsman Stanley Stone and treatment he reportedly underwent at Camp Rucker, Ala.

The Humphrey protest to Secretary Pace stressed the fact that the case of Stone is of minor incidence when it is taken into consideration that such cases have a broader import when they affect the whole body of Minnesota guardsmen who have been sent to Camp Rucker for training.

In his protest he called for a thorough investigation of the discrimination and mistreatment suffered by Stone and other servicemen, because of their color in the camp and throughout the surrounding community when they are off duty. He asked a conference on the problem.

CITES STATE POLICY

"We in Minnesota pride ourselves on what we consider to be the beginnings of an intelligent approach to the problems of racial understanding and human equality in our community," Senator Humphrey declared. He pointed out his work along interracial lines during his tenure as Mayor of Minneapolis, during which time the city set up a municipal FEPC.

The whole work and effectiveness of the Minnesota Forty seventh Guard Unit is being totally destroyed by demoralization, according to the Senator, in view of the fact that the state guard unit is integrated without regard to race and color.

He pointed out that at Camp Rucker Negro guardsmen from Minnesota are being trained in separate battalions under Southern white officers whose "cultural upbringing" unfits them for the proper direction of these troops

CITIZENS PROTESTING

Supporting his contention that the Stone case is a side issue Senator Humphrey quoted from letters to him from Minnesotans strongly protesting the acts of discrimination against their state guardsmen. Senator Humphrey said that the emotional crises suffered by these men have the same psychological effect as a bomb might have.

He strongly contended that trained men and qualified experts should be called upon by Army authorities to effect some sort of adjustment in the service's racial relations in order that the armed forces may be able to fully utilize its entire manpower.

Sneak Jim Crow Into Draft Bill

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — In a sneak attempt to set back the clock on racial integration in the military forces, the House Armed Services Committee in a hush-hush closed door session inserted a provision in the draft bill which would put segregation on a permanent basis in all branches of the armed forces where it has been practically abolished.

By a vote of 20-11, the Committee wrote into the draft bill a provision offered by Rep. Arthur Winstead (D., Miss.) to give white draftees the privilege of requesting service in racially-segregated units, both in universal military training and in training and service in the armed forces. The provision is identical to the Russell amendment defeated in the 81st Congress.

The House draft bill was in the Rules Committee late last week where Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, and one of the strong opponents of the Jim Crow provision, has been assured the measure will be gives an open rule which will permit amendments.

Henderson said every effort will be made to strike out the segregation provision when the bill reaches the House floor. However, the almost 2-1 vote by which the measure passed committee forecast considerable trouble in getting support from the Republicans, chances for cleaning up the bill would be considerably endangered.

House action on the draft bill is expected to be taken after House members return from a short Easter recess which will be on March 25.

Lillian Smith Demands End to Bias In Private Summer Camps of U. S.

Calling for the end of racial and religious discrimination in private summer camps, Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and a former camp director, asserted yesterday that minority discrimination in this country was hurting the United States in its ideological war against communism.

People in other lands, particularly the Asiatics, she declared, become skeptical of the lofty purposes of democracy when they learn about discriminatory practices here. Miss Smith, who was owner and director of a camp in Georgia from 1925 to 1948, spoke at the New York regional convention of the American Campaign Association, which is being held through Saturday at the Biltmore Hotel.

Summer camps have a greater opportunity to break these barriers than do private schools, Miss Smith said, because of the closer relationship between campers and counselors. Praising those camps that have adopted inter-cultural and inter-racial practices, Miss Smith said that some camps in the South would open their facilities to Negroes, but that some parents weer afraid of repercussions from the Ku Klux Klan. This, she said, was true in t he case of her camp, but, she added, she hoped to open it again some day, free from segregation.

"In the North," she continued, "there are no signs [pertaining to segregation] over the doors, but there are signs in our minds." This discrimination, she commented, was hurting the children of the majority group, as well as those from minority groups, because it restricted their intellectual growth.

Asserting that freedom, rather than force, is the key to world peace, Miss Smith said:

"The success of other systems—fascism, communism — depends upon force and power, but democracy's success depends upon the maturity of the human beings within it. If we want our world to be free and democratic we shall have to see that we develop strong, free, responsible people to live in it. That is our only way. Economic wealth, big armies, strong leaders are no insurance against totalitarianism."

Camp directors have a "heavy responsibility and a unique opportunity," she added, to help promote maturity among youth.

The proposal that camps hold three-day "institutes" for parents, at which they could observe the behavior patterns of their children, was advanced at the evening session by Dr. I. Victor Burger, assistant Superintendent of Schools for the city.

"When a parent sends his child to camp," Dr. Burger said, "he believes that he has a complete knowledge of the child's behavior pattern and he has—up to that time—been able to solve ordinary problems of relationship between the child and himself. After having spent two to eight weeks at camp, that child may come home with a behavior pattern greatly modified from the pre-camp pattern—a new pattern which confuses the parent and confronts him with a challenge."

Favors Bill Of Carolina Democrat

Congressman Urges House Probe Of Mississippi Judge

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, last Wednesday joined his opposition to universal military training to opposition to the segregation amendment in the Senate military manpower bill, favorably reported by the House Armed Services Committee.

A foe to universal training and service, Mr. Powell told the House he will support the Barden substitute for the committee-reported bill.

He also said he will do everything he can to strike out the so-called Winstead amendment providing for racial segregation by choice of inductees into the armed services.

* * *

THE BARDEN BILL, which Powell favors, was introduced by Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat, of North Carolina, differs from the committee-reported bill in the following respects:

1. Reduces the period of service from twenty-six to twenty-four months.

2. Increases the age for induction into the armed services from 18½ to 19 years.

3. Eliminates the provisions for universal military training.

It contains the same provision providing for racial segregation by choice of the draftee.

The Winstead amendment, which Powell called a "most tragic backward step," was proposed by Representative Arthur Winstead, Democrat, of Mississippi, and approved by the House Armed Services Committee.

* * *

IF THE HOUSE APPROVES the Winstead amendment, Powell said, "it would provide tremendous ammunition for the Soviet, completely undermine our fighting machine and destroy, even before peace, all hope of a victory of democracy itself."

Charging that "the virus of immorality has already seeped into nearly every phase of our government," Powell said adoption of the Winstead amendment will "be the final proof to the world and our citizens that we are ungodly, un-Christlike and undemocratic."

Powell pointed out that there is no wartime fair employment practice commission and that public employment offices are continuing to fill discriminatory job orders.

* * *

POLITICAL BRIBERS AND narcotics peddlers are being given tender consideration in our courts," Powell charged.

In the course of his speech, he demanded that the House Judiciary Committee investigate the conduct of Federal District Judge Sidney C. Mize, who denied the petition of Willie McGee for a writ of habeas corpus.

McGee was convicted by Mississippi courts on a charge of raping a white housewife in Laurel, Mississippi, and sentenced to die in the electric chair. The United States Superme Court recently, for the third time, refused ot review the case.

* * *

POWELL CHARGED THAT Judge Mize threw out McGee's petition for a writ of habeas corpus with the statement that "There must be an end to the litigation sometime."

Powell also charged that the Office of Price Stabilization in New York is "on the verge of degenerating into a political racket." He said he was told to place "a little mark" in the corner of applications of persons he wanted appointed to jobs in that office.

"This I refused to do," he said. He added that he was then told by the State Democratic Committee that it would have to O. K. the applications, but it would not do so unless the job applicants "were first recommended to them by the County Democratic leader."

"It this a white man's war?" Powell asked.

"Is this a class war with labor shut out?

"Is this the war of the Democratic Party?"

The answers to his questions, he said, will have to be given on the House floor or "a mounting tide of public opinion will begin to ask: "What are we fighting for?"

* * *

DECLARING THAT segregation is being wiped out in the armed forces, Powell said the "only place of low morale in Korea is in the Jim Crow 25th Division where thirty-two Negroes have been sentenced for violation of the 75th Article of War, while not a single Negro has been sentenced in any of the other armed units and only two whites in all Korea."

Powell also attacked universal military training. He said there was no reason why it should be in the same bill with draft legislation.

"Under the guise of emergency legislation," he charged, "we are permanently placing our country in the hands of the military."

Ask Full Integration Into Total Mobilization

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK—The question of "What about the Negro?" will be laid squarely before President Truman this month by a group of the nation's biggest Negro names, representing a cross-section of political and social opinion.

The move took root Saturday morning at a meeting in New York's Hotel Theresa called by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Need for immediate action in the face of possible World War III was expressed by Mr. Randolph who stated:

"I requested these persons to meet because I felt that at this time under the national emergency set up by President Truman, things are changing so rapidly that Negroes need a broad and major conference with the President to explore the question of the status of Negroes. That is, holding the gains we have made and extending and securing further gains.

"We are particularly concerned with economic gains, representation in Government and breaking down racial barriers that stand between the Negro and first class citizenship.

"If we don't act now the whole social and political situation will be frozen and we will not have further opportunity to push and fight for these gains."

WILL INCLUDE MORE WOMEN

Mr. Randolph revealed that the committee will be enlarged to include an even greater cross-section of Negro America. He did not say what new members had been or would be invited to join. However, it was intimated that at least two would be prominent women.

Those present at Saturday's meeting were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Phelps Stokes Fund; Dr. Mary Bethune; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College; Lester Granger, National Urban League; Benjamin F. McLarin, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Theodore Brown, Educational Director of the Brotherhood, and Ashley Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood.

FIVE POINTS

Mr. Randolph stated that following the next meeting Jan. 9, a formal statement of the committee will be made public and formal appointment with the President will be made. Although the first meeting was closed to the press and public and no official statement was forthcoming regarding specific problems to be set before President Truman it was understood and not denied that the following matters will take prior place on the agenda at the White House conference:

The issuance of an executive order to abolish jim crow in the armed forces;

Integration of Negroes in policy-making bodies of the Government;

Integration of Negroes in the foreign services of the Government;

Appointment of a Negro to a ranking secretaryship in the President's Cabinet;

A fair employment practices executive order.

Navy, Marines, Air Force Completely Mixed; Army Lags

Sat. 3-31-51

WASHINGTON—Military and Naval officials at the Pentagon are pleased with the progress of the integration program of the armed services, although they admit that there his still some degree of segregation in the Army. Army spokesmen said that integration was now complete at training centers, but some segregation remained in combat units.

The Army's announcement came as spokesmen for the various departments of the armed services reported "more than satisfactory progress" with the problem of integration in the military forces.

The Navy Air Force and Marines said that there was no segregation at all in their branches. According to a Navy spokesman: "We have no segregation, but we haven't hit the millenium yet."

NAVY ORDER

The Navy issued a regulation on June 23, 1949, to all ships and stations that there would be "no special or unusual provisions for accommodations of any minority race." The provisions included housing, messing and berthing. The Navy has only nineteen Negro officers and about 3 per cent Negro enlisted personnel. Negroes make up about 5.1 per cent of the Air Force strength. Of this, about .6 per cent are officers and 5.6 per cent, enlisted men. The Marine Corps said it could not produce any immediate percentage of figures on Negroes, "because we don't make race distinctions on service records."

The Army, however, has the highest percentage of Negro personnel. Eleven per cent of its enlisted personnel and 2.1 per cent of its officer personnel are Negroes.

SPEEDED BY KOREA

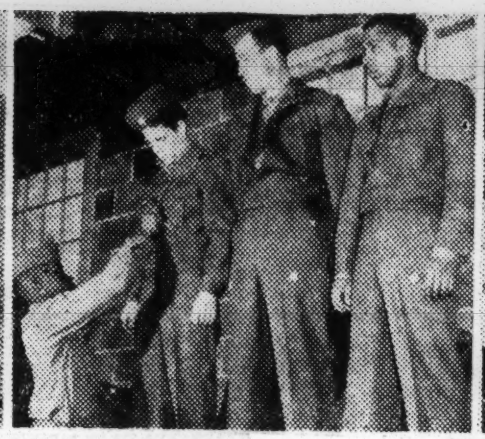
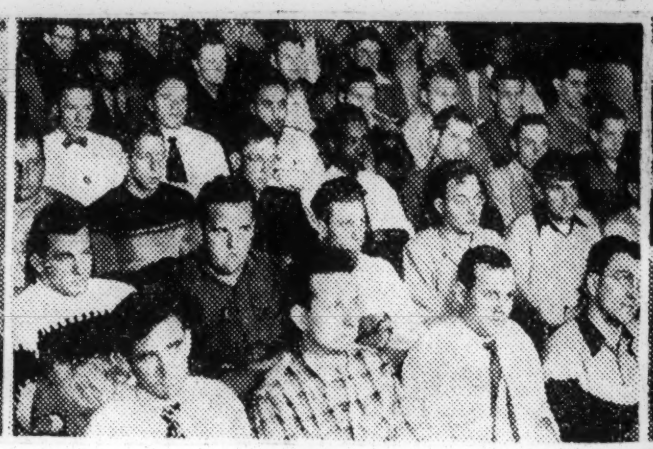
Spokesmen indicated that the war in Korea might have had much to do with speeding a program that the Military Establishment had expected to accomplish over a long period.

A number of all-Negro units up to battalion size—1,000 men for infantry and 500 for armored or artillery units—had been sent to Korea, a spokesman said. As casualties occurred and units needed filling, white troops were brought in to fill the gaps in many cases, he added.

He doubted if any all-Negro battalions still existed in Korea, although many mixed battalions would be predominately either white or Negro.

The Army, which has the highest percentage of Negro personnel, said it now had complete integration in its training centers although racial integrity had been maintained in some combat units.

Civilians Become GIs at Fort Devens; All Are Treated Alike Regardless of Race

You're in the Army Now!—One major function of Fort Devens is the reception center in which men make the transition from civilian life to the military. A group of inductees (third from left) freshly arrived in camp listen with obvious skepticism to what lies ahead of them at Devens for the next six days. Second from left: Having shed their civvies, the men have their uniforms fitted to them. A proper fit is demanded by the Army and both civilian and military tailors are used. Extreme left: Now clothed as soldiers and beginning to feel like soldiers, the inductees are always ready for the chow line. Roast duck was the major item on the menu this day. Third from right: Of extreme importance in a soldier's first days in camp are the aptitute tests. On the results of some ten tests, the assignment of a soldier to the various branches of the Army is based. The men know it, and put everything they have into the tests. Second from right: Once the soldier's tests have been completed and graded, he is given a personal interview by men skilled in the art to help determine in what way the soldier may be of best use to the Army. Here Bradford Hasbrouck of Middletown, N. Y., tells his interviewer what he'd like most to do in the Army. Extreme right: Now the testing, the orientation lectures, the interviewing are all over. In six short days a civilian has been started off as a soldier and now goes on further to a training division for his basic training. Here Sgt. Edward Ballard of York, Pa., checks off the men whom he is about to accompany to Fort Breckinridge, Ky., where he will turn them over for the next steps in the making of a fighting man.—U. S. Army Photo.

INTEGRATION AT CAMP PICKETT — Colonel A. H. Robinson, seated, commanding officer of hospital at Camp Pickett, holds a conference with some of his key staff personnel at base hospital. Left to right, SFC Thomas Shorts, 932 Lassiter Drive, Newport News, Virginia, head of the prenatal and surgical section, Captain E. W. Harris, a medical officer, 1st Lt. G. L. Parsons, 5726 South Parkway, Chicago, pediatrician for outpatient service, and Cpl. James Kelly, 764-A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., an ambulance driver. U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

Integration Is A Two-Way Street

Not All Roadblocks Set Up By Other Group, Writer Says

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations)

THE program calling for the integration of colored people into the armed forces of these United States is a two-way street and colored people themselves must come to fully realize this before there can be a smooth flow of traffic on that street in both directions.

After weeks of studying the program of integration in Army, Navy and Air Force posts, camps, bases, and stations this writer can fairly say that most of the roadblocks set up on the street of integration have been placed there by white people who are directing the traffic.

But is equally fair to state that many of the red lights, detours, and have been set up by colored people and colored people alone.

* * *

THE WRITER, IN STUDYING THE integration program, has accepted the premise that President Truman's directive called for integration of the nation's manpower, and has measured the various installations visited with a yardstick which states that where one has segregation in a given area there can be no integration in that given area.

Thus he has been unwilling to accept any suggestions that an installation is "partially integrated." It either is or it is not. Journal and Guide

But wherever I have gone I have found certain minority groups of colored people who are playing into the hands of opponents of the integration program by trying to find a half way point between segregation and integration. Such a point just does not exist.

This selfish minority of colored people want a certain amount of integration but they are unwilling to accept the responsibilities that necessarily must go along with an integrated society. Bal 1-27-51

They are the ones who want to go into the luxurious service clubs at armed forces installations but who are unwilling or too lax to meet the normal dress requirements called for from all those who gather there, both white and black

They are the colored people for whom there is little hope. tie on, to get drunk and sleep with feet on a lounge chair and yell discrimination to high heaven when they are thrown out of the club. Norfolk, Va.

In short they are the colored people whom you would not invite to your home.

* * *

ANOTHER TYPE OF COLORED PERSON who is a threat to the integration program is the service personnel who want integration in training but segregation in social and personal living habits.

They are the ones like the minority of men at the Shaw Air Force Base at Sumter, South Carolina, who said and voted that they would rather have a Jim Crow service club because at the white service club the orchestras generally played polkas, hillbilly tunes and rhumbas and other types of music which they did not like.

They are the colored people for whom there is littl hope.

Then there is the 1951 version of Uncle Tom who is placed in a key position by whites to handle his "own people" and who, because of his position, is recognized by the whites as a "leader" of his people, and who when asked by a visiting reporter will "speak" for "his people" and say "We're more happy when we are segregated because we like to be with our own people."

Actually he is saying, "if you mix us all up I'm going to lose the gravy job which I now have."

These are the most dangerous colored people of all to the integration program.

* * *

THEN THERE IS THE COLORED PERSON who either because of an inferiority complex or his background, is unfortunately, but actually ill at ease when he is in the presence of whites.

So he stays away from a white installation even though he could go, and he is very happy when some bigot comes along and says, "I want you to be happy, Tom, so I'm going to build you an installation down here so you can enjoy it all to yourself."

These are the colored people with the poor background whom all of us must try to help. He is unwittingly dangerous to the integration program but dangerous nevertheless.

To emphasize the various types of colored people who are knowingly or unknowingly fighting integration, here are a few actual examples:

At Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., the commanding officer called in an entire Jim Crow squadron of 269 colored men and asked them if they wanted to be integrated with white units or whether they wanted to remain in the Jim Crow unit.

Only 14 men said they wanted to be integrated. They were integrated and the rest remain in the Jim Crow squadron today—the only one of its kind on the base.

* * *

AT THE SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, Robins, Ga., 200 men were called in and asked the same thing. Only 16 wanted to be integrated.

At Fort Benning, Ga., there is no sign at the bus station on the post setting white and colored apart. But colored people automatically sit on one side of the waiting room's ticket counter and white people the other, following the same pattern they follow in Columbus, Georgia, which is off the post and not subject to military law.

At the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida, colored personnel are welcomed enthusiastically at the main service club, but only four colored men and one colored Wave use it. The others go to an annex which they themselves asked for.

At the same station the crew of the aircraft carrier Monterey held a dance in town which the colored members of the crew could not attend. This was done while the executive officer of the ship was away. When he came back they yelled discrimination to him, he raised Merry Hell about the Jim Crow dance, and ordered another one for everybody to be held aboard ship. He stressed that it was to be for everyone and that the dances in the future would be that way.

But on the night of the dance only two colored men showed up on their ship with girl friends. Six others brought their girl friends to the ship area but lay out on the beach and talked while the dance was going on. I know this, for I talked with the men in person.

* * *

WHEN I ASKED THE MEN TO EXPLAIN this, two lied and said they could not find girls. But one man who was there called the two a lie in my presence and said they had been there with their girls and were lying out on the beach throughout the dance.

The men then said they just didn't feel right in going to the dance and mixing with the whites. Yet a week earlier they had been crying discrimination because they couldn't go to the dance in town.

Integration is a big wide street with plenty of traffic. There are traffic rules and regulations on the wide street which all must observe.

And if colored people are going to ride down that street in a smooth flow of traffic they must observe the rules like everyone else.

Armed Forces Led Way to Integration, James Evans Says

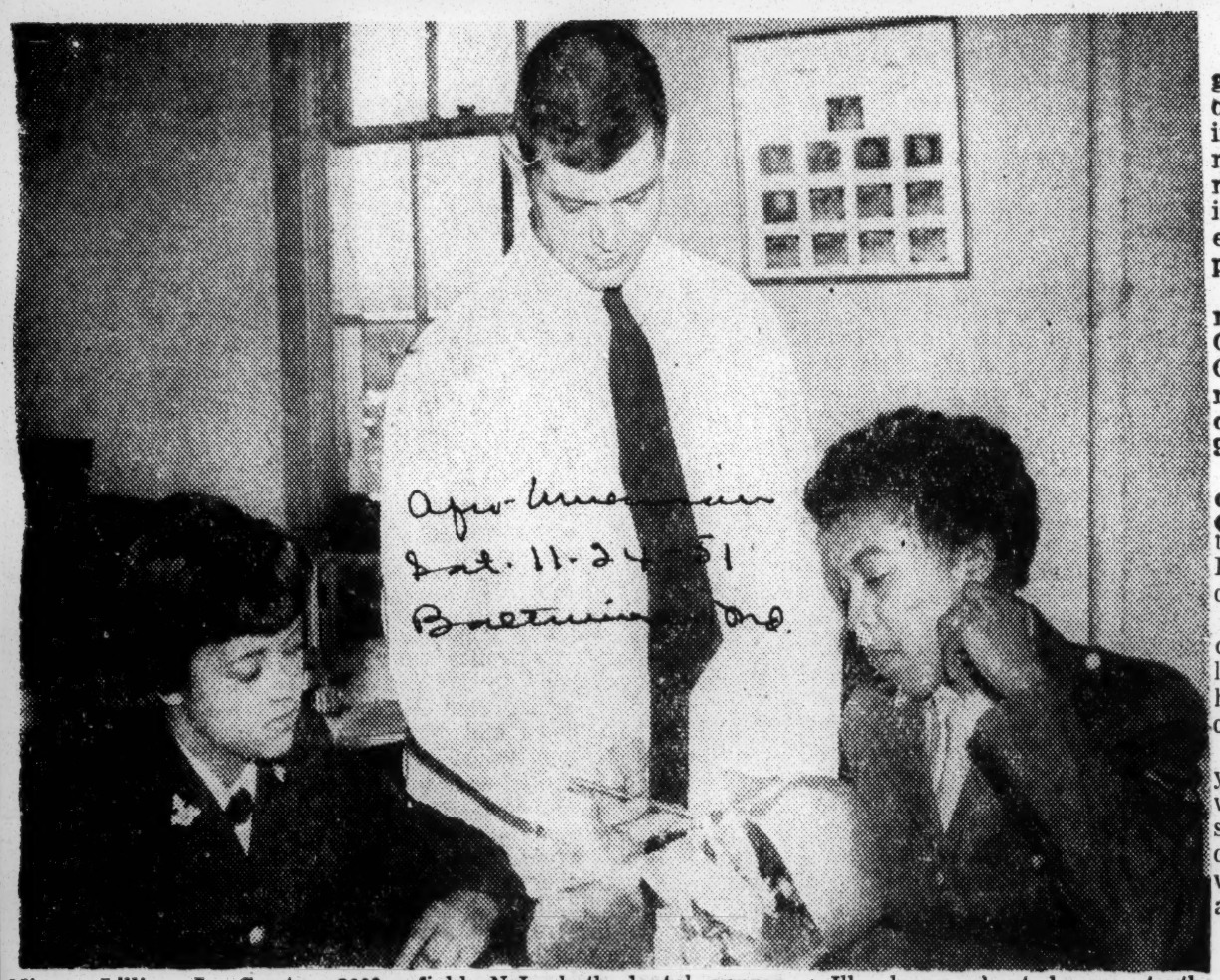
Afro-American Sat. 8-11-51

HAMPTON INSTITUTE — It has not been the social agencies, but the Armed Forces which have led the way toward complete integration, according to James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense.

Addressing the 46th session of the American Teachers Association Tuesday morning, Mr. Evans asserted: "The Armed Forces have done more in the past five years than any group in a similar period in American history to effect equality."

Admitting that the Air Force has led the way, Mr. Evans insisted that with the disbandment of the 24th Infantry Regiment, total integration in all branches of the services is now clearly in sight.

Integration Is of Age at Great Lakes Center



Misses Lillian J. Green, 2009 Warwick St., Philadelphia, and Dorothy V. Lawrence, Bloomfield, N.J., both dental apprentice, WAVES, at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., learn about human teeth. The officer-instructor is Lieut. Sedlacek, Dental Corps, USN.

PHILADELPHIA

Unification is of age at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. as Air Force and Coast Guard personnel, as well as foreign students, are sent here to attend one of the 12 Naval service schools located on the center.

Two such students are Lillian J. Green, dental apprentice, WAVES, USN, of Philadelphia, and Pfc. Dorothy Victoria Lawrence, USAF, of Bloomfield, N.J., both of whom are attending the Dental Technicians School.

Miss Green is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Green of 2009 N. Warwick St., Philadelphia; Miss Lawrence is the daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua E. Lawrence of 127 Liberty St., Bloomfield.

Administrative Duties

Dental technicians are taught dental clinical and administrative duties as well as how to assist dental officers in treatment of patients and the preparation and execution of dental department administrative assignments They also give oral prophylactic treatment under supervision.

Many technicians are further qualified in dental prosthetic technique, maintenance and repair of dental equipment, dental X-ray technique, clinical laboratory procedures and various other dental technical specialities which contribute to the health and well being of Naval personnel.

Miss Green entered t he Naval service June 26, last year, and received her recruit training at the Naval Training Center at Great Laes. Miss Lawrence enlisted in the Air Force J ULY ¼3⅜, THIS She received her basic training at Lackland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Texas.

Attended N.Y. University

Miss Larence, who is a graduate of Bloomfield High School, attended New York Univrsity and was employed by the Mountainside Hospital at Glen Ridge, N.J., before entering the service.

Before her enlistment in the Navy, Miss Green was employed by Sears, Roebuck and Company. She is a graduate of Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Army Integration Depends on Korea

Afro-American Sat. 11-24-51

WASHINGTON

The broadening of racial integration in the Army will depend on how the experiment now being tried in the Far East Command works out, a high Department of the Army official revealed in a letter to the American Veterans' Committee which was made public Saturday.

Michael Straight, national chairman of AVC, had written Army Chief of Staff, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, requesting an end to segregation in accordance with President Truman's Executive Order 9981.

General McAuliffe, assistant chief of staff, G-1, replying for General Collins. told Mr. Straight that it was assumed when the President issued his Executive order he meant it to be an order.

"We cannot understand," he continued, "why the Army, unlike the Air Force and the Navy, has so far failed to carry this order out.

"Nor can we understand how you can take the position that it will be carried out only if your study indicates that it should be obeyed. That is not the way we were taught to obey orders in the armed forces."

AVC's Position

In reply to General McAuliffe's letter stating the Army's position, the AVC stated:

"The pattern of non-segregation over most of the United States is as deep and should be far more important in determining the attitudes of the military than the dying pattern of segregation in 16 Southern States.

"The experience of the Navy and the Air Force and of our universities, trade unions and citizens' organizations indicates that Americans are law-abiding citizens who will accept the established policies of the United States.

"It is a mockery of democracy that colored and white soldiers who are fighting together in Korea should be kept apart here at home."

in a letter dated Oct. 5, that a stury of the program of integration in the Far East Command is continuing and will also involve those in the United States.

U.S. Creates Problems

The General added:

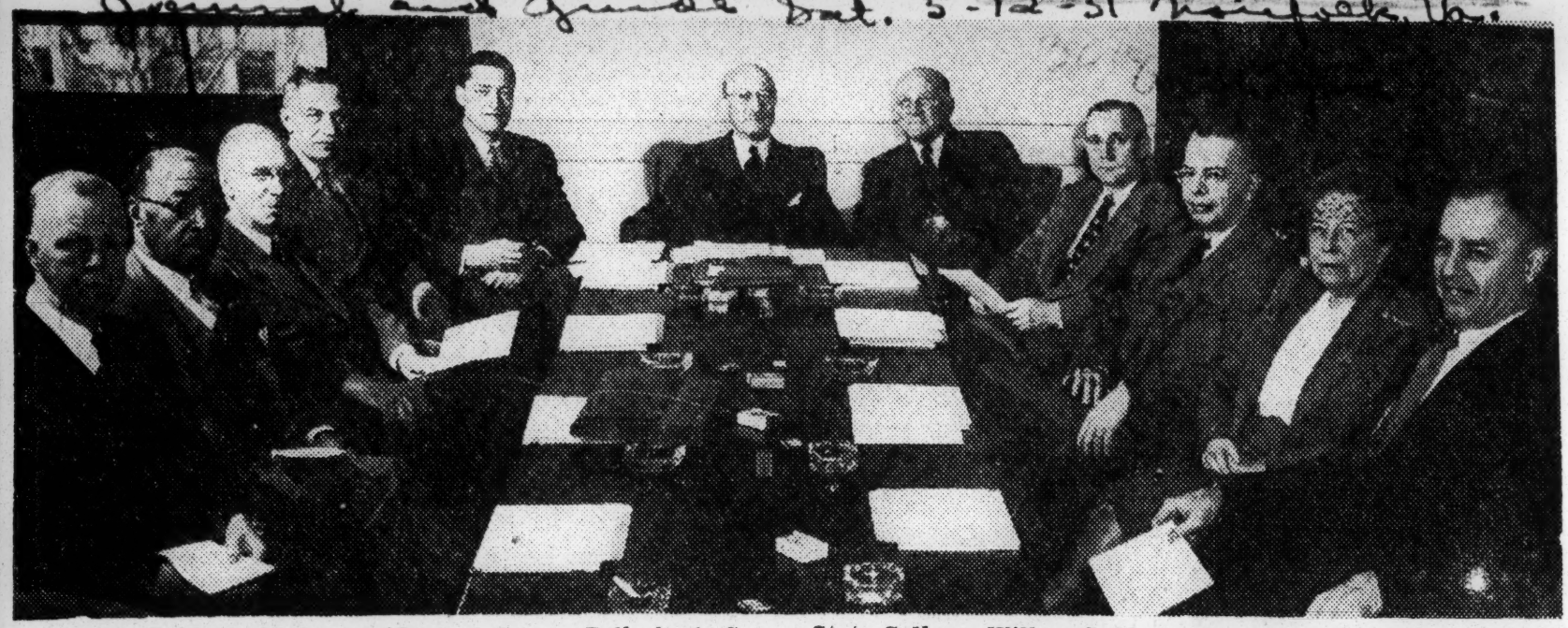
"It is evident that integration in areas other than the Far East Command, particularly in the United States, will present problems of greater magnitude and variety than those encountered in Korea and Japan.

"Further steps by the Department of the Army to broaden existing integration will depend upon the evaluation of completed findings of the present studies."

Straight had told Army officials

Fisk President Member Of Newly Organized National Manpower Council

Dressmaker and Guide Dat. 5-12-51 Newburgh, N.Y.



James D. Zellerbach, president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco, and chairman of the newly-organized National Manpower Council, met with most of the members of the group at Columbia University's Low Memorial Library.

Reading clockwise, above, the group comprises Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, president of the joint administration board of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, and former dean of the Yale Medical School; Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University; Robert MacIver, Lieber professor emeritus of political philosophy and sociology at Columbia; Lee A. DuBridge, president, California Institute of Technology; Philip Young, dean of Columbia's Graduate School of Business and deputy chairman of the Council; Mr. Zellerbach, Henry S. Dennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; Roland R. Renne, president, Montana State College; Wilbur C. Munnecke, business manager and vice president, Chicago Sun-Times; Miss Sara E. Southall, specialist in social work and general welfare problems, Chicago; and Charles P. Taft, Ohio lawyer and trustee of Twentieth Century Fund and Carnegie Institute.

Also present at the opening session, but not for the group picture, was Frank W. Pierce, director, Standard Oil Company, (New Jersey). Not present were the following: Robert B. Anderson, former director of the Texas Unemployment Commission and present deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Gordon Gray, president, University of North Carolina, and former Secretary of the Army; A. J. Hayes, president, International Association of Machinists; Jacob S. Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher, The New York Times and Columbia trustee.

Defense Information Specialist Promoted

Afro-American Sat. 1-20-51 Baltimore Md.

Maj. David A. Lane, officer in charge of "Armed Forces Talk," Army information pamphlet, receives his Oak Leaf from National Defense Brass after having ben promoted to Lieut. Colonel last week. From left to right are Maj. Gen. John M. Devine of UMT fame, chief of the Armed Forces I. and E. Division of the Office of the Secretary of Defense; Col. Wiliam F. Centner, Deputy chief, Armed Forces Information and Education Division. Lt. Col. Lane, and Capt. spread in the white Nashvile press.

tion Branch, Colonel Lane has offices at Gravelly Point, Va. He was formerly Dean at West Virginia State College, and Louisville, Ky., Municipal College. He is married and has two children.

Major David Lane Now Lt. Colonel

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Former Maj. David A. Lane Jr. has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army, the Military District of Washington announced last Friday.

Colonel Lane is in charge of the Department of the Army's weekly information pamphlet, "Armed Forces Talk," and is a native Washington, D.C.

He holds a bachelor's degree from Bowdoin College and a master's degree from Harvard University. He has also done graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Ex-College Dean

Colonel Lane, whose office is located at Gravely Point, was formerly dean at West Virginia State College and Louisville Municipal College, Ky.

He did research work for the was recalled to active duty at the beginning of World War II.

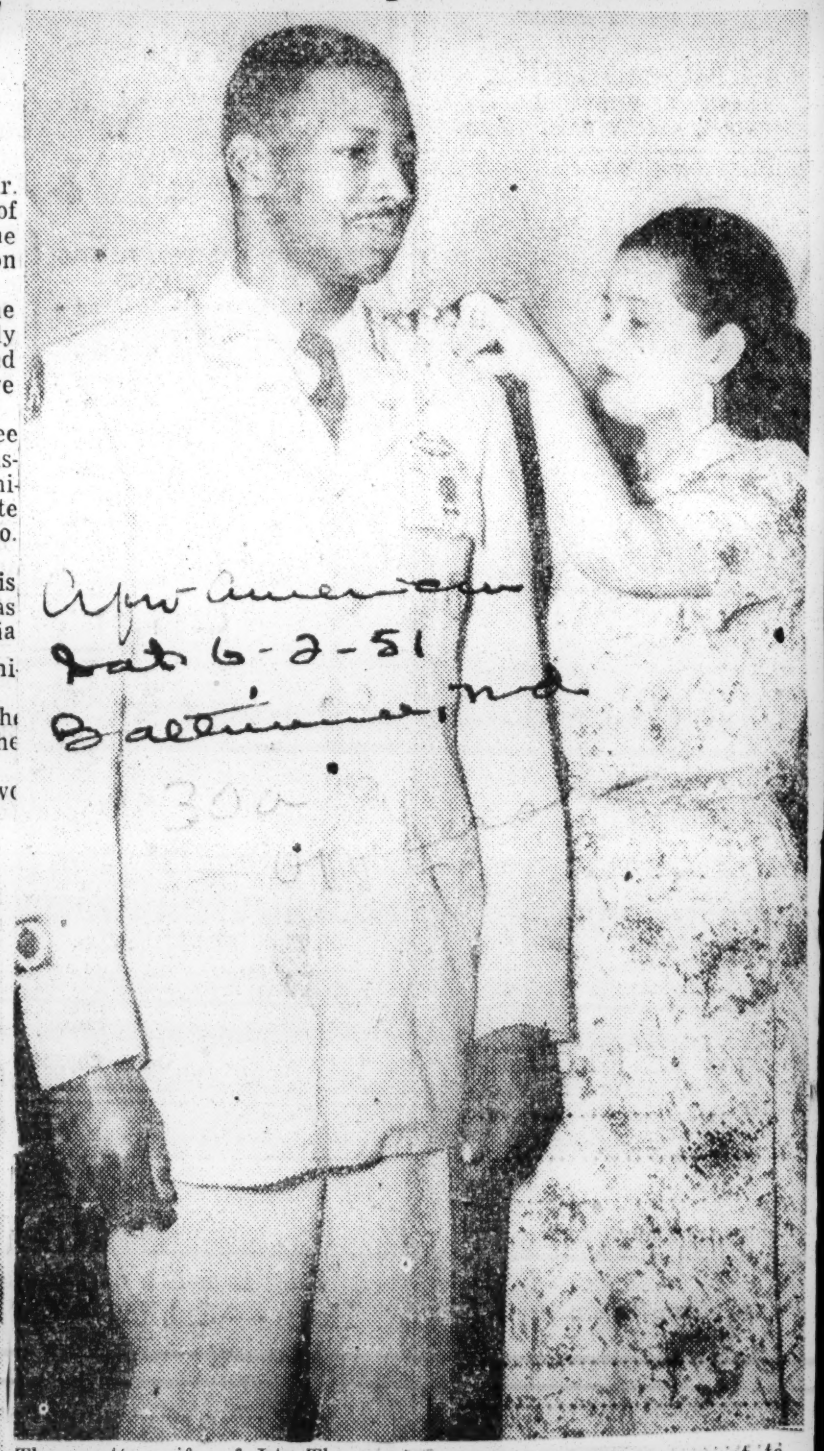
Colonel Lane has a wife and two children.

To Reopen Hospital

Afro-American Sat. 4-24-51 Baltimore Md.

Lt. Col. Vance H. Marchbanks, flight surgeon of Washington, has been transferred from the March Airforce Base at San Bernardino, Calif., to the Lockbourne Airforce Base in Ohio, where he will reopen the base hospital which has been closed for some time.

Received Rapid Promotions



Afro-American Sat. 6-2-51 Baltimore, Md.

The pretty wife of Lt. Thomas J. Simmons proudly pins his new first lieutenants bars on him emblematic of his latest promotion. Lieutenant Simmons works in the Office of Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense James C. Evans. He rose from the rank of master sergeant to his present rank in less than three years having held the former rank when he went into Mr. Evans's office in 1949. He is one of five colored officers in the Pentagon recently promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

Hampton Students Made Army 2nd Lieutenants

Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.— Appointment of six Hampton Institute students as Reserve Corps second liuetenants and three as second lieutenants, Regular Army, has been announced by Lt. Col. DeMauriee Moses, Hampton professor of military science and tactics, following receipt of notification from the Commanding General, Second Army.

Sat. 1-6-51

The three Regular Army appointments are recess appointments. Effective Jan. 1 is that of a 1951 midyear candidate for a degree, Jamess Arthur Hammond, of Tampa, Fla., who also was one of the six receiving a Reserve Corps appointment. The other recess two Regular Army appointments, effective June, 1951, go to Charles Henry Harrison, Woodville, Va., cadet commanding officer at Hampton, and Chris Wilson Stevens, Norfolk, Va.

Harrison, Stevens, and Hammond are all distinguished military students. Their appointments are conditional upon graduation, designation as distinguished military graduates, and passing of physical examinations.

* * *

THE OTHER FIVE students receiving Reserve Corps appointments as second lieutenants are William Lee Abbott, Atlanta, Ga.; James Arthur Johnson, Hampton, Va.; William Andrew Payne, Jr., River Rouge, Mich.; James Henry Sitgraves, Rock Hill, S. C.; and Charles William Turner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjutant's Aide at Kilmer

Warrant Ofifcer (j.g.) McMillan Hopkins, son of Mrs. Corinne Hopkins. 298 Halstead St., East Orange, was appointed recently as assistant adjutant at the Army Hospital at Camp Kilmer. He was formerly a Sergeant First Class and has been in service 9½ years, four of these with the 349th Field Artillery Bn. in Europe.

OUTSTANDING TRAINEE. — Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Burrell of Rome, Ga., Pvt. Carlton A. Burrell was cited as outstanding trainee of his company last week. Burrell, a former football star at Main high school in Rome, is an assistant platoon sergeant in Company G, 502nd Airborne Infantry Regt. He had been cited several times previous for his qualities of leadership and initiative.

By Army Board

Captain Laws Cleared of 'Red' Charge

FORT HOOD, Tex.—An Army board of inquiry here absolved Capt. Clarence A. Laws, New Orleans, of charges alleging communistic tendencies. Captain Laws, former secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, served thirty-four months in the South Pacific during World War II, and was cited for action in Mindora, P.I.

The Army action against Captain Laws charged:

1. That he spoke before meetings of the Southern Youth Conference and the Negro Youth Congress in 1940 and 1947.

2. That he was a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

3. That in 1950 he actively "promoted the policy of using some of the ideas advocated by the Communist party to incite racial antagonism," and,

4. That is 1950 he "maintained close associations with known Communists."

Army Inspects ROTC Unit at Wilberforce State

An army team of officers from headquarters Ohio Military District, Columbus, Ohio made annual winter inspection of the ROTC Unit at State College, Wilberforce, Ohio. Shown in the picture conferring with President Charles Wesley is Colonel F. L. Thorpe and Major R. E. Boyd; standing is the president, Colonel Marcus H. Ray, PMS and T, Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of administration, 1st Lt. B. K. Harvey, Assistant PMS and T. This is the first inspection of the State College ROTC since Colonel Day became commanding officer and assumed his duties in September, 1950.

2 Negro Schools Among 62 Chosen For ROTC Units

WASHINGTON ,D. C.—(NNPA— Two Negro schools were among sixty-two colleges and universities selected to receive new Air Force ROTC units, Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter announced last Friday.

The new units will be activated July 1, bringing the number of Air Force ROTC units to a total of 187, of which four will be colored.

The new colored institutions are North Carolina Agr Technical College a Nashville.

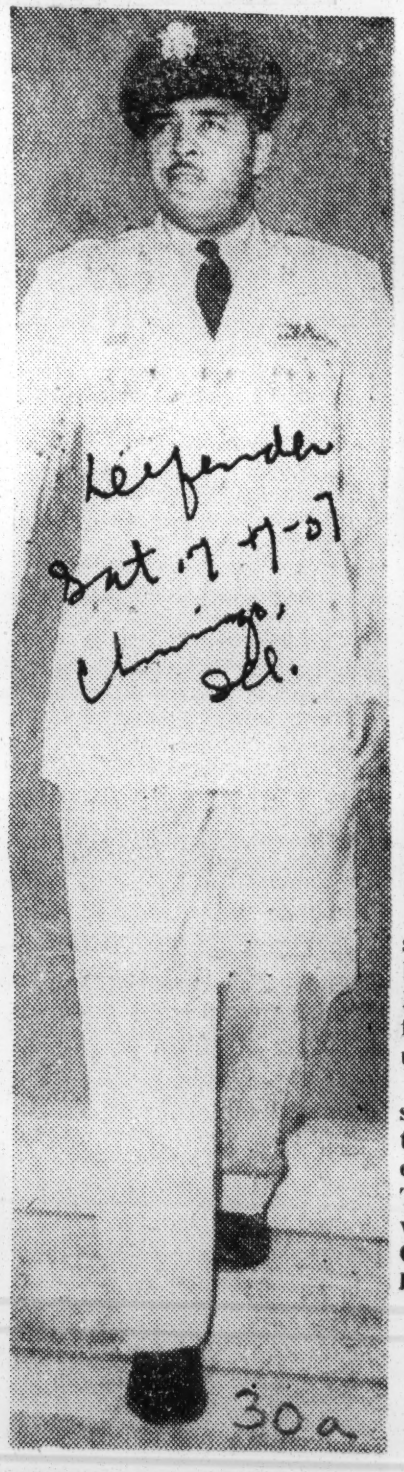
Each institution was considered by a special board appointed at Mr. Finletter's direction to select the schools regarded best qualified to meet the specific requirements of the Air Force.

Other institutions having Air ROTC units are Howard and Tuskegee.

A. & T. Granted An Air ROTC

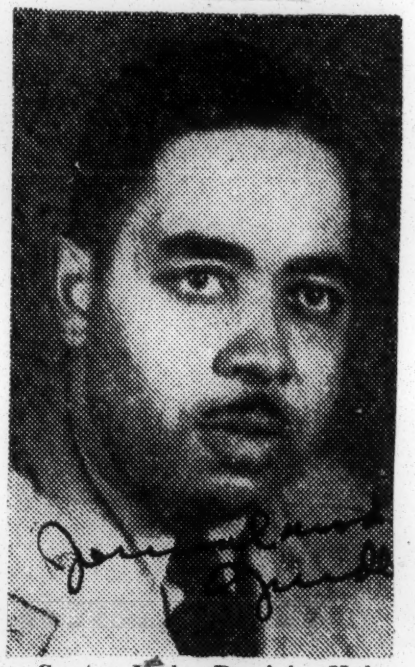
GREENSBORO, N. C.—A. and T. College on Saturday became the only institution in the state granted an Air Force ROTC unit among sixty that were awarded throughout the nation. The announcement was made through the offices of Sen. Clyde R. Hoey and Rep. Carl D. Durham.

Under the new program at the college, A. and T. will be in a position to instruct in all phases of Air Force Training, according to Senator Hoey.



HEADS AIR FORCE ROTC—Appointed to head the Air Force ROTC at Tennessee State college, Nashville, is Capt. Jack Daniels Holsclaw of Spokane, Wash. As professor of air science and tactics, Capt. Holsclaw is in charge of instituting the Air Force ROTC at the Nashville school. A fighter pilot in the Mediterranean theater. Captain Holsclaw holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Presidential Unit Citation among other decorations.

Heads Tennessee State ROTC Unit



Capt. Jack Daniels Holsclaw has been named to head the Air Force ROTC unit at Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn. He will be in charge of instituting the Air Force program at the school. Capt. Holsclaw has been in military service since 1942 and comes to Nashville from the Air Force ROTC unit at Tuskegee Institute.

During the last war he spent 18 months in the Mediterranean theatre and engaged in 153 combat missions. The captain was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Five Oak Leaf Clusters.

Captain Jack Holsclaw Heads Air Force ROTC

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. S Davis, Tenn State College President, announces that Captain Jack Daniels Holsclaw of Spokane, Washington, has been named to head the Air Force ROTC at the college.

As professor of air science and tactics, Captain Holsclaw is in charge of instituting the AFROTC program at the Nashville institution.

Captain Holsclaw entered the Military Service in 1924 and comes to Tennessee State from the Air Force ROTC Unit Tuskegee Institute, Ala. He spent 18 months in the Mediterranean Theater and engaged in 153 combat missions. He also served as a fighter pilot with the Fifteenth Air Force.

Captain Holsclaw was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Five Oak Leaf Clusters. He received the Presidential Unit Citation and the European Theater Ribbon with seven foreign stars.

Master Sergeant Darius A. King of Temple, Texas will serve as acting chief administrative assistant to the captain.

Sgt. King served in the European Theater of war from 1943-46, organized and activated the air force ROTC at Tuskegee where he served as instructor in plans and training NCO for the last four years.

ROTC Head Wins Medal From Army

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—Lieut. Col. H. Y. Chase, professor of military science and tactics at Prairie View A. and M. College, was recently awarded the Medal for Humane Action by the Secretary of the Army.

The citation, dated June 27 at Washington, D. C., was authorized for award to members of the armed forces of the United States in connection with duties performed during the Berlin Airlift, 1948-49.

His command consisted of supervising the movement of more than 1½ tons of commodities from rail heads to American planes which flew the cargo to the city of Berlin.

Air Force Classes Open to 400 Cadets

Major Elmore Kennedy, Alaskan Veteran, Heads Nine-Man Staff

GREENSBORO, N.C. North Carolina's first Air Force ROTC program for colored persons will begin with the regular school term at A. and T. College in September. Approximately 400 students are expected to enroll.

Maj. Elmore M. Kennedy Jr., of Philadelphia, who will serve as professor of air science and tactics, said that a staff of four officers and five enlisted men have been authorized for the unit.

Major Kennedy, who previously served with the 39th Air Depot Wing in Alaska, will be assisted by Maj. James P. Goss, who will report here Aug. 27 after completing service wih the ROTC program at Boston University.

No Flight Training

"No flight training will be conducted at A. and T. College," Major Kennedy emphasized. "The men who eventually go into flying will be trained at an Air Force flying school after graduation here."

Since all able-bodied male students at A. and T. College are required to take two years of ROTC training, the Air Force ROTC trainees will be assigned on a quota basis, he said.

When classes begin in September, Major Kennedy said, students assigned to Air Force training will be placed in either first, second, or third year courses, depending upon what advanced training they have had in the regular ROTC.

Advanced Cadets

Selected students who complete the first two years of basic Air Force ROTC training will be accepted as advanced Air Force cadets and will be eligible for reserve commissions as second lieutenants.

Some students holding reserve commissions will later be recommended for regular commissions, he said.

The establishment of the Air Force ROTC program at A. and T. College was handled by Maj. Vernon E. Punch of Houston, Tex., who has been on temporary duty from the Air Force program at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., since June 6. He will return to his permanent post September 1.

Staff officers in addition to Major Kennedy and Major Goss, will include Capt. Robert Friend, now assigned to the program at Tuskegee, and Lt. Walter Harley.

Enlisted Personnel

Enlisted staff members will include M/Sgt. John D. Crawford of Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.; T/Sgt. Franklin W. Brown now at Tuskegee; S/Sgt. Vernon L. Johnson, now at Air Force Headquarters in the Pentagon; T/Sgt. Nelson L. Barnett Jr., now at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., and another enlisted man now stationed at the Pentagon.

Air Force ROTC programs are now being taught at Howard University, Tennessee A. and I. and Tuskegee.

Air ROTC Offered at Greensboro This Fall

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The newly activated Air Force ROTC unit at A. and T. College, will present basic and advanced courses for students enrolling in the college in September.

The Air ROTC, in addition to the Infantry ROTC, offers a full program of instruction for cadets, while they complete their regular college training.

Students are fitted and prepared for leadership roles as officers in the United States Air Force, through the courses offered. The basic course is available to freshmen and sophomores, and deals with leadership, drill, exercise of command, and other basic military subjects.

IN THE SECOND half of the basic course, in the sophomore year, the students will study aerodynamics, propulsion, weather, navigation, and applied air power.

The advanced course, offered to juniors and seniors who have completed two years of basic training in ROTC, and veterans with adequate previous training, is a highly selective course. Students may apply for courses in administration and logistics, the general technical course, or flight operations.

A. & T. College Gets Air Force Training Unit

Journal and Guide

Special to Journal and Guide

GREENSBORO, N. C. — According to an announcement by Air Secretary Finletter, an Air Force ROTC unit will be activated at A. and T. College on July 1.

Sat. 4-28-51

The announcement was made through the offices of Senator Clyde R. Hoey and Representative Carl T. Durham. The college was the only one in North Carolina to gain such a unit in a distribution of 62 such units throughout the nation.

The addition of these units will bring the total number of colleges in the Air Force training program to 187. Under the program, A. and T. will be in a position to instruct in all phases of Air Force training Senator Hoey said.

Sixty-One Get 2nd Lt. Commission

Journal and Guide

Two Men Nominated For Assignments In Regular Army

Sat. 6-2-51

PETERSBURG, Va.—In an impressive ceremony held on the front campus of Virginia State College, 61 students enrolled in the advanced course ROTC were commissioned second lieutenants, Quartermaster Corps, Reserve.

These commissions came as a climax of four years of study in the department of military science and tactics and one summer spent at the Fort Lee, Va., ROTC camp. This is the largest number to receive commissions since the beginning of the ROTC program in July 1947.

Included in the group receiving their commissions were 2nd Lts. William U. Corbett, Richmond, Va., and Samuel Spicely, Wilson, Va., who have been nominated for regular army commissions. Other members of the corps receiving commissions will be assigned to the QMC-USA Reserve.

* * *

THE OTHER newly commissioned 2nd Lts. and their hometowns are: Alfred A. Abernathy, Fairfax; James C. Ayres, Dilwyn; Maurice H. Barksdale, Wasihngton, D. C.; Jerome E. Bartow, Orange, N. J.; Vivian M. Basfield, Columbia; John F. Bennett, Hopewell; Warner Brown, Jr., Emporia; Collie Burton, Richmond; Willis C. Chappell, News Ferry; James R. Clark, Roanoke, Leroy Clark, Portsmouth; James A. Coles, Washington, D. C.; Lewis A. Couch, Chase City.

William F. Crump, Newport News; Clarence C. Edwards, Clifford; Clayton B. Fitchett, Norfolk; Carl M. Goode, Richmond; Albert R. Goodlett, Petersburg; Olis B. Goodlett, Petersburg; Lonnie Gorham, Jr., Richmond; Joseph R. Graham, Jr., Neenah; King M. Gray, Ballsville; Vernard W. Henley, Richmond; Frank B. Hart, Bumpass; Vernon E. Johnson, Norfolk; Pell D. Link, Alton; Walter L. Lovett, Hampton.

Arther N. Mansfield, Front Royal; John R. Martin, Bassett; Charles aMson, Jr., Newark, N. J.; James A. Mayfield and Royal Mayfield, Petersburg; George H. McCoy, Sharps; Sherman L. Morgan, Petersburg; William A. Nash, Jr., Warrenton; Stuart C. Pearson and Herbert L. Pretlow, Newport News; Joseph W. Pegram, Carson; Thomas N. Reid, Braddock Heights, Md.; James E. Rose, Amherst; Carroll A. Swanson and Frederick E. Swanson, Danville; Talmadge H. Tabb, Newport News; William C. Tanner, Newark, N. J.; John C. Taylor, Washington, D. C.

* * *

GEORGE L. TORIAN and James A. Torian, South Boston; Walter W. Tribbett, Denton, Md.; Thomas J. Verdell, Ettrick; Willie L. West, Jr., Petersburg; Carol R. Whitaker, Norfolk; Herbert L. White, Smithfield; Allen C. Williams, Waverly; Lionel W. Williams, Hagerstown, Md.; Vernon F. Williams, Norfolk; William E. Willis, Jr., and Clifford L. Wingfield, Richmond; Garnett E. Wood, Ware Neck; and Clarence L. Wood, Jr., Fine Creek Mills.

With the commissioning of these graduates a total of one hundred and thirty students have been commissioned 2nd lieutenants as a result of the ROTC program at Virginia State College. This number does not include six ROTC cadets who will receive commissions as 2nd lieutenants upon successful completion of ROTC summer camp at Fort Lee, Va., July 28.

25 ROTC Cadets In Air Society

Courier 5-31-51

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty-five air force ROTC cadets at Howard University were inducted last week into the Arnold Air Society, national Air Force Fraternity with a membership of more than 2,000 cadets in its 61 squadrons. The Howard University chapter, established recently, with sixteen charter members, is the first unit to be established at a Negro institution. The 25 inductees bring the Howard University chapter membership to a total of 41 cadets.

NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES TO ACQUIRE ROTC UNITS SAYS FEDERAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Baltimore Afro-Amer. P. 6

Ruling Says Federal Funds to Be Withheld Unless Southern States Comply With Statutes

Oklahoma City Okla.

PROVISIONS OF MORRILL ACT ARE VIOLATED

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A reserve officers training corps may be established at all Negro land grant colleges if a recent ruling of the federal office of education is observed.

Sat. 12-15-51

The ruling said that present law requires military training at these schools if they are to receive federal funds. The office of education now is making a state by state survey to determine what can be done about complying with this ruling.

An agency report lists these states as operating separate white and Negro land grant colleges.

Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Of these states, the following have schools with ROTC units: West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va.; Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va.; North Carolina A&T college, Greensboro, N. C.; Tennessee State university, Nashville, Tenn., and Prairie View university, Prairie View, university, Prairie View, Texas.

Howard university, Washington, D. C., Hampton Institute, Va., and Tuskegee institute are non-land grant schools which have ROTC units.

The land grant colleges are the result of two land grant acts—one was passed in 1862 and the other in 1890.

The 1862 act set aside public lands for the various states. The states sold the lands and put funds in an endowment to support what now are the land grant colleges. This first land grant act called for military instruction as part of the course of study.

Funds from this act were inadequate, to operate the colleges, so Congress passed the second land grant act. This act provided for federal funds to help maintain the schools.

The 1890 law also made it possible for Negroes to benefit from land grants. It permitted the states to operate segregated schools for colored students.

Most southern states provided separate land grant schools for Negroes, but many of them failed to respect the provision on military instruction.

Two years ago the legal department ruled that funds from the Morrill act (land grant act) should go only to institutions established in accordance with the 1862 act and "there is no legal basis for a failure to require a substantial course in military tactics to be offered by Negro institutions participating in grants under all or any of the acts of Congress.

The Southern states have several courses open to them. They could establish their own courses of military training at the Negro colleges; build the schools up to meet the army standards for ROTC units, or open the white land grant colleges to Negro students.

All these problems will be considered in the study now under way.

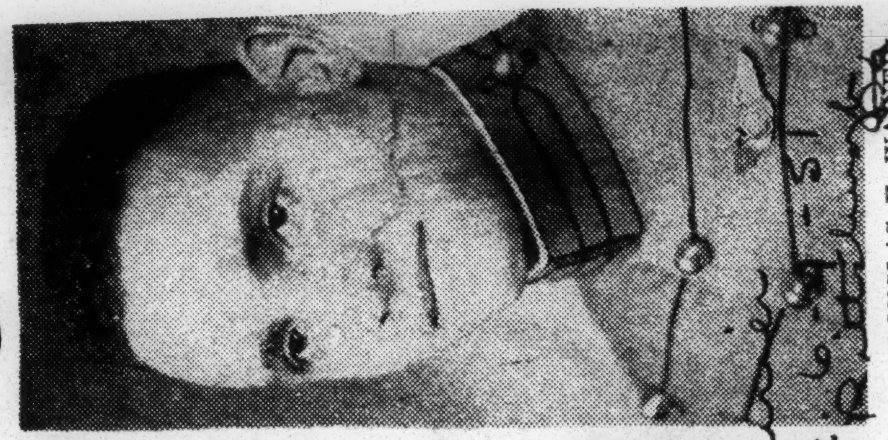
Virginia State Cadets Win Citations

Afro-American Sat. 12-29-51 Baltimore, Md. P. 2

Thirteen ROTC cadets at Virginia State College were recently named Distinguished Military students and awarded badges upon recommendation of Maj. Crawford W. Lydle, Jr., professor of military science and tactics. Left to right, first row, Capts. Glenwood P. Roane, Templemans, Va.; James C. Braye, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. Johnston, dean, who presented the badges; Major Lydle, 1st Lts. Parnell Avery, Henderson, N.C.; Edwin T. Brownley, Matthews, Va.; Lt. Elmer M. Redwine, Ecorse, Mich.; 2nd Lt. Rudolph V. Robinson, Washington; and Capts. James F. Wright, Woodford, Va. Samuel Thompson, Richmond, Third Row, Maj. Alfred J. Cade, Emporia; Cpts. Robert Futrell, Norfolk; Maurice R. Epps, and 1st Lt. Edward C. Fields, Richmond.

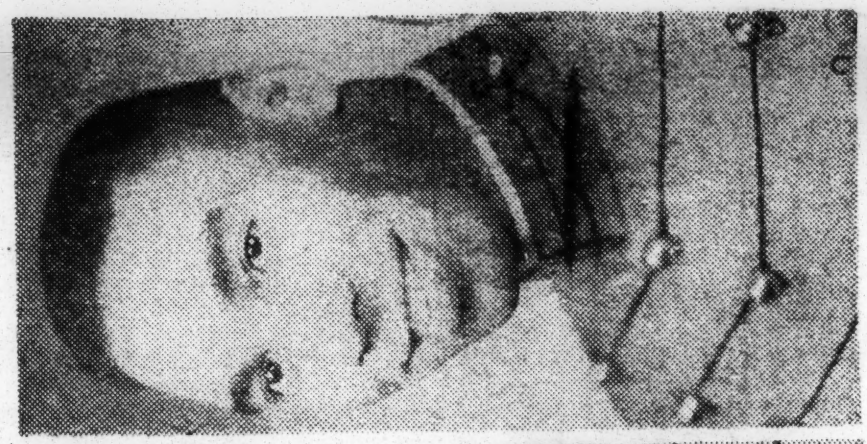
Largest Number at One Time

West Point Graduates Five Negroes



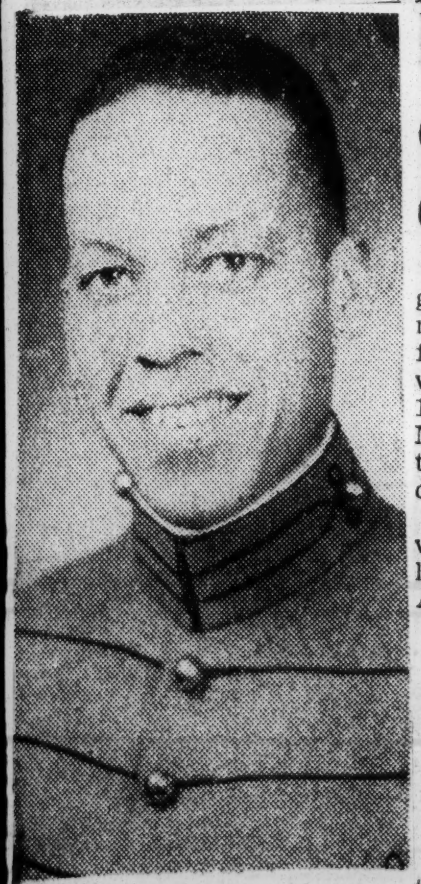
JAMES R. YOUNG JR.
. . . camera enthusiast

DOUGLAS F. WAINER
. . . ran the quarter-mile



WILLIAM B. WOODSON
. . . model railroader

ROSCOE ROBINSON JR.
. . . plays handball



NORMAN J. BROWN
. . . ski club member

Five Negro Cadets Get Commissions

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Five Negroes, representing the largest number of Negroes to graduate from West Point at one time, were among 477 members of the 1951 class of the United States Military Academy here during the 149th commencement exercises, Tuesday.

Upon graduation, each cadet was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army or Air Force.

The five are:

James R. Young Jr., St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.; Douglas F. Wainer, Norwalk, Conn.; Norman J. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; William B. Woodson, Washington, D. C., and Roscoe Robinson Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, delivered the graduation address. Major General Frederick A. Irving, Academy Superintendent, presented the diplomas, conferring Bachelor of Science degrees upon the graduates.

OVER 9,000 ACTIVE

Of the 18,493 cadets (including the class of 1951) who have been graduated from the United States Military Academy since 1802, 12,949 are now living. Of this number, 9,659 are now on active duty in the United States Army and Air Force, serving all over the world.

James R. Young Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Young, 169 Foch Boulevard, St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y., was appointed to the Academy from the Army.

He graduated from Brooklyn Technical High School and later attended Rutgers University, prior to entering West Point.

At the Academy, he was a member of the choir, Debate Council, Russian Club, Camera Club, the West Point Forum and director of the famous West Point Glee Club. During his last year, he held the rank of cadet sergeant. Upon graduation, he was commissioned into the Air Force.

POWELL APPOINTEE

Douglas F. Wainer, son of Mrs. E. J. Wainer, 41 Butler Street, Norwalk, Conn., an appointee of Rep. Adam C. Powell (D.-N.Y.), Wainer graduated from Norwalk High School and served three years as a lieutenant in the Air Force prior to entering West Point.

While at the Academy, Wainer distinguished himself as a quarter-miler on the Army track team. Upon graduation he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Air Force.

Norman J. Brown, son of Mrs. Anna C. Brown of 1919 Pemberton Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was an appointee of former Senator Joseph Guffey.

The cadet graduated from Benjamin Franklin High School and attended Lincoln University prior to entering West Point. At West Point, Brown was active in the track team, Pistol Club and the Ski Club. Upon graduating, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Armored Corps.

MISSOURI OFFICER

Roscoe Robinson Jr., son of Mrs. Lillie Robinson, 4359 St. Ferdinand Street, St. Louis, Mo., was an appointee of Representative Bakewell of Missouri.

He graduated from Sumner High School and attended St. Louis prior to entering West Point. At the Academy he was an active member of the Handball Club. Upon graduation he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Infantry.

William B. Woodson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Woodson, 5348 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C., is an appointee of Representative Dawson.

Woodson attended Dunbar High School prior to his entering West Point. While there he was a member of the Debate Society, Camera Club, Model Railroad Club and the French Club. During his last year he held the rank of a cadet sergeant.

Upon graduation, Woodson was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery.

They Will Finish West Point Next Week

Afro-American - Sat - 6-2-51 Baltimore Md.

WILLIAM B. WOODSON Washington — NORMAN J. BROWN Philadelphia — ROSCOE ROBINSON Jr. St. Louis, Mo. — JAMES R. YOUNG Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y. — DOUGLAS F WAINER, Norwalk, Conn.

These five men will be graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point on June 4. This is the first time in the history of the institution that this number of colored cadets has been graduated at the same time

Believed 1st Ky. Negro To Attend

LOUISVILLE, KY. — (ANP) — Lewis C. Olive, Jr., 22, former local athlete, was enrolled last week in the United States Military academy at West Point. Believed to be the first Negro from Kentucky to attend the Academy, he was appointed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.)

A 1948 graduate of Central high school here, Olive attended the University of California, Berkeley, where he broke the freshman record for the mile.

Last year Olive attended the Military Academy preparatory school at Newburg, N. Y. At the prep school, he won the national junior Amateur Athletic Union 1,000-yard race.

Olive's father has been active in Democratic politics for many years. He was Negro Democratic campaign chairman in 1948.

Courier Sat 6-23-51

Named to 'Point—

Gilbert R. Batchman, 20-year-old former Army private, recently passed the Army Competitive Reserve Program test and has been ordered to report to the United State Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Last year Olive attended the Military Academy preparatory school at Newburg, N. Y. At the prep school, he won the national junior Amateur Athletic Union 1,000-yard race.

Olive's father has been active in Democratic politics for many years. He was Negro Democratic campaign chairman in 1948.

Rep. Powell Appoints Youth To West Point

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Lewis C. Olive, Jr., 22, former local athlete, was enrolled last week in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He is believed to be the first Negro from Kentucky to attend the Academy. He was appointed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.)

A 1948 graduate of Central High School here, Olive attended the University of California, Berkley. While at this University, he broke the freshman track record for the mile.

West Point

Named to U.S. Academies

John Hamilton, 3525 13th St., N.W., who has been admitted to West Point Military Academy. He will report on July 3. He is one of two service academy appointments made by Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem. Ill.) The other is Charles Nelson, 204 E St., N.E., son of Lt. and Mrs. Dennis Nelson. Mr. Hamilton is the son of Mrs. Queenie Hamilton Jennings of the 13th Street address in Washington, D.C.

2 Win Appointments to Service Schools

Rep. Dawson Names John Hamilton to West Point, Nelson to Annapolis

WASHINGTON

Two Washington youths have been appointed to service academies and will enter on July 1. They are John Hamilton, 3525 13th St., N.W., who is going to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and Charles Nelson, 204 E St., N.E., to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Both youths are appointees of Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.) A third Dawson appointee is Lucius Perry Gregg of Chicago, who passed both the mental and physical examinations directly after coming out of high school, for West Point.

Dunbar Graduate

Mr. Hamilton is the son of Mrs. Judge Hamilton Jennings, 3525 13th St., N.W., and Mr. Nelson is the son of Lt. and Mrs. Dennis D. Hamilton of the E Street, Northeast address.

The Hamilton youth is a graduate of Dunbar High School and has been attending Temple University in Philadelphia for the last two years. When he graduated from Dunbar in 1949 he was Cadet Colonel and co-captain of the swimming team.

At Tempie he is a member of the swimming team and the only member of his race to make it this year and the second in history.

George Purnell was the first. He is Dean of Pledges of the Temple Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and the only colored sergeant this year in the Temple ROTC. He has been listed this year as one of the University's distinguished military students and has one of the school's highest scholastic ratings.

Nelson To Academy

Mr. Nelson was originally appointed to the Naval Academy two years ago but was unable to make the grade at the time as well as being too young. He is a graduate of Pearl High School, Nashville, and has been attending Howard University during the past two years.

Practically every member of the Nelson family has made the news this June. The mother, Mrs. Evangeline Nelson graduated from practical nursing at M. M. Washington Vocational High School, the daughter, Verona Evangeline Nelson, graduated with honors from Dunbar High School, and now Charles goes into the Naval Academy. The other son, Dennis Jr., is scheduled to finish graduation requirements from Howard University in December. Lieutenant Nelson is in the Office of Information in the Navy Department and advisor to the Secretary of the Navy.

West Point To Graduate Five Negro Officers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Army will get five new colored regular second lieutenants when the United States Military Academy at West Point graduates its 1951 class of 475 cadets.

The five new colored officers, whose nominations have been sent to the Senate, are Norman James Brown of Philadelphia, Roscoe Robinson Jr., of St. Louis, Douglas Frederick Wainer of Norwalk, Conn., William Brooks Woodson of Washington, D. C., and James R. Young, of Brooklyn.

Robinson will be assigned to the infantry, Woodson to the artillery, Brown to armor, and Wainer to the Signal Corps.

POMP, SPLENDOR REIGN:

Five Graduated at West Point

By RUFUS WELLS
AFRO Staff Writer

WEST POINT, N. Y.—With the cheers of relatives and friends ringing in their ears, five colored cadets were graduated from the United States Military Academy here, Tuesday, during ceremonies marked by the traditional military pomp and splendor.

They comprised the largest single group of non-white cadets graduated in the school's 149-year history. The graduation brought to 20 the total number of colored youths to successfully completed the four-year college course, one of the most rigorous in the world.

The services were held in an ivy-clad field house overlooking the picturesque Hudson River. Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall was guest speaker.

Graduates Listed

Among the 475 cadets in the 1951 class were:

NORMAN J. BROWN, son of Mrs. Anna C. Brown, 1919 Pemberton St., Phila., Pa.

JAMES R. YOUNG JR., son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Young Sr., 169 Foch Boulevard, St. Albans, Long Island, N.Y.

ROSCOE ROBINSON JR., son of Mrs. Lillie Robinson, 4359 St. Ferdinand St., St. Louis, Mo.

DOUGLAS F. WAINER, son of Mrs. E. J. Wainer, 41 Butler St., Norwalk, Conn.

WILLIAM B. WOODSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Woodson, 5348 E. Capitol St., Washington.

The smartly-clad cadets drew widespread applause as they marched single file up a ramp at the front of the huge field house to receive their coveted bachelor of science degree and commission in the Army or Air Force.

Highest ranking of the five cadets was Lt. Brown, who stood finished in the upper third of his class, holding 142nd place in the class of 475. An appointee of Sen. Joseph Guggey, Brown was graduated from Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin High School and attended Lincoln University (Pa.) prior to entering West Point.

At the Academy he was active in the track team, pistol and ski clubs. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the armored corps.

Lt. James R. Young stood 268th in the class. The 24-year-old officer was appointed following a competitive examination taken while in the Army, where he was an engineering student. At West Point, he was director of the famous Academy glee club, a member of the choir, debate council, Russian Club and camera club. He is a graduate of Brooklyn Technical High and attended Rutgers University before entering West Point.

Lt. Roscoe Robinson Jr., of St. Louis, placed 293rd in the class. An appointee of Rep. C. I. Bakewell of Missouri, Robinson graduated from Sumner High School and attended St. Louis University before embarking on a military career. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry.

Lt. Wainer finished in 364th place. A native of Brooklyn, he was appointed by Rep. Adam C. Powell. Wainer attended Yale University, Ohio U., and Tuskegee. He was a navigator-bombardier in the Air Force for three years prior to his appointment and will now continue to serve in that branch of the service.

At the Academy, Wainer distinguished himself as a quarter-miler on the Army track team.

Lt. Woodson was graduated in 420th place. He is 21 years old and a graduate of Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., and an appointee of Rep. William L. Dawson. While at West Point he was a member of the French Club, the debate society, camera club and model railroad club. Woodson held the rank of cadet sergeant at the Academy and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery.

West Pointer

ROSCOE ROBINSON, JR.

Among the cadets graduating from the U. S. Military Academy this June is Roscoe Robinson, Jr., son of Mrs. Lillie Robinson, 4359 St. Ferdinand street, St. Louis. An appointee of Rep. Bakewell of Missouri, Robinson graduated from Sumner high school and attended St. Louis university prior to entering West Point. At the Academy he was an active member of the Handball Club. Upon graduation, he will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry.

Students to Hear Cadet Alumnus

Second Lt. Norman James Brown, first Pennsylvania Negro to graduate from West Point, will speak at 10:30 A. M. today to students of Benjamin Franklin High School.

LT. BROWN

Lieutenant Brown, who is 22, and lives at 1919 Pemberton st., was a graduate of the high school in 1946. He attended Lincoln University for one year on a scholarship in 1947, and entered West Point the following year on the appointment of former Senator Joseph F. Guffey.

He was graduated from West Point June 5, being 142d man in his class of 477. He will attend officer associate basic training class at Fort Knox, Ky., and then will be assigned to Fort Meade, Md.

While attending West Point he was a member of the track team, pistol club and ski club. He makes his home with his mother, Mrs. Ann C. Brown; a sister, Catherine, and a brother, Carl.

On June 21 he will receive the Interurban League award, created 12 years ago for outstanding achievement by Pennsylvanians.

Negro Cadets Not Involved In West Point Scandal; Defend Honor Code

Defender Sat. 8-25-51 Chicago Def.

By ARNOLD de MILLE

WEST POINT, N. Y.—None of the 13 Negro cadets now at the U.S. Military academy at West Point, or any of the five graduated in June, are involved in the Academy's honor system scandal, the Defender learned this week.

Since the announcement was made on August 3 by Major Gen. Frederick A. Irving, superintendent of the Academy, that 90 members of the Corps of Cadets had broken the institution's sacred honor code by cheating in their tests, much concern has been about the 13 Negro cadets there, whether any were among the 90 involved.

The Public Information office of the academy informed the Defender this week that it had no knowledge of any Negroes being involved but that it was not sure and could not make any statement to that effect.

Probe Still On

The investigations are not completed, the informant said, and the academy was not in the position at this point to state whether any Negro cadets would be or not.

Further, he stated, it is possible that several of the 90 now involved will be exonerated and others not now mentioned will be drawn into it.

However, interviews with four of the Negro cadets and several Negro soldiers stationed at West Point and serving as mess attendants to the cadets, revealed that it is almost impossible for any of the Negro boys to be drawn into the scandal.

Cadet Ronald Lee, Springfield, Mass., and in the Class of 1954, said he is almost certain none of the Negro boys are involved.

"None of our boys are on the football team,' he said. "The team is practically wiped out. There are two on the track team and one on a tennis squad, but they are not affected.

"Further," Lee remarked, "there is no need for it (receiving help from another cadet.) If it is offered, we just wouldn't accept."

Nine cadets in his company were affected, Lee revealed.

How Honor Code Works

Cadet James H. Robinson, Jr., son of Colonel Robinson attached to the War department in Washington, explained the honor code in this manner:

"The whole academic system at the Academy is based on the system of equal opportunity on a single test. The same test is given every cadet in the same subject regardless of time or attendance.

"In other words," he pointed out, "the same test given to a group on Monday is also given to another group on Tuesday."

"In short," explained his brother, Hugh G. Robinson, also in the Class of 1954, "the West Point honor system simply means that a cadet is not to lie, cheat or steal. The system is designed to shape the minds and character of the cadets who have dedicated their lives to the military service."

Asked how they felt about the action taken by the academy in regards to the 90 guilty of breaking the code, the four felt that the action was justified.

"It is felt by most of the cadets that it is best that they are out," remarked Cadet Lee.

"People on the outside don't understand the honor system," said Hugh Robinson. "It is the big thing here — beyond that of friendship and brotherly love."

Code Not Weak

Cadet Dudley S. Washington, New York city and also in the 1954 class, said that if people on the outside are under impression that it is a sign of weakness on the part of the academy in dismissing the men involved, they are wrong.

"If anything," he stated, "It's a sign of strength. I don't believe there is another institution that would dismiss 90 of its students at one time if it is weakness. The academy showed strength in its action.

"The sympathy felt by the public for the men is not felt by the members of the corps," Washington added. "Our whole life at West Point revolves around the honor system. There is nothing here bigger than that."

Broken Before

A Negro soldier who has been stationed at West Point for more than 10 years said he was positive none of the colored cadets are involved in the scandal.

"There aren't too many white boys here who would risk breaking the honor system to help any of the colored boys," he explained. "And there aren't too many of them who would go to a Negro for help if he needed it. We've got a lot of them from the South, you know . . . you know how they feel about going to a Negro for help when their whole career is at stake. No, there is no way any of the boys could be caught in the scandal."

"But don't let anybody tell you that this is the first time the honor system has been broken," he continued. "It's been going on for years. Just that they never got caught, that's all."

The first Negro to graduate from the world's famous military academy was Henry O. Flipper in 1877. Since, 19 have graduated. The largest number to receive commissions in any one year was last June when five received their bars as second lieutenants.

In 1950 there were two, and the year before, 1949, there were also two. Three are expected to graduate in 1953, five in 1954, and five in 1955.

JIM CROW KICKED OUT OF ARMY:

House Votes, 138-123, to Kill Winstead Clause

Afro-American Sept. 4-21-51

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Congress gave the green light to abolition of racial segregation in the armed services last Friday when the House voted, for the second time, to reject a provision giving inductees the right to choose to serve only in segregated units.

By a teller vote of 138 to 123, the House struck out of the administration bill to extend the draft and providing a compromise plan for universal military training the so-called Winstead Amendment, which would allow inductees a choice of service with segregated units.

Previously, on a division, the vote was 107 to 101 to strike out the Winstead amendment.

The House had voted last Thursday to strike the Winstead Amendment out of the Barden Bill, which had been offered as a substitute for the administration measure.

The vote on a division was 131 to 106. The teller vote, demanded by Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, was 178 to 126.

Voting Methods Explained

The amendment to strike the Winstead provision from both the administration bill and the substitute, which was offered by Rep. Graham A. Barden (Dem., N.C.), was offered by Rep. Melvin Price (Dem. Ill.), of the Armed Services Committee.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The vote on a division is where the "ayes" stand until they are counted and then the "nays" stand and are counted. On a teller vote, two members are appointed as tellers and the "ayes" pass down an aisle and are counted by the tellers, then the "nays" pass and are counted.)

The Winstead amendment is a modified version of a proposal made by Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia. It was written into the bill extending the 1948 draft act by the Senate Armed Services Committee last year and was twice rejected by the Senate.

Written Into Manpower Bill

Significantly, it was not included in the military manpower bill sent to the House by the Senate, into a revised version of which the House Armed Services Committee wrote the Winstead amendment.

Former Sen. Millard E. Tydings of Maryland was chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee in 1950 when that group approved the Russell amendment. Sen. Russell was chairman in 1951 when his proposal was not included in the draft bill his committee approved.

The Barden substitute for the committee-approved bill was rejected by the House last Thursday by a vote of 232 to 140. The substitute measure provided for extension of the draft with no provisions for universal military training.

Rejection of the substitute left the committee-approved bill pending. This measure also contained the Winstead amendment and it became necessary for opponents of racial segregation in the armed services to make the same fight last Friday that they had made the day before.

Lowers Draft Age to 18-and-a-half

The Administration bill lowers the draft age from 19 to 18-and-a-half, extends the period of service from 21 to 26 months and takes preliminary steps for a UMT program.

Before voting down the Barden substitute, the House knocked out the Winstead amendment.

A similar proposal was rejected by the Senate while it was considering the draft bill.

Shortly before the vote, Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.), made an impassioned plea against racial segregation in the armed forces.

"How long how long, my conferees and gentlemen from the South, will you divide us Americans on account of color?" Dawson asked. "Why will this body go on record at a time when we are fighting a war to brand a section of citizens as second class?"

Dawson reminded the members that he was born in the South and lived there during the days of his young manhood. Although he was beyond the draft age when World War I broke out, he said, he volunteered, was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry and led a segregated outfit in battle.

Dawson "Touches" Southerners

Pointing to mustard gas burns on his face and a shoulder wound received in the war Dawson declared:

"I would give up this life of mine to preserve this country and every American in it, white or black.

"I say to you who claim to love America in this hour of its stress that the greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the black peoples of the world to turn them against us is your treatment of me, an American citizen.

"I believe that the South is big enough for all of us to live together in peace and happiness if we can but have understanding. But we cannot have understanding if you array one against another because of color."

The House, including some Southern Democrats, applauded as Dawson took his seat.

Later in the degate Rep. John E. Lyle Jr. (Dem., Texas), told the House that Dawson had made a "touching speech," but not to forget that the Illinoisan had been honored as every other member, had been made chairman of a great committee and has been treated with "great respect and affection" by all members, including those from the South.

Vinson "Explains" Vote

Just before the debate closed, Chairman Vinson, one of three Southerners who voted against the Winstead amendment in committee, took the floor to say that he would support the segregation proposal because the committee decided to write it into draft legislation.

Supporting his motion to strike out the Winstead amendment, Price said a provision giving inductees the right to choose to serve only with segregated units would interfere with military efficiency.

He pointed out that there are no segregated units in the Navy or Air Force and no segregated training divisions in the Army.

Rep. James G. Fulton (Rep., Pa), wanted to know how would "race," as used in the Winstead amendment be determined. "What puts a person in a particular race?" he asked. "Is it your grandfather, your great grand mother; who is the controllling factor? How far back does it go?"

Hits at Truman Committee

Supporting his amendment, Rep. Arthur Winstead (Dem., Miss.), urged that the "problem" be left to the military leaders and "take it away from these political committees that have done nothing but stir up racial hatred and racial prejudice in this country."

He was referring to the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem N.Y.); took issue with Winstead over the Mississippian's statement that colored people wanted segregation. "That is not true by any stretch of the imagination," the New Yorker declared.

"They (colored individuals and organizations) are not in favor of segregation," Powell said. "By the power of the living God, we are going to purge it from the American scene."

Powell conceded that some wars in the past have been fought on the basis of segregation, but emphasized that the fighting in Korea is not a war of the past.

"Can't Win With Jim Crow"

"This is a war to carry the torch of freedom to portions of the earth where freedom has never been known, to portions of the world that are now enslaved," he said, adding:

"You cannot do ths with men shackled by the chains of segregation.

"If we are to appeal to this world that we are the torch bearers of this new liberty of mankind that we are the vanguard of those who are going to make this not just 'the land of the free and the home of the brave' but a world of the free and the world of the brave, how can we do it by saying, 'We have black men here, white men there, yellow men over there separated, divided with no equality?"

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (Rep., N.Y.), told the House that after segregation was abolished at Fort Dix, N.J., in February an inspection showed that the morale of colored troops "had risen about 100 per cent" and facilities which had been idle because there were not enough colored troops in training to occupy them were in full use.

"The customs of a civil society which restrict and relegate American citizens to inferior citizenship has no place in a military system,' Rep. Sidney R. Yates (Dem., Ill.) said.

Draft Bill Amendment to Punish Assaults on Tan GI's Defeated

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Before finally approving the Universal Military Training Bill last Friday, the House, by a vote of 44 to 63, rejected an anti-violence amendment.

The amendment, sponsored by the NAACP, and proposed by Rep. Frank R. Havenner (Dem., Calif.) would have made it a Federal offense for anyone to commit violence against any service man while performing duty.

Sparks Defeat Of Jim Crow Draft

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Attempts by Southern white supremacists to turn back the clock of racial integration in the armed services were blocked last week when House members rallied to an impassioned plea by Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) and defeated the Winstead amendment to the selective service bill which would have allowed white inductees to request assignment to racially segregated units.

The vote was on an amendment offered by Congressman Melvin Price (D., Ill.) to strike out the Winstead proposal which was tacked onto both the House bill and a substitute bill proposed by Congressman Barden (D., N. C.)

House Democrats with the aid of a group of Republicans made a strong bid to retain the pro-segregation provision but were defeated 178 to 126 on the Barden substitute measure and 138 to 123 on the House bill.

Paving the way for the defeat of the Winstead amendment, 44 representatives from branches of the NAACP in 11 key states came to Washington and spent the day on Capitol Hill button-holeing their congressmen in an effort to get them committed to vote against the segregated proposal.

The branch representatives also worked to gain support for an amendment offered by Congressman Franck Havenner (D., Calif.) which would have made it a federal offense to assault or murder a member of the armed services. This proposal was defeated 63 to 46.

CONGRESSMAN DAWSON

Dawson Takes Floor

Congressman Dawson took the floor and made a forceful speech against the Winstead segregation amendment. The fervor of his argument won a tremendous applause from House members, includng some Southern Democrats.

"How long, how long, my conferes and gentlemen from the South, will you divide us Americans on account of color?" the Georgia-born Congressman asked. "Why will this body go on record to brand this section of citizens second class."

"God didn't curse me when he made me black, any more than he cursed you when he made you white," Congressman Dawson continued as a hush settled over the House chamber.

"Give me the test that would apply to make any one a full-fledged American, and by the living God, if it means death itself, I will pay it—but give it to me."

Dawson said he was too old to be drafted in World I, but volunteered and as a lieutenant led infantry troops in battle against the Germans. Pointing to scars on his face and shoulders, he declared:

Would Give Up Life

"This mark you see here on my forehead is the result of German mustard gas . . . I served in a segregated outfit as a citizen trying to save this country.

"I would give up this life of mine to preserve this country and every American in it, white or black.

"Deny to me, if you will, all that American citizenship stands for. I will still fight for you, hoping that under the Constitution of the United States, all these restrictions will be removed, and that we will move before the world as one people, American people, joined in a democracy toward all the world.

"I say to you who claim to love America in this hour of its stress that the greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the black peoples of the world to turn them against us is your treatment of me, an American citizen.

"I believe that the South is big enough for all of us to live in together in peace and happiness if we can but have understanding. But we cannot hove understanding if you raise one against the other because of color."

Dawson Turned Tide

Elmer Henderson, directro of the American Council on Human Rghts, said there was no doubt that Congressman Dawson's speech was the "principal thing" that turned the tide in the House to defeat the Winstead amendment. Henderson said that a "special debt of gratitude also was due Congressman Price and Adam C. Powell (D., N.Y.) who gave leadership in the anti-segregation fight.

In defeating the Winstead amendment, Henderson stated, "the House reaffirmed the faith of the American Council in progress toward democracy through legislative action." The American Council was among the organizations actively soliciting congressional support to defeat the Winstead proposal.

Of significance in the floor debate on the Winstead proposal was the high level at which the Southerners pitched their objections to further integration in the armed services. There was a complete absence of bitterness and race-baiting, which was a marked departure from debate on racial issues in the past.

Commenting on the defeat of the Havenner assault amendment which closely approximated that introduced in the Senate by Senator Lehman (D., N.Y.), Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington office director, placed part of the blame of Defense Secretary Marshall who in a letter to a Congressman expressed himself in agreement with the civil rights proposal, but stated he thought it had no place in the draft bill.

Pro-Segregation Section Of Service Bill Blasted

TWO CIO unions, the Auto Workers and the Electrical Workers, last week vigorously attacked the Winstead amendment to the proposed Universal Military Training and Service Bill.

The House Armed Services Committee has approved the Winstead amendment which would permit each person required to register for service to express in writing his desire to be trained and to serve in a segregated unit of the armed forces.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett both said that amendment repudiates President Truman's executive order calling for equal opportunity and treatment in the armed forces.

Reuther ascribed the committee's action to a "politically immoral deal between 10 or 12 Republicans and Southern Democrats."

Hartnett said that passage of the amendment would be "worth more to the Communists than 25 divisions" and "would cause all Americans to hang their heads in shame."

Delegation Aids Fight On Rider

NAACP Sends 41 Representatives To Washington

WASHINGTON, — NAACP branches in twelve key states sent forty-one representatives to the nation's capital this week in an all-out lobbying effort to defeat the Winstead segregation amendment to the draft-UMT bill.

The branch representatives also worked to gain support for an amendment offered by Congressman Franck Havenner (D., Calif.), which makes it a federal offense to assault or murder a member of the armed services.

Activities of the delegates contributed to elimination last week of the Winstead amendment from the Barden bill which the North Carolina representative had offered as a substitute for the administration-sponsored draft-UMT bill: The vote was 178 to 126. However, the fight to remove the segregation amendment from the administration bill continues.

Congressman Melvin Price (D. Ill.) will offer the motion to strike out the amendment offered by Rep. Arthur Winstead of Mississippi, which would give draftees the right to serve in segregated units if they so chose.

Two NAACP national board members, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore and Carl Johnson of Kansas City, were among those visiting congressmen. A surprise member of the group was Commissioner Andrew T. McCaskill of Pontiac, Mich. Mrs. Berenice Norwood Napper, vice president of the NAACP's New England Regional Conference, represented that area.

States represented were: Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Connecticut. Joining delegations in seeing congressmen were Gloster B. Current, director of branches and Clarence Mitchell, director, NAACP Washington Bureau.

Meanwhile, in response to a wire from Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, a score of Republican members of the House indicated support of NAACP efforts to eliminate the Winstead amendment.

CIO Protests Jim Crow Draft Law Amendment

THE CIO last week called upon members of the House to eliminate from the new selective service bill an amendment permitting inductees to join racially segregated military units. CIO

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, said in a letter to members of the House that the segregation amendment weakens the efforts of the Administration, the Dept. of Defense and of "all those who desire to strengthen our armed forces." 4-9-51

"Stalin himself could not have written an amendment more disastrous to the position of our country in the world of nations," Cowan's letter declared.

"This amendment would weaken, not strengthen, our armed forces; it would divide, not unite, our peoples; most important of all, it would seriously impair our position in the United Nations, where the United States is looked upon for leadership by nations representing all races of mankind."

The amendment, Cowan said, would permit "self-anointed 'first-class citizens' . . . to hang out a 'for whites only' sign over their unit designations."

The amendment appears as Section 4 of S. 1, the selective service bill. In urging members of the House to vote against it, Cowan wrote that "by so doing, you will eliminate from this proposed act an undemocratic, discriminatory and un-American amendment."

Two CIO affiliates, the Auto Workers and the Electrical Workers, a few weeks ago had issued vigorous protests against the amendment.

Cowan suggested other changes in the bill which he said would make it "a more effective instrument for our national security." He recommended that:

1. Authority to call up the reserves should be exercised by a "predominantly civilian board." Noting that millions of men possessing critical occupational skills will be in the reserves, Cowan said that "such a large and important segment" of the civilian labor force should not be subject to being called to active duty solely by the military authority.

2. Trainees in the National Security Training Corps should be paid the "regular rate" for inductees, rather than the proposed $30 a month.

3. The right of veterans to participate in promotions, social insurance and pension benefits in their civilian jobs should be guaranteed by the law.

4. The Defense Dept.'s program for deferment, after completion of basic training, of 75,000 persons yearly, in order that they may study in colleges, should be restored. The CIO official urged that stipends for advanced training should be made available for "gifted youths from low income families and from minority groups" so that they may participate fully in the program.

5. The Defense Dept.'s program for rehabilitation should be restored to the bill, since its "costs would be small and its contribution to both the armed forces and our civilian economy would be immeasurable."

6. The President's authority to defer married men with children should be continued.

Educator Says Race Relations Better

"There is improvement in race relations throughout the country and particularly in the South," according to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Speaking at Columbia Univ. Dr. Johnson declared this "notable progress" is due in part to world-wide condemnation of discrimination and to the growing challenge of Soviet ideology which may have "prompted measures to correct weakenesses in the functioning of our system and way of life."

House Votes Today on 18½ Draft

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, April 12—The House of Representatives rejected Thursday a substitute draft bill that omitted any mention of universal military training and contained no provision for reduction of the draft age. The vote was 232 to 140.

The action represented a hard-fought and unexpectedly-wide victory for bi-partisan forces seeking approval of the principle, at least, of UMT and of authority to draft men at the age of 18½.

It foreshadowed the probable passage, perhaps Friday, of a bill adding these and other provisions to the existing Selective Service Act and extending the statute until July 1 of 1954.

The decisive vote, disposing of the main issue facing the House in its consideration of the service and training bill, came on a substitute sponsored by Rep. Barden, Democrat, of North Carolina, and supported by a majority of the Republicans present.

SOUTHERNERS' SUPPORT

The outcome had been in doubt until the House, shortly after convening for the day, eliminated from the Barden Bill a provision designed to nullify the Administration's program of abolishing segregation in the armed forces.

As a consequence of that action, a number of Southerners withdrew their support of the substitute, which was finally rejected with only about 25 Democrats voting for it. Of the 232 opponents, about 55 were Republicans.

The victory of forces advocating universal military training was considerably tempered by the fact they had been compelled to retreat substantially earlier in the week to avoid rejection of the bill's training features.

As the result of their concessions, the bill now contains little more than the principle of UMT. It would set up a commission to draft a long-range training plan, but another act of Congress would be necessary before any program could be initiated.

ANTI-SEGREGATION

In the form that it was passed by the Senate, however, the bill would give the Administration authority to put a training program into effect whenever it was deemed men below 19 years of age were no longer required for actual service. A compromise will be sought by a Senate-House conference committee, once the House has passed the bill.

It was by a vote of 178 to 126 that the House eliminat[illegible] the Barden Bill the p[illegible] aimed at killing the anti-segregation program. The rejected clause specified draft registrants be given the opportunity to express their written preference on the question of serving in units segregated according to race and that their color be granted "insofar as military necessity may permit."

The vote followed a brief debate in which both Negro members of the House participated. They are Representatives Adam C. Powell, Jr., of New York, and William L. Dawson, of Illinois, Democrats. 4-13-51

Southerners joined applause for Dawson, native of Georgia, at the end of his speech in which he identified a scar on his forehead as the brand of a German mustard gas attack while he was leading troops as an infantry lieutenant in World War I.

DAWSON'S PROTEST

"Yet I served in a segregated outfit," he said. "How long will you divide us Americans by color? How long will you brand us as second-class citizens? God did not curse me when He made me black any more than He cursed you when He made you white."

The segregation clause, although stricken from the Barden substitute, still remains in the pending bill. Another vote on the issue is consequently expected Friday.

Several amendments to the Barden Bill, approved during Thursday's proceedings, were automatically killed when the substitute was rejected. Some or all will be offered again Friday as proposed revisions to the pending measure.

Rep. Adam C. Powell Reviles UMT, Segregation In Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Representative Adam C. Powell Democrat, of New York, last Wednesday joined his opposition to universal military training to opposition to the segregation amendment in the Senate military manpower bill, favorably reported by the House Armed Services Committee.

A foe to universal military training and service, Mr. Powell told the House he will support the Barden substitute for the committee reported bill.

He also said he will do everything he can to strike out the so-called Winstead amendment providing for racial segregation by choice of inductees into the armed services.

The Barden bill, which Powell favors, was introduced by Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, differs from the committee-reported bill in the following respects:

1. Reduces the period of service from twenty-six to twenty -four months.

2. Increases the age for induction into the armed services from 18½ to 19 years.

3. Eliminates the provisions for universal military training.

It contains the same provisions providing for racial segregation by choice of the draftee.

The Winstead amendment, which Powell called a "most tragic backward step," was proposed by Representative Arthur Winstead, Democrat, of Mississippi, and approved by the House Armed Services Committee.

If the House approves the Winstead amendment, Powell said, "It would provide tremendous ammunition for the Soviet, completely undermine our fighting machine and destroy, even before peace, all hope of a victory of democracy itself."

Charging that "the virus of immorality has already seeped into nearly every phase of our government," Powell said adoption of the Winstead amendment will "be the final proof to the world and our citizens that we are ungodly, un-Christlike and undemocratic."

Powell pointed out that there is no wartime fair employment practice commission and that public employment officers are continuing to fill discriminatory job orders.

"Political bribers and narcotics consideration in our courts," Powell charged.

In the course of his speech, he demanded that the House Judiciary Committee investigate the conduct of Federal District Judge Sidney C. Mize, who denied the petition of Willie McGee for writ of habeas corpus.

McGee was convicted by Mississippi courts on a charge of raping a white housewife in Laurel, Mississippi, and sentenced to die in the electric chair. The United States Supreme Court recently, for the third time, refused to review the case.

Powell charged that Judge Mize threw out McGee's petition for a writ of habeas corpus with the statement that "There must be an end to the litigation sometime."

Powell also charged that the Office of Price Stabilizer in New York is "on the verge of degenerating into a political racket." He said he was told to place "a little mark" in the corner of applications of persons he wanted appointed to jobs in that office.

"This I refused to do," he said. He added that he was then told by the State Democratic Committee that it would have to O. K. the applications, but it would not do so unless the job applicants "were first recommended by the County Democratic leader."

" Is this a white man's war? Powell asked.

"Is this a class war with labor shut out?

"Is this the war of the Democratic party?"

The answer to his questions, he said, will have to be given on the House floor or"mounting tide of public opinion will begin to ask: What are we fighting for?"

Declaring that segregation is being wiped out in the armed forces, Powell said the "only place of low morale in Korea is in the Jim Crow 25th Division where thirty-two Negroes have been sentenced for violation of the 75th Article of War, while not a single Negro has been sentenced in any of the other armed units and only two whites in all Korea."

Powell also attacked universal military training. He said there was no reason why it should be in the same bill with draft legislation.

Under the guise of emergency legislation," he charged, "we are permanently placing our country in the hands of the military."

He also charged that universal military training will suspend all civil rights. He asserted that a soldier cannot even write or call upon a Congressman, cannot approve or disapprove of legislation, and cannot have the right to a jury trial.

(Editor's note: Soldiers have the right to vote by absentee ballot and are exempt from payment of a poll-tax as a prequisite to voting in poll-tax states. There is nothing in the Articles of War or the new Uniform Code of Military Justice which prohibits a soldier from writing or visiting a member of Congress.

For military offenses, soldiers are tried by court martial. For civilian offenses, tried in civil courts, they would be entitled to jury trials under the same circumstances as any civilian.)

Courier Editorials

The Winstead Amendment

THE WINSTEAD amendment to the Universal Military Training Bill points up the danger inherent in over-all national legislation regulating the lives of all the people.

The Winstead amendment was introduced by Representative Arthur Winstead of Mississippi and would permit segregation in the armed forces based on so called race if desired by the individuals called to service: that is to say, if a trainee insists upon being in a white or colored unit, his wishes would be acceded to.

Obviously this is another scheme to perpetuate racial segregation in the armed forces which is being gradually eliminated in some branches and entirely eliminated in others.

Since at present most Americans favor racial segregation both in civil and military life (although a strong minority opposes it), there is a chance that the Winstead amendment may be adopted if the Universal Military Training Bill is passed.

This universal military training which would regiment the youth of the nation is a dangerous measure, quite aside from the Winstead amendment, because it seems to be made to order for military dictatorship with all power in the hands of the generals, most of whom take a dim view of racial integration in the armed forces or anywhere else.

Once the whole nation is organized on a military basis, freedom and democracy will go out of the window, and neither parliament, press nor pulpit will be able to prevail against it, especially with an emergency in the offing—and the generals will always be able to find one.

It is dangerous for any one group, whether industrial, labor, clerical or military to get a powerful hold on the nation because power itself is a corrupting influence.

Thus, while we are naturally opposed to the Winstead amendment, we are even more opposed to universal conscription because we fear for national freedom if our country is turned over to the militarists who, as a class, are narrow, bigoted, reactionary and impatient of parliamentary restraints and democratic processes.

Moreover, there is no real evidence that such a huge mass of young men in uniform is necessary to defend the nation unless we are to embark on military adventures all over the globe.

Conscription has ruined every national entity that has adopted and maintained it, and it will ruin the United States; for whatever gains have been made in the direction of greater liberalism and freedom will be eventually wiped out under the dictatorship of the Pentagon.

WINSTEAD AMENDMENT -(Draft Law Amendment)

House Rejects Winstead Amendment on Segregation Of Races In Armed Forces

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The House tentatively knocked from its draft bill Thursday a provision that would have allowed white youths to request assignment to military units that do not contain Negroes.

The House voted 178 to 126 for an amendment by Rep. Price (D-Ill) to knock the so-called "Winstead amendment" from the Barden draft bill.

This bill, sponsored by Rep. Barden (D-NC) is being considered as a substitute for the administration's one-package draft and universal military training bill.

The "Winstead amendment" was written into the Vinson bill in the armed services committee hearings and was accepted by Barden in drafting his substitute measure.

The provision, sponsored by Rep. Winstead (D-Miss), would have given a draftee at the time of registration the opportunity of stating in writing whether he preferred service in a segregated or non-segregated unit.

The provision would have required the military services to honor his request as far as practical.

The segregation provision was supported mainly by Southern Democrats although many Republicans opposed the amendment that eliminated it from the bill.

The vote was by tellers, with the members being counted individually but not recorded by name.

Abernethy Flays National CIO On Draft Segregation

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Rep. Thomas Abernethy of Mississippi wants southern CIO leaders to "start raising some hell" with the national CIO for opposing the segregation amendment in the draft bill.

The amendment, offered by another Mississippian, Rep. Arthur Winstead, provides that draftees may specify whether they want to serve in segregated units and that the Army shall be guided as far as practicable by their wishes.

Abernethy made his suggestion in a letter to J. E. Dicey, President of the CIO's International Woodworkers of America, at Laurel, Miss.

Abernethy said the CIO has sent every member of Congress a letter urging defeat of the amendment. He said the letter states "Stalin, himself, could not have written an amendment more disastrous to the position of our country in the world of nations."

Abernethy wrote Dicey, "of course, you and I know that Winstead has no sympathy for Stalin and his philosophy. The thought has occurred to me that if you and other leaders of the CIO in the south would start raising some hell about the CIO using your dues money for this type of propaganda they might withdraw and thus afford passage of the Winstead amendment."

Torpedoes Army Bias In Pending House Bill

WASHINGTON — "How long, how long, my conferees and gentlemen from the South will you divide us Americans on account of color?"

The speaker was Rep. William L. Dawson making one of his rare speeches in the House of Representatives, and the members and crowded gallery listened with fascinated attention.

Speaking against the proposed Winstead amendment—the segregation clause in the draft bill—Dawson said:

"God didn't curse me when He made me black any more than He cursed you when He made you white."

The House defeated the segregation clause, 178 to 126 and Dawson's impassioned speech had a lot to do with the final vote.

Dawson said he could not understand how or why the House could go on record branding Negroes as second-class citizens.

"Give me the test that would apply to make any one a full-fledged American and by the living God, if it means death itself, I will pay it—but give it to me," said Dawson.

"This mark you see here on my forehead is the result of German mustard gas. And this left shoulder of mine is today a slip joint.

"That would have been a good joint if I had not been a good American Negro. I served in a segregated outfit as a citizen trying to save this country.

"I would give up this life of mine to preserve this country and every American in it, white or black.

"Deny to me, if you will, all that American citizenship stands for. I will still fight for you, hoping that under the Constitution of the United States, all these restrictions will be removed, and that we will move before the world as one people, American people, joined in a democracy toward all the world."

Then Dawson laid down the following challenge to the Southerners:

"I say to you who claim to love America in this hour of its stress that the greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the black peoples of the world to turn them against us is your treatment of me . . . me . . . an American citizen.

"I believe the South is big enough for all of us to live in together in peace and happiness if we can but have understanding. But we cannot have understanding if you raise one against the other because of color."

Congressman Dawson, who represents the First Illinois District, was a first lieutenant of infantry in World War I. The scar he mentioned was inflicted while leading his troops in an attack against the Germans.

POWELL ALSO ATACKS

Representative Adam C. Powell (D. N. Y.), also joined in the attack on the segregation clause. Mr. Powell said that it was he who originally conceived the amendment to knock out the Winstead amendment and said he had so informed each member of the House on April 3.

"We may have fought wars in the past with a segregated army," said Mr. Powell, "but we cannot do it in today's kind of a world and win."

REP. WILLIAM L. DAWSON
. . . his most effective speech

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington director, deserves great credit for rallying the nation against the Winstead amendment.

When the Winstead amendment was defeated, the House was voting on a substitute bill offered by Congressman Graham Barden. The amendment was a part of the Barden bill also. However, when the Barden bill was defeated, it was necessary to have another vote on the Winstead amendment because it was also a part of S-1, the main bill under consideration.

Congressman Melvin Price (D., Ill.), offered the amendment to strike the Winstead proposal from both bills. The second vote which was taken on Friday was 138 to 123.

ASSAULT BILL LOSES

An amendment offered by Congressman Franck Havenne (D., Calif.), which would have made assaults and physical violence against members of the armed services a Federal offense was defeated by a vote of sixty-three to forty-six.

This amendment was strongly opposed by the Department of Defense on the ground that it would hurt the chances of getting Southern votes for UMT.

At the call of the NAACP, forty-four representatives of branches of the association in eleven key states came to Washington to work against the Winstead amendment, and for the Havenner amendment.

Southerners Downed on Issue of JC Army

Sharp Jabs by Price, Powell Soften Foe; Winstead, Hays on Losing Side

By CARDELL W. M'VICKERS

WASHINGTON

While the "great debate" to many Americans means the current dispute over Asia, to me, it was the two-day verbal battle in the House of Representatives over making legal a segregated Army.

Our side won, thanks to the slashing left jabs of Rep. Melvin Price of Ill., and the punishing counter punching of James G. Fulton (Pa.); Adam Powell (N.Y.; Emanel Celler (N.Y.); Charles R. Howell (N.J.); and Chet Holifield (Calif.) But the knockout 'Sunday right' was delivered by William L. Dawson of Ill.

Punched groggy and suffering bruised bodies and black eyes, were Arthur Winstead, Jamie L. Whitten, John Bell Williams and John Rankin, all of Mississippi.

Serving in their corner as seconds were Ed DeGraffenreid (Ala.); Clare Hoffman (Mich.) Brooks Hays, (Ark.); W. M. 'Don' Wheeler (Ga.) and Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina.

Off Stool at Bell

Cong. Price was off his stool at the bell, on the first day, boxing his Southern opponents off balance. His first blow caught Winstead flush on the chin, making the true son of the South cover up.

Winstead sought to box his way out of the difficulty, but to no avail. His strategy was to get a clause in the draft bill which would allow each draftee to say say whether or not he wanted to serve in a non-segregated unit.

Price countered with an amendment which would remove this jim crow clause from the draft measure. "I believe," he said. "the majority of the members of this House, in the interest of national security and of morale in the services, will support my amendment.

Winstead Weatheres Round

"The adoption of a provision giving men the right to choose whether they wish to serve in segregated units and making it mandatory on the Armed Forces to carry out that choice, would interfere substantially with the efficient fulfillment by the services of their military missions This is not my personal opinion. It is the opinion of the leaders of the Defense Establishment."

Winstead weathered the opening round, and appeared to gather new strength in the second. A slight cut however appeared over his left eye.

Taking to the offensive, he said:

"Many top leaders do not favor the integration of all groups of our population at this time. They believe the present system of separating people according to differences in race and cultural backgrounds serves the best interests of all concerned and furthers the progress of each group."

Getting stronger, he backed Price into the corner with a sneak bolo punch.

"Our present Chief of Staff, General Omar Bradley," he declared, "is on record as favoring segregation of white and colored units in the lower level of the Army.

Raps Social Reformers

"National defense is too serious a matter to be used by social reformers in any way. I do not believe it is right to force this upon those boys drafted into military service who do not wish to serve in a non-segregated unit."

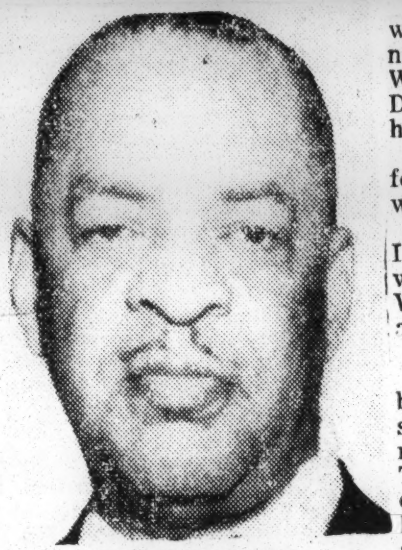
Sensing victory might be within their grasp, DGraffenreid, took a swing at Price, who was covering up.

"The country is simply not ready for the policy of non-segregation to be adopted. A good example of what happens when these boys are all mixed up is the case of Camp Rucker in my home State.

"You all read about the racial fight at the post exchange there. We may have more unfortunate incidents of this kind if we adopt this Price amendment." . . . . . .

Concerned that the opposition was scoring heavily, Adam Clayton Powell, stepped through the ropes, flexed his muscles and let loose with an uppercut that snapped Winstead's head back.

"I defy any member of the Armed Services Committee to tell me a single person of importance in the Pentagon, on the Joint Staff, who has told them that they are in favor of this segregation amendment. I await your reply now."



CONG. DAWSON

Winstead Appears Groggy

Groggy from the punch, Winstead, his arms hanging loosely from his sides, was momentarily defenseless. He staggered to his corner where seconds busily worked over him.

Brooks Hays, holding the smelling salts to the nose of the heavily breathing Winstead, said:

"I am arguing only that we stick to the idea of gradually working out a desirable relationship for the races as they serve in uniform. An Executive Order that pursues the goal of non-segregation to rigidly will not only damage morale, it will tend to defeat its own purposes."

Chet Hollifield, a towel in hand, busily wiped perspiration from Price's face. "Why," he asked, "upset a policy which I am convinced is making progress, and which is, to a large extent, contributing to a fuller utilization of our manpower? Let us give it a further trial."

Joe Bryson, holding an ice bag to the back of Winstead's weary head, swung for the Southerners:

"The idea of a sudden and complete integration of the races comes as a terrific shock to a lot of us from the south. The invoking of this ironclad rule has done and will continue to do more to create friction and reduce efficiency and harmony in the service than anything I can think of."

Whitten in The Ring

Gathering confidence, the Southerners sent Jamie Whitten in the ring. Bobbing and weaving, he unleashed sharp punishing left jabs to the Price jaw.

"In our amendment," he said, confidence ringing in his voice, "you provide for segregation where it is desired and feasible. Strike it out and you provide for nonsegregation in all instances regardless even though it is impractical, not desired, and may, in some cases, bring about serious consequences."

Price was perceptably we- when William L. Dawson, the Illinois slugger, rushed to his aid. Winstead looked at the smaller Dawson, a smirk on his face. But he didn't keep it long.

Dawson circled his opponent, feeling him out, then lashed out with his left:

"When World War I broke out I was above the draft age. But I went to war. I was commissioned William L. Dawson, first lieutenant of infantry.

Points to Wounds

"I led Americans in battle—black Americans. This mark you see here on my forehead is the result of German mustard gas. This left shoulder of mine is today a slip joint. I cannot raise this left arm any higher than the shoulder unless I lift it with the other hand.

"That would have been a good joint, hospitalization would have been available, if I had not been a colored American. I served in a segregated outfit as a citizen, trying to save this country.

"How long, how long, my confreres and gentlemen from the South, will you divide us Americans on account of color? Give me the test that you would apply t make anyone a full-fledged American, and by the living God, if it means death itself, I will pay it But give it to me!!"

Winstead slipped to one knee for the count of seven. His eyes appeared glazed as he struggled to his feet. Dawson swung again:

"Why should this body go on record and brand a section of its citizenry second class at a time when we are fighting a world war. I have sat in the well of this House and I have seen you gentlemen from the South, and rightly so, stand up and applaud members of other races, non-white races, who were darker than I am.

"I have seen you applaud them. yet you will take me, a citizen of the United States, of your own flesh and blood, and brand me with second-class citizenship. If there is one place in America where there should not be segregation, that place is in the armed services, among those who fight for this country.

But One God

"Oh, I know how some of you feel, but there is but one God and there is but one race of men all made in the image of God. I did not make myself black any more then you made yourselves white, and God did not curse me when he made me black any more than he cursed you when he made you white."

Winstead, blood spurting from his nose was now wobbly on his feet, ripe for the knockout, as Dawson kept punching.

"I would give up this life of mine to preserve this country and every American in it, white or black. Deny to me today, if you will, all that American citizenship stands for, I will still fight to preserve our nation knowing that some day under the Constitution of the United States, all of these restrictions will be removed, and that we will move forward before the world as one people, American people, joined in a democracy which shall set the pattern for all the world."

Slips to Knee

Winstead slipped to one knee, a lost look in his pale blue eyes. He shook his head as if to remove the the rope, he stood a shaky target for the knockout punch. It wa not long coming.

Dawson delivered his 'Sunday right' traveling a short eight inches and carrying all the lethal power of a born puncher.

"I say to you who claim to love America, in this hour of its stress that the greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the black peoples of this world to turn them against you is your treatment of me and Americans like me.

"No, I do not believe this body means to go off on this tangent, and I believe you who come from the South, if you would look back a little bit, would never, never again take a step to handicap any one of God's children for that they are.

"I believe that the South is big enough for all of us to live together in peace and in happiness if we can but have understanding; but we cannot have understanding if you array one

"I hope you will vote for the Price amendment."

Winstead was out cold, his seconds were in the ring, throwing a bucket of ice water in his face. The fight was over.

The vote 138 for Price; 123 for Winstead. The winner by a clean knockout: Melvin Price and American democracy.

Lobbyists for Anti-Segregation in UMT.

These NAACP representatives from 44 States gathered in Washington last week to lobby with their Congressman against the Winstead Amendment to the draft bill which would have perpetuated segregation in the Armed Forces and which the House defeated 138-123. Leading the group was Clarence Mitchell, director of Washington NAACP. Shown with him are, left to right, first row, Mrs. Beulah Anderson, Miss Bettie Smith-Marshall Father Thomas F. Little, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Mrs. Joan Jamison, the Rev. Julian A. Taylor, Mrs. Laura Jean Benson, the Rev. George T. Jackson, the Rev. Julius A. Lee, Mrs. Jeanette Carter, Ralph Grigsby; back row, Wagner Jackson, Wilmer Daniels, Ralph Boyd, the Rev. Eugene Groves, Andrew McCaskell, Homer Benson.

Korean War

—United States Navy Photo via Associated Press Wirephoto.

KOREAN 'HOME GUARDIANS'

Young Boy Scouts present a formidable front as they proudly display their uniforms on a street in Pusan, South Korea. Responsibility apparently rests heavily on the shoulders of the young "officer" in the foreground.

U. S. Tank Patrols Probe Ahead Of Red Army On Korean Front

BY ROBERT SCHAKNE — INS War Correspondent

TOKYO — (INS) — American tank-infantry patrols in West Central Korea Wednesday blunted company-sized Communist columns probing ahead of the 650,000-man Red Force poised for a general offensive expected within a matter of hours.

A front Dispatch said that the long-range patrols stopped the Southward-moving Reds in the no-man's land area and turned them back with no casualties to allied troops.

Maj. Gen. William Hogue, commander of the Ninth corps, warned that the Reds are ready to launch their "second round" general push today. He said that the tensely-awaited offensive is not yet underway and indicated that the United Nations forces will meet the onslaught from their established positions.

The UN troops are well dug-in along ridge lines fortified with sadbags and barbed wire and backed by massed artillery.

"We will meet the enemy on ground of our own choosing," Hogue said.

All along the 110-mile front north Korean and Chinese communists were reported moving into jump-off stations for their new offensive.

On the Eastern flank of the front North Koreans slammed six night attack into republic of Korea (ROK) forces and forced the South Koreans to give ground in the INJE area. The U. S. Eighth Army said the ROKS counterattacked and restored their positions.

Men Attack Red Troops At Munsan

Hard-Hitting Group Jumps From Planes With 187th Airmen

Special to Journal and Guide

TOKYO — The Second Ranger Company became the first U. S. Army colored unit to drop behind enemy lines last month when it jumped with the 187th Airborne Regiment near Munsan, it was learned last week through dispatches from the Korean War front.

The hard-hitting company, commanded by Capt. Warren E. Allen of Los Angeles, Calif., by way of Fayetteville, N. C., was specifically attached to the 187th for the Munsan attack.

After jumping from C-46 planes a few minutes after the first wave, the Rangers landed in the rice fields, moved up to their primary objective (a nearby hill), on through Red rifle, machinegun and mortar fire to an even higher slope and killed many Reds, capturing 30 and routing the rest.

TALL, HUSKY CAPT. Allen said his Ranger Company is now attached to the 187th on regular company missions.

The Ranger company's accomplishments are fast becoming legend in the 7th Infantry Division.

Three days after their arrival in Korea last Dec. 30, they saw action. Red guerrillas were harassing a medical aid station adjacent to their command post. One hundred and fifty strong, they crept from the mountains at an early morning hour and opened fire from close range on the medics.

* * *

A WALL OF EXPERTLY aimed Ranger firepower jarred the unsuspecting Communists to a halt. Suddenly, shouts of "Ba whe ja" (Rangers!) filled the air. The marauders turned and fled, terroriized, back up the mountain draw. Some got away, but the ground was littered with bodies of dead Communists who had made their last raid.

The company was formed last Fall at Fort Bragg, N. C. All are volunteers. About 75 per cent came from one battalion of an airborne regiment of the 82nd Airborne Division. The other 25 per cent were volunteers from an aircraft battalion of the 82nd.

They trained at Fort Benning, Ga., and were placed in command of Capt. Allen, who was then a first lieutenant. Capt Allen is a veteran of World War II, with 8½ years service.

* * *

THREE IN THE company were recently decorated. Capt. Allen himself was awarded the Silver Star, the nation's third highest military award, "for conspicious gallantry in action."

A Silver Star went to Sgt. John A. Jones of New Brunswick, N. J., a cook-turned-infantryman, for saving a wounded comrade.

Cpl. McBert Higginbotham, of New York City, was presented a Bronze Star for gallantry in action. He was selected as the outstanding trainee during Ranger training at Fort Benning.

Report Savage Fighting 20 Miles Above Seoul

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN — Far Eastern Director, INS.

TOKYO — (INS) — Tens of thousands of screaming Chinese Communist troops, ignoring frightful casualties, hurled themselves against Allied lines 20 miles above Seoul Wednesday nite.

Badly mauled in their blunted "Human Wave" attacks on the central front, 37 miles northeast of the Korean capital, the Chinese hordes shifted their offensive weight to the western invasion corridors.

On the Far Eastern flank of the flaming battlefront from the bitter and savage fighting above Seoul American troops smashed back into the town of Inje, four miles north of the 38th Parallel.

Enemy casualties exacted by the tendous artillery bombardments

ing upon United Nations troops to "steel their souls" in the "uncompromising battle with Communist aggression."

He declared his firm confidence in a complete, ultimate and "righteous victory."

Frontline officers cautioned against pessimism on the western front situation above Seoul, pointing out that it was far less important to hold a firm line than killing enemy soldiers.

As they have been doing since the vanguards of 400,000 Chinese and North Korean Reds opened strikes long-expected offensive. Allied troops all along the battlefront still are "rolling with the punch" and then lashing back as they did on the Central and Eastern sectors Tuesday and Wednesday.

close-in machine gun fighting and concentrated Allied aerial soared over 20,000 in the first six-ty hours since the Reds kicked off their spring offensive Sunday.

The Fourth Army and com- mander, Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, issued a stirring and solemn order of the day Wednesday call-

Chaplain Teaches Koreans Hymns

Chaplain (1st Lt.) De Leon Felder of Baltimore, instructs a group of Korean children in the use of hymn books. The children are members of the Sunday school class instituted by members of the 93rd Engineer Construction Battalion.

Korean War Not In Vain

DENVER, Col. — (ATLAS) -The Korean war is not in vain, declared Dr. Ralph J. Bunche in a speech before the World Affairs Institute of the University of Denver.

Said the Nobel Prize winner, "The successful United Nations intervention in Korea may well prove to be the decisive event in our times. It has demonstrated the immense potentiality of collective action by peoples whose sights are true. It has provided a most solemn warning to all would-be aggressors of the future.

"If the lessons of Korea are learned well and if nations will but take the preventive actions which these lessons demand, there can be an end to aggression in the world and an era of far greater security for all peoples."

Dr. Bunche, Director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, declared that all those voices that speak of the uselessness of the Korean action by the United Nations, spoke falsely. They avoid the vital truth that Korea sounded the harsh alarm for the free world and purchased invaluable time in which free peoples might mobilize their strength.

YANK INFANTRY GAINS 6 MILES IN CENTRAL KOREA

Make Deepest Advance of a Month

TOKYO, March 1 [Thursday] —(AP)—Seventh infantry division tanks and troops rammed six miles thru communist forces in east central Korea yesterday, the deepest penetration since Jan. 25.

An armored patrol pushed to within sight of Amidong, 31 miles south of the 38th parallel. The North Korean 3d corps had not expected pursuit into this wild area. The Reds offered only feeble rear-guard resistance. Remnants of the corps scattered. One American tank was knocked out by a road mine.

Other 7th troops and the 2d division broadened their hold on the enemy's east-west supply road to 13 miles between Pangnim and Hoengsong. Pangnim is 24 miles southeast of Hoengsong.

Take Three High Points

On the west central front, American and Canadian infantry and tanks jumped off Wednesday and drove more than a mile after capturing three high points. The advance brought 1st cavalry troops and the Canadian Princess Pats to the outskirts of Yongdu, 14 miles southwest of the Chinese assembly area at Hongchon.

The Princess Pats, with fire support from New Zealand artillerymen, captured two hills where two battalions of Chinese rear guards had been fighting for a week.

The 1st cavalry seized a third hill south of Yongdu and advanced more than a mile.

Reds Prepare for Drive

On the western front south of Seoul two 3d division patrols stabbed into the former South Korean capital, captured a prisoner and killed six reds, then pulled out. Strong Red dugouts in an area seven miles east of Seoul were observed by air patrols. Another 40,000 Chinese were massed 15 miles north of Seoul.

These reports lent credence to Chinese prisoners, reports that the Reds are preparing a fourth big counter-attack, timed for early spring. The prisoners said 33 Chinese and North Korean divisions 300,000 strong were preparing for the attack, to be backed by 1,000 planes.

North Korean soldiers were surrendering in increasing numbers. "They're just getting a belly full," an officer said. "We will be getting even more prisoners after we knock them off a few more hills."

South Koreans Advance

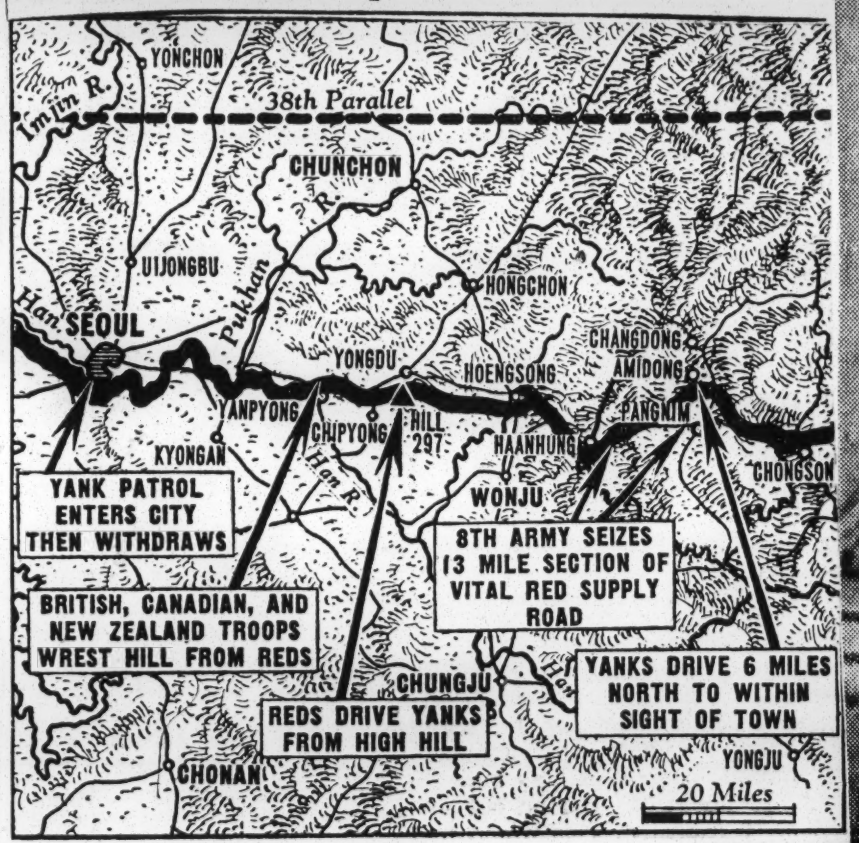
The 8th army reported 73 prisoners captured and 1,473 Reds killed or wounded Tuesday.

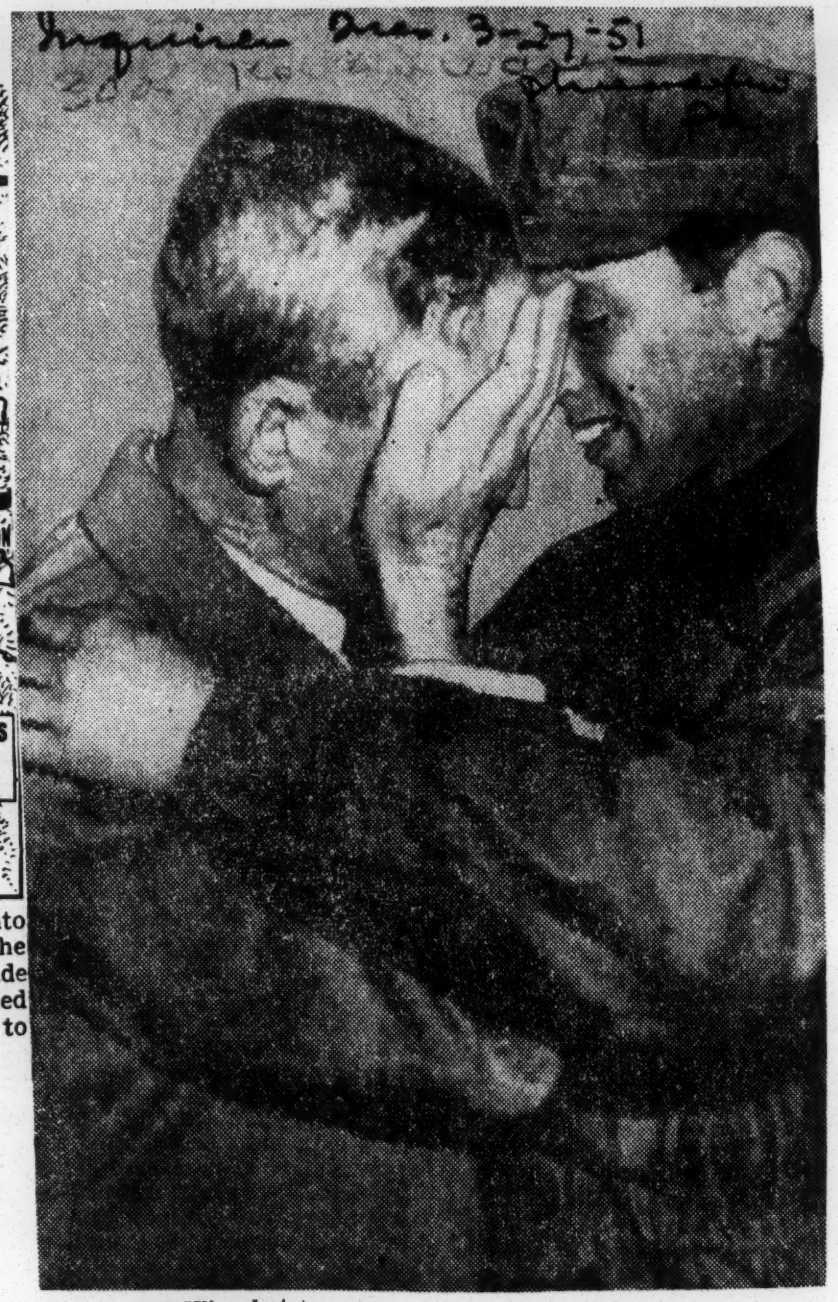
On the east coast, South Korean Capital division units were meeting no opposition pushing north from Kangnung, 17 miles south of Parallel 38. The Australian destroyer Warramunga and the American destroyer English laid down a shore bombardment.

The navy disclosed that a small force of South Korean marines seized a fourth island, Hwang, off Wonsan. Inhabitants greeted them with a large South Korean flag.

On the west coast, South Korean commandos stabbed into Ongjin, within five miles of the 38th parallel, killed a Red brigade commander and 20 officers, seized documents, and ducked back to their ships.

War Developments in Korea





(AP Wirephoto)

TEARFUL

Robert Strasser, 52, weeping with emotion as he greets his son, Sgt. Theodore Strasser, at an air base near Tokyo. Strasser flew 7000 miles from Jamaica, N. Y., to meet his son, whom he had not seen in five years.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Grimy 2d division soldiers in front of tank that rescued them Tuesday on Korea's east central front after they were cut off by Chinese Reds for six days. None is from Chicago.

Yanks Widen Spearheads in Red Korea

TOKYO, May 26 [Saturday]—(AP)—Armored columns of American and supporting forces rammed across parallel 38 on every major sector of the Korean war front yesterday in pursuit of the retreating Reds.

The 8th army's offensive had swept across the old political boundary in at least three places. Units withdrew at nightfall to the advancing main line on the western and west-central sectors.

Expand Holdings

They stayed across on the eastern front, where a crossing in force Thursday split the Red armies. There tank-infantry teams were expanding holdings gouged four miles deep into North Korea near Inje, 25 air miles inland from the east coast.

Fierce resistance was reported in that sector. It was spotty elsewhere.

Field dispatches said the other tank force crossings were northeast of Uijongbu, which is 11 miles north of Seoul, and northwest of Chunchon, 45 miles northeast of the old Korean capital.

Other units probed within one mile of the border near the confluence of the Imjin and Hantan rivers, 30 miles north of Seoul.

Parallel No Barrier

Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, commander of the 8th army, called the new surge "an all-out offensive," and added, "The 38th parallel means nothing to me."

He visited a tank-infantry task force north of the parallel on the east-central front and commented that the pursuit tactics were working well.

Van Fleet said the 8th army's sudden offensive, following so closely the Reds' futile drive, was a "gamble" but that it appeared to be paying off.

"The 8th army will go wherever the situation dictates in hot pursuit of the enemy," he added. "We intend to exploit every advantage in carrying out our objective to find and kill the enemy."

Hammer Jaws of Trap

On the east-central front, American and South Korean forces astride the Hongchon-Inje road north of the parallel fought to tighten a trap on an estimated two Chinees corps—up to 60,000 men.

The Reds were streaming northward over mountain trails east of Hongchon. Fighters and light bombers pounded them.

Field dispatches reported Chinese rearguard elements farther north fought to stem the advance.

To the west, in the Chunchon sector, air observers said Chinese drivers were running down their own soldiers to escape strafing attacks.

Many communist vehicles, including tanks, trucks, carts, and captured jeeps, were spotted in an assembly area north of Chunchon. The border crossing was northwest of that deserted town.

Battle in Hills

A correspondent reported a battle was raging in the hills northeast of Chunchon on the central front.

"The Reds clung grimly to their hill positions while air and artillery pounded them," he reported.

On the western front, the 8th army forces which crossed into North Korea northeast of Uijongbu encountered only small arms fire, a correspondent said.

But other units ran into stiff skirmishes north and east of Uijongbu.

On the extreme western front, South Korean infantrymen supported by American tanks patroled the south bank of the Imjin just south of the parallel in the Karangpo area. This is on one main invasion route, 30 miles northwest of Seoul.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

One Issue: Who Is Chief? The Second: Our Korea Policy

BY DREW PEARSON

(Editor's Note—Today's column takes the form of a letter from Drew Pearson to Sen. Robert A. Taft on the MacArthur-Truman controversy.)

APRIL 14, 1951.

HONORABLE ROBERT A. TAFT
U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SEN. TAFT:

When your father was president of the United States, my late father-in-law, a general and a military man all his life, had about the same opinion of him that Douglas MacArthur has of the present occupant of the White House. In fact, your father, whom history records as having done a fine job as secretary of war, incurred the wrath of many military men because he kept within his budget and kept the military in their place.

He fully grasped the fundamental fact around which our constitution is written—that ours is a civilian government, in which the military take orders from civilians. He even carried it out so conscientiously that, when your father was secretary of war and used to come to the White House, Teddy Roosevelt would jokingly tell Mrs. Roosevelt to put away the carving knife for fear my father-in-law, a cousin and aid of T. R., might use it against Taft.

I mention this because you, of all Senate leaders, are in a position to grasp and understand the serious issue which faces the country today in the MacArthur-Truman controversy.

I mention it because the easiest thing in the world today is to join the wolfpack and kick Harry Truman in the pants. You, however, have not attained your present position by taking the easy way.

And you, in view of your father's record, in view of your own record as a champion of the constitution, can better understand this fundamental issue than any other man I know.

* * *

Take Off The Uniform

THAT ISSUE is the Constitution of the United States—which provides that, if a general wants to run the government, he must take off his uniform and become a civilian like the rest of us. He cannot have the perquisites and protection of the uniform and give orders to the White House too.

Furthermore, you cannot have a general who has been running for president and who may still have political ambitions overruling the President of the United States. That also is implicit in the constitution.

As far as President Truman is concerned, my personal feelings toward him are about the same as yours. He has castigated me just as much as he has you. But there is a difference between respect for the office of president and respect for the man. The former is something which must not be soiled or sullied by unfair Senate debate. And the office of president carries with it not only the power but the obligation, under the constitution, to remove a general who challenges the constitution.

People are easily confused these days, but you can help to prevent their confusion. And while it might be popular and even healthy to impeach Harry Truman, do it on the grounds of corruption in his administration. There you might be on solid ground. Don't do it on an issue for which your father and every other president has kept the torch of civilian government burning—the principle that no soldier can overrule a civilian elected by the people.

Or, if you will, impeach the president on the ground that his policy is wrong. Impeach him on the issue of failure in China.

It might be healthy if you or Sen. Wherry introduced a resolution embodying the exact terms of the MacArthur letter to Joe Martin, and let the Senate debate it—debate the bombing of Chinese bases, the landing of Chiang Kai-shek's troops on the mainland and the full probabilities and objectives of war with China.

This is an important, vital question upon which we should have full debate, upon which the public should be fully informed. I hope such a resolution will be introduced.

But do not confuse the issue by challenging the basic principle of our constitution in regard to civilian rule.

Take Uijongbu, 11 Miles From Korean Capital

2d Division Regiment Pulls Back, Leaving 10,000 Enemy Dead

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, May 19.—A regiment of the embattled United States 2d Division withdrew today under heavy Red attacks on the flaming Central Korean front.

The division had fought out of a Communist trap yesterday and killed 10,000 Reds.

There was no fresh word from the critical Eastern front where Reds surged southward through a gap in United Nations lines.

The Red chain-reaction offensive spread today to the Western front. A battalion of Communists attacked South Korean troops northwest of Seoul. It was the strongest Communist attack in weeks in that area.

However, a United States 8th Army briefing officer sounded the first optimistic note since the second Red spring offensive broke four days ago.

"Situation Shaping Up."

"The situation is shaping up," he said.

Red troops last night entered the abandoned road hub of Uijongbu, 11 miles north of Seoul, the Korean capital.

A Chinese patrol of 10 or 15 men ran into barbed wire this morning on Seoul's outer defense perimeter. The patrol was fired on immediately.

An 8th Army briefer said the 2d Division regiment fell back before "heavy pressure" from Chinese who slipped through a gap left by a South Korean withdrawal on the 2nd's right.

Nothing was heard from the South Korean division crumpled by the Reds on the first day of their drive.

An officer said this could be explained by the fact that most communications have been disrupted in the Allied withdrawal and by the fierce battles along the front.

2d Division Bears Brunt.

The Red penetration was aimed down the east-central road from Inje southwestward toward Hangye and Yongchon.

The 2d Division was bearing the brunt of a Communist drive for the fifth time in the war. Once more it escaped a death trap set by the Reds, just as it did at Kunu, Wonju, Chipyong and in "Massacre Valley."

Chinese troops made three attacks today against South Korean troops southwest of Changgong, 25 miles northeast of Seoul.

A United States Army task force operating in the same area broke through a Communist minefield and poured tank and artillery fire at massed Communists. There were no further details.

South Korean forces counterattacked today against Reds who had crossed the Pukhan River in the Changgong area and made a slight advance.

United States 5th Air Force planes inflicted almost 550 casualties on the Reds today despite low-hanging clouds over the front. The Air Force reported it killed or wounded 7,900 Reds in the week ended yesterday—largest toll for any one week since the outbreak of the war.

5,750 Casualties in Day.

About 5,750 of the casualties were inflicted Thursday as the Reds pressed their second spring offensive.

The new drive had cost the Reds roughly 20,000 casualties.

Allied forces still were holding off Reds massing more than 10 miles north of Seoul. But the stepped-up pressure near Changgong by spearheads of a 768,000-man offensive force caused general Allied withdrawals along 125 miles of front yesterday.

The Allied pullback, yielding the last holdings north of the 38th Parallel, exceeded 20 miles at some points since the Reds first struck Wednesday night.

But Communists were dying by the tens of thousands—on barbed wire entanglements, under a rain of shells from artillery firing until barrels swelled from the heat, in a hail of bombs from hundreds of planes, under bombardment of the 45,000-ton battleship New Jersey and other warships off the east coast.

For a 36-hour period, ended yesterday, Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner's 2d Division duplicated the heroic stands it made at Kunu last November and at Chipyong in February.

Fights Off Entrapment.

Supported by French and Dutch units, the 2d fought off entrapment yesterday near Hangye, 55 miles northeast of Seoul. Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond, commander of the United States 10th Corps, today hailed the 2d's latest stand as "magnificent."

Today from new dug-in positions a unit of the 2d Division threw back three Red assault waves, each exceeding 1,500 men.

A field dispatch from 8th Army headquarters said, however, the Red breakthrough on the division's right flank still was not contained. Reds were pouring through that hole.

The situation of two Allied divisions in that sector was described as obscure.

An Allied officer on the east-central front told Associated Press Correspondent William C. Barnard: "We are sure of nothing on our right flank."

2 Red Divisions Near.

At least six Chinese regiments were within striking distance of the Allied line there.

The greatest Red pressure was being exerted 20 miles east of Chunchon. That highway hub is 45 miles northeast of Seoul.

First reports on the new Red drive across the Pukhan at Changgong indicated it lacked the initial strength of the one near Hangye. But it was being made in the vital Pukhan valley sector where a flanking drive on Seoul long has been expected.

Assessing this new threat, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Bradshaw reported from 8th Army headquarters that "the pressure there was forcing Allied troops to withdraw along the 125-mile front."

Story of Korean War Told in Photographs

THIS IS WAR!
By David Douglas Duncan. *(Harper; $4.95).*

This remarkable pictorial narrative of the fighting in Korea is published a year to the day after the conflict began. The pictures form a connected story of three operations of the 1st Marine Division—the capture of a vital hill early in the war, the capture of Seoul and the later escape of the division to the sea after it was surrounded at the Changjin Reservoir and suffered heavy casualties.

Mr. Duncan, a marine combat photographer in World War II, has covered the Korean war for Life magazine. The force and clarity of his pictures in telling their story were such that no captions were necessary. Instead, the photographer has prefaced each section of his story with a written narrative of what happened. The pictures are artistic triumphs in their description of the effect of war on men.

Change in Command Brings Uniform Change

The new commander of the 8th Army, Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, out of dress uniform and clad in combat gear, strapping on his ivory-handled pistol at field headquarters in Korea

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Commander in the Far East, at new Tokyo headquarters. When he was 8th Army commander, he was noted for wearing grenades on uniform

Associated Press wirephotos

"The conduct of operations is in the competent hands of Gen. Van Fleet, and I have complete confidence that the 8th Army under his leadership—with the unfailing support of our Navy and Air Force—will fully accomplish all assigned missions, and with high credit."

DENMARK'S 'ANGEL OF MERCY'—The hospital ship, "Jutlandia," Denmark's contribution to the United Nations action in Korea, cares for wounded brought from the front to Pusan. Capable of handling 300 bed patients, it is one of the most modern hospital ships afloat. Photo shows Danish doctor and American GI matching wits in a game of monopoly.

Ridway Says 'Decisive' Battle May Now Be On

Herald Tribune Wed. 4-25-51

Asserts, After Front Visit, Allies Can Halt Drive to Push Them Into Sea

Wed. 4-25-51

TOKYO, April 24 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway returned today from a flying visit to the Korean front and declared: "The battle is joined. It may well prove decisive."

The Supreme Commander said it is possible the current Communist offensive is the greatest of the Korean war. But he was confident the battle-seasoned 8th Army would meet the challenge.

Gen. Ridgway showed that confidence on his tour of the front with Lt. Gen. James A. Van Vleet, his successor as commander of the 8th Army. "We are fully confident," he said, "in the ability and determination of the United Nations forces." He told field correspondents: "The war is in the competent hands of Gen. Van Fleet."

Pleased at Foe's Losses

Gen. Ridgway was highly pleased with heavy losses inflicted on the Communists in the first stages of their attack.

On a front-line airstrip he and Gen. Van Fleet discussed the situation with Lt. Gen. Frank Milburn, commander of the United States 1st Corps, and other military commanders.

Gen. Ridgway said he wanted to see the situation first hand at critical places. He was in his usual front-line apparel, including the customary grenade dangling from his paratrooper's harness.

Back in Tokyo he warned in a statement that the enemy offensive had not yet reached its full fury.

Effort to Drive U. N. Out

"It appears to me at this time," he said, "that this attack is another major effort of our Communist enemy to drive United Nations forces from Korea, or to destroy them, regardless of the further destruction of his own troops and the continued criminal devastation of Korea.

"It appears also that this will be the heaviest offensive effort yet made, though it has not yet attained its maximum strength.

CHINESE REDS SAY THESE ARE CAPTURED U. S. SOLDIERS

This photo, described as "American officers and soldiers who were fighting in the area of Jai Chan and Kunu after their surrender to Chinese People's Volunteers," was received by Eastfoto, New York picture agency, from the China Photo Service in Peiping. No additional information of any kind accompanied the picture.

According to the caption supplied by Eastfoto, this picture shows American soldiers surrendering to Chinese troops in Northwest Korea.

Associated Press

Communist Troops In Korea Reported Hard Hit by Typhus

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Feb. 2.—Communist forces in Korea are suffering from typhus, frostbite, trench foot and other diseases, reliable sources said today.

Typhus, a deadly disease transmitted by vermin from rats, is believed to have hit hard among North Korean troops on the eastern front. Prisoners of war said from 50 to 100 per cent of some companies were infected with typhus in that sector.

However, military investigators at United States 8th Army headquarters in Korea said there was no evidence that typhus had seriously affected Chinese troops on the western front.

14 Die in Company.

A U. N. division intelligence officer on the western front said today he considered "reliable" a report of a North Korean prisoner that 14 men in his company died recently from typhus and that the disease was spreading. The prisoner was captured yesterday by Turks 10 miles northwest of Suwon.

No typhus cases were reported among the inoculated United Nations troops. In Washington, Army officials said Russian satellite countries have had trouble preparing an effective vaccine.

Many of the Chinese Reds were sent into Korea from South China, neither sufficiently equipped nor physically conditioned for the severe winter.

Large Numbers Crippled.

Frostbite and trench foot are known to have crippled large numbers of poorly-shod Communist foot soldiers, making them unfit for combat.

The effects of trench foot may increase as winter fades into a sharp thaw. The condition is produced by wet conditions followed by freezing temperatures.

A number of Red prisoners suffering from frostbite said that when they became incapacitated their weapons were taken from them and they were left on their own in the cold.

Officials at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters are following closely the effects of weather as well as typhus and other diseases.

The official position now is that disease is a potentially important factor.

Red Korea Chief Killed in Battle

TOKYO, Feb. 2, Friday (AP).—The death in action of North Korea's commanding general and vice premier, Kim Chek, was announced today by the Pyongyang radio.

The broadcast, heard in Tokyo said his death occurred Jan. 30, but gave no details.

It said Kim, in addition to commanding the North Korean army and serving as vice premier, was North Korean Minister of Industries. He was described as a close friend and co-worker of Red Premier Kim Il Sung.

Kim, a Moscow-trained Communist, was a graduate of Moscow University and participated in the anti-Japanese movement in China, sources here said. He was known to have returned to Korea from Russia after the Second World War. He was vice chairman of the Peoples Committee prior to the establishment of the North Korean government under Kim Il Sung.

(AP) Wirephoto via Radio from Tokyo

COMFORT THE WOUNDED—A Greek soldier, wounded in a bloody battle around Ichon and Suwon in Korea, lies on a litter while a buddy piles blankets and coats on him. In the fight 200 Greeks took a toll of 1191 Reds in three days

U.S. Is Reported Willing to Halt At 38th Parallel

Would Demand Cease-Fire; Capital Thinks Chinese May Agree to It Now

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The United States, seeking a quick end to the war in Korea, is willing to consider a plan to halt at the 38th Parallel if the Communists will accept United aNtions cease-fire terms, informed sources said today.

These sources believed heavy losses suffered by the Chinese and North Korean Communists from combat and disease may make the Reds more willing to agree to a halt in hostilities. U. N. forces now are staging a limited offensive in Korea.

They also said there is a possibility that U. N. forces may not cross the Parallel, former dividing line between North and South Korea even without such an agreement i fthe Allied troops fight through to the line. It was emphasized, however, that no decision has been made on crossing the Parallel.

One informant said the Joint Chiefs of Staff have instructed U. N. commanders in Korea to retake the South Korean capital of Seoul and all ground up to the parallel if possible, and then establish a "firm defensive position."

U. N. terms arranged by a three-man cease-fire committee six weeks ago were rejected by the Chinese Reds as "illegal." The latter came back with proposals that were unacceptable to the United States and a majority of other U. N. members.

20-Mile Buffer Proposed

The U. N. terms provided for a cease-fire, a twenty-mile demilitarized zone, free elections and withdrawal of all non-Korean forces. No new forces would be sent to the war zones and a Far Eastern peace conference would be arranged.

Renewed optimism that the Chinese Communists might be willing to accept this plan soon stemmed from U. N. advances, heavy air bombardment by U. N. planes and the devastating typhus epidemic now raging among Red troops.

Some British officials have said the Chinese Communists intervened on behalf of the North Koreans Communists because U. N. forces crossed the parallel into Communist territory last year.

Officials said the new American attitude is based on the following thinking:

1. The U. N. and the United States cannot salvage their political "face" in the Far East without at least regaining control of the territory formerly held by the South Korean Republic, which was created by the U. N.

2. However, the United States, which has the only considerable forces in Korea, cannot afford to let the war there drain away the material and man power which would be necessary for a drive to the Manchurian border.

3. Chances of negotiating with the Chinese Communists will become better when they find themselves unable to penetrate a steel line set up by the U. N. at the parallel.

4. The United States, by a system of rotating manpower and continuous air attack, can make Korea a very costly adventure for the Chinese Reds.

5. The heavy inroads of typhus, other diseases and wounds suffered by the Chinese Communists are believed here to have dulled the Reds' lust for battle in Korea. For that reason American officials believe the tide of negotiatings is going to run in favor of the U. N.

Negro GI Kills 13 Commies In 2 Days On Korea Front

BY RICHARD APPLEGATE
United Press Staff Writer

ON THE HAN RIVER, Korea, Feb. 19—Pfc Aaron Jones' eagle eye and his unerring throwing arm made him one of the most proficient "hunters" in the "rabbit hunt" which killed 1200 Communists last week.

The 21-year-old Negro from Memphis, Tenn., used unfamiliar weapons to kill at least 13 Reds last Thursday and Friday. His platoon and company commanders have recommended him for the Silver Star, third-ranking U. S. combat decoration, for his prowess.

Jones, the only Negro in his nine-man squad, was trained as a Browning automatic rifleman. But he used hand grenades, a captured rifle and a temporarily-abandoned machine gun to run up his bag of Reds.

On Thursday, his squad was part of a force assigned to take a hill on which some 200 Communists were dug in. Just as the signal to charge was given, Jones' BAR jammed.

"All I could do was grab all the hand grenades in sight and light out," he said today.

Halfway up the slope, the Americans were pinned down by a "burp gun" firing from above. Jones leaped to his feet and hurled a grenade up the hill. The gun stopped firing and the attackers pressed forward.

"When we got to the top, it wasn't safe to throw any more grenades because my buddies were in there locking horns with the gooks," he said.

"I didn't have any gun, but one of our men shot a Korean right in front of me and I grabbed his rifle. It was a Japanese gun, a single shot job with no ammunition.

"It took me a little while to figure that out, and then I had to hunt around on the Gook's body to find his ammunition. He had it in a little cloth sack . . . I shot two Gooks while they were running."

Cpl. Lester Allen, 23, of Lumber Bridge, N. C., said Jones killed two North Koreans at a range of 400 yards with two shots from his captured rifle.

The next day, Jones got in another lick on his Silver Star while working his way up another hill in the continued hunt for Communists. He spotted a Communist force advancing up the other side of the hill.

"The regular machine gunners were having chow, but I studied machine guns in basic training so I took over," Jones said. "I got 11 of them on the first burst and they seemed to lose enthusiasm.

"That's the last we saw of that bunch," he added.

Wonju Is Taken Again By Allies

Bloody Battle Swaying For Anchor Base

Post-Herald

TOKYO, Wednesday, Jan. 24 (U.P.) A U. S. Eighth Army task force again seized Wonju with its airstrip and key hills Tuesday and speared five miles north along the Central Korean highway in the wake of withdrawing Communist forces.

Wed 1-24-51

North Korean and United Nations troops were locked in a bloody and indecisive battle swaying back and forth through the rubble-strewn streets of Yongwol, anchor base of the Allied line 30 miles southeast of Wonju.

Southward some 40 to 60 miles behind the Allied front, several thousand North Korean troops fought big scale guerrilla battles as close as 35 miles to Taegu, the Northwestern keystone of the old Pusan beachhead.

History's biggest battle of jet planes was fought over Northwest Korea yesterday. U. S. Thunderjets shot down fou rand possibly five Russian made Mig-15s. The dogfight involving nearly 70 plane—32 American jets and 30 to 40 Migs—swirled through the skies just south of the Manchurian border for 30 minutes.

Foe Keeps Out Of Sight

All across Korea except in the infiltration area between Wonju and Taegu the Chinese and North Korean Communists were keeping out of sight or pulling back.

A possible clue to the Communist suckback in the face of ever more aggressive Allied patrol thrusts came in a dispatch from the Western Front below Seoul. Patrols there prowled the broad No Man's Land again Tuesday without finding the enemy.

A staff officer told United Press Correspondent Richard Applegate that the Reds seemed to be living off the land, and he doubted if they were in any position to launch a general offensive on the Western Front nor or for some time to come.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a prebirthday interview said U. N. Strategy "is based, in the face of the great Chinese hordes, on forcing the enemy to lengthen his supply line in the areas where we can attack it. Somewhere, when his line is extended, the enemy's available front line equipped and supplied forces should be about even to ours."

Town Recatpured

United Press Correspondent William Burson reported from the Central Front that a tank led column recatpured Wonju around midday Tuesday and was firmly in control of the ruined city nad its airstrip last night.

Strategic Hill 233, overlooking the airstrip and where an enemy regiment was entrenched two days ago, was occupied without opposition.

The Allies battled the Communists in the streets of Yongwol to hold the east-central anchor of the U. N. defense line and block a drive to link up with thousands of North Korean infiltrators at work behind the Allied lines.

A second record air activity, in addition to the unprecedented battle of jets, was reported from Korea. It was the biggest fighter-bomber strike of the war, flown by the 49th Fighter-Bomber Wing against one of the heaviest anti-aircraft positions in Korea.

Patrol Fights 35 Miles Below 38th Parallel In Korea

Daily world

Thurs. 1-25-51

Atlanta Ga.

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN

Far Eastern Director, International News Service

TOKYO — (Thursday) — (INS) — A heavily armed United Nations patrol smashed its way nine miles north from the central hub of Wonju Wednesday into another important junction only 35 miles below South Korea's 38th Parallel border.

The patrol, spearheaded by three tanks and three mobile anti-aircraft guns, and with a protective air umbrella overhead, entered Hoengsong, 53 miles east of Seoul, in the deepest penetration north since the South Korean capital fell to the Communist invaders.

Communist forces suffered heavy losses during two sharp encounters, in which Red anti-tank guns managed to damage two of the tracked anti-aircraft vehicles.

However, International News Service War Correspondent Irwin Tress reported the UN forces suffered only three casualties during their fiery nine-mile cruise up the narrow mountain highway winding through snow-covered mountain passes.

Heavy fighting in the rear of the main UN lines to the southeast subsided meantime, and the Tungsten mining center of Yongwol was wrested from North Korean infiltrators following a 24-hour street battle.

But farther west Chinese and North Korean troops rammed into the five-way road junction of Ichon, 31 miles southeast of Seoul in a move to cut the more southerly of two vital lateral highways leading west from Wonju and Hoengsong.

Tress reported that GIs in the hundred-man patrol daringly kidnaped a Red prisoner from his anti-tank gun during the 40-minute battle three miles south of Hoengsong.

The prisoner said an entire Communist regiment was camped near Hoengsong. He added that his unit had previously planned to secure Wonju but had been caught off balance by the United Nations sudden, savage and completely unexpected drive up the Wonju bulge early this week.

The patrol later withdrew to friendly lines over the same perilous mountain road they had come up on. Apparently the high trajectory of the anti-aircraft guns and their ability to command cliffs overlooking the road was the reason for bringing these weapons along—rather than the prospect of Communist air attack.

Stepped-up Red air activity continued, however, in "Mig Alley" near the Manchurian border above northwest Korea, where American pilots scored a probable kill on a flight of 16 to 20 Communist jet planes. There were these other developments in the ground sectors:

West—ROK (Republic of Korea) Marines made an amphibious landing on the Yellow Sea coast of North Korea 35 miles north of Parallel 38 in a mission to resupply South Korean guerrillas fighting within 30 miles of Pyongyang, Red Korea's capital.

Allies Smash Red Line Near 38th Parallel

Wonsd

Feb 6 1951

25 Mi. Away In East; Central Fighting Heavy

Mon. 3-2-51

By EARNEST HOBERECHT,

United Press Staff Writer.

TOKYO, March 6 (Tuesday).—United Nations' troops smashed through a major Communist defense line in the east central Korean mountains Monday. Their powerhouse drive carried within 25 miles of the 38th parallel.

Artillery blows and air strikes helped the U.S. 7th Division sweep 6000 Reds from a 4000 foot plateau, on the Taemi front, 17 miles east of Hoengsong.

On the central front, U.S. Marines ran into a Communist line, four miles deep, in the area three miles north of Hoengsong. Front reports said this appeared to be the Chinese Communists' main line of defense south of the parallel.

Bend Line Sharply.

Yesterday's drive on the east-central front bent the Red held line sharply northward, with South Korean 7th Division troops slicing north on the right of the U.S. 7th Division.

The South Koreans sent one spearhead deep into the Hajinbu area, an 8th Army communique reported. Hajinbu is 25 miles from the 38th parallel. The drive is the closest U.N. troops yet have come to the border on the east-central front.

Ten miles southwest of Hajinbu U. S. 7th Division troops smashed to the approaches of Changpyong, crossroads hamlet guarding the mountain highways.

Town Flattened.

A tank-riding team of combat engineers roared on into Changpyong on patrol. They returned for the night to report Changpyong had been flattened by air and artillery strikes.

The Reds attempted to hold their crumbling line in the snow-capped mountains southwest of Changpyong. They threw up a concentrated barrage, fired a Ground troops charged with fixed series of primitive fortresses on a bayonets behind the barrage and high plateau north of Taemi and dug in to oppose the U. S. 7th Division. the Reds broke. They fell back to a second hastily chosen line on another ridge deep in the roadless mountains.

Planes blasted the Reds with 50 strikes an hour while artillery

The War in Korea

Jack Luboff

Feb. 12, 1951

United Nations patrols pulled out of Seoul (A) last night as the Communist defenders of the city repulsed Allied efforts to establish a bridgehead across the Han River. Seoul was reported bristling with self-propelled artillery and anti-aircraft guns. The 8th Army held Yongdungpo, Inchon and Kimpo Airfield and controlled most of the territory west of Seoul. At Kyongan, fifteen miles southeast of Seoul, Greek and American infantry pushed ahead a mile. In central Korea (B), Allied advances north of Hoengsong and Pyonchang were meeting resistance. On the east coast (C), South Korean units crossed the 38th Parallel and reached Yangyang.

38th Crossed For First Time Since Retreat

Herald Tribune

Fleet Has Been Backing March Up East Coast; Seoul Attack Held Up

Morn 2-12-51

By The Associated Press

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, Korea, Monday, Feb. 12.—United Nations troops advanced north of the 38th Parallel on Korea's east coast yesterday.

The crossing of the old dividing line between Republican South Korea and the Communist North was made by the South Korean Capital Division, which occupied Yangyang, five miles to the north.

It was the first time U. N. troops had been north of the Parallel since they retreated to the south last month.

The South Koreans have been moving up the east coast for a week with strong support from U. N. warships.

Han Bridgeheads Fail

YONGDUNGPO, Korea, Feb. 11 (AP).—Allied troops testing the defenses of Seoul withdrew across the Han River tonight under withering fire from Communist self-propelled guns and mortars. Efforts to establish an Allied bridgehead across the Han failed.

Only patrols have probed the Red defenses in the city, and all of them were withdrawn by tonight.

American and British tanks, fighter-bombers and Allied artillery worked over Red emplacements on the north side of the river. Jets made rocket sweeps. But Communist fire turned back two combat patrols which three times tried to cross the river.

One patrol had fought into Seoul Saturday, and a second had crossed the river into the city early Sunday without incident. Both were withdrawn.

About 2,000 enemy troops were reported in an area a mile north of Seoul.

Allies May Delay Attack

By Christopher Rand

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1951, The United Press

TOKYO, Monday, Feb. 12.—The United Nations had uncontested mastery south of the Han River opposite Seoul and westward yesterday. Seoul itself appeared to be bristling against any U. N. attack, but there was no sign that one might come—no sign there would be a big movement across the Han, at least until U. N. forces farther east—above Ichon—had reached it. These were still having sticky going.

There was no action in Seoul's wrecked and deserted port of Inchon, which South Korean marines had entered Saturday. There is hardly an undamaged building there now, according to one eyewitness report.

The neck of land above Inchon, between the Han and the sea, is apparently empty, U. N. patrols roaming it without opposition.

Four miles southeast of Seoul—in the other direction—3d Division infantrymen crossed twice yesterday onto a large island in the Han, though they did not go beyond it to the river's north shore.

The estimated enemy casualties for Thursday were 2,560, a sharp drop from earlier days, and an indication of less resistance.

One could probably say that the western sector of the western front—occupied mainly by the United States 25th and 3d Divisions—was cleared of Reds up to the river. Much less could be said for the eastern part of this front, a hillier piece of terrain where the United States 1st Cavalry and 24th Divisions plus associated units have been meeting resistance. Herald

This sector takes up the eastern area below the Han and it lies north of the towns of Kumyangjang, Ichon and Yoju. Within it the 1st Cavalry made a small advance to a point two and a half miles northwest of Kyongan yesterday, and a Greek and American force gained a mile northwest of Ichon after it had been pushed back on Saturday. The column was still some distance from the Han, with the enemy fighting back in the hilly terrain.

The style of the advance so far has been to stick as much as possible to "phase lines"—to get the whole front lined up from time to time before any one pushes ahead and thus to avoid flank threats. The Han makes an obvious phase line and the advance may mark time until every one gets up to it.

The defenses of Seoul are another possible reason for not crossing the Han at once. The enemy-held South Korean capital was described as a "deadly hornets' nest of Communist entrenchments, men and guns." There was no trace of civilian life in the streets, a report based on air observation said.

One liaison plane flying over Seoul was shot down into the Han, but its crew got back safely.

In Korea's wild and picturesque central mountain "corridor," the U. N. 10th Corps drive northward remained at a virtual halt as it has for days. Intelligence reports said there was one Chinese division of 5,000 to 8,000 men about six miles northeast of Chipyong. Air and artillery fire were attacking the Reds, but the infantry could not advance.

In air action yesterday, one of the heaviest daylight attacks in weeks was made on enemy vehicles and building farther north in the corridor. Two of the four towns mentioned as hardest hit were Chorwon and Kumhwa, in the corridor just above the 38th Parallel.

Meanwhile, south of the corridor—back of U. N. lines—the situation had improved. North Korean guerrillas who had moved into that country earlier this year—to the vicinity of Andong — finally had been broken up and were trying to get back north again.

On the east coast there was no contact with the enemy reported.

The larger pattern of the war is still elusive. The U. N. is concluding a successful "limited offensive" on terrtain below the Han that is favorable to its type of warfare. Casualties in this are estimated at more than 60,000 (though it develops, according to returning travelers, that perhaps only half of these are Chinese, instead o nearly all as believed at first). In the central corridor, where the terrain is favorable to their way of fighting, the Reds are holding, at least temporarily.

Reds Attack in Center

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, Korea, Monday, Feb. 12 (AP).—A strong Communist attack pushed three United Nations columns back as much as three miles on the mountainous central Korea front last night and early today. The columns were among five U. N. prongs fanning north out of the town of Hoengsong, fifty miles east of Seoul.

There were signs of a growing build-up of Reds on the central front. Intelligence officers said there were indications the Reds were shifting divisions—probably Chinese—from the western front for a possible counter-stroke in the east.

Tenth Corps officers said last night's fighting was in the form of "strong, localized attacks."

The Communists' heaviest attack came against a column moving north from pivotal Hoengsong. That column had gone eight miles beyond the city when the Reds attacked, forcing the column to withdraw three miles.

Profitable Lessons Learned In Korea

We listened the other night to a debate among a group of prominent citizens on the American Forum of the Air in which there was considerable suggestion that America had not gotten anything worthwhile out of the sweat, blood and tears we have lost in the present so-called police action in Korea. Of course if one is thinking solely in terms of winning a physical objective on the field of battle, there might be substance to the contention of those who we honestly believe were intellectually dishonest in that discussion, for after all, despite the fact there is perhaps a stalemate, so far as winning a decisive victory, we feel assured it has been demonstrated that so far as fire power is concerned and advancement in the development of aircraft, the American forces have proved beyond question they are superior to any equipment used by the Chinese Reds.

On the other hand, if one is to evaluate the returns gained out of the Korean fighting, based upon the lessons learned from this bloody experience in international strife, we believe the adventure has been worthwhile and fully justifies the sacrifices made. Mankind profits out of experiences. It should be recalled Patrick Henry, that distinguished early day Virginian, said many years ago, "The only lamp by which my feet are guided is the lamp of experience." We think we who reside in the United States have had some rich experiences in the past twelve months that will in future years greatly profit leaders who guide the destinies of those who live under the Stars and Stripes.

First of all we believe we have learned enough out of this bloody experience to know that it is foolhardy for us to pit the land mass of the Western World against the land mass of the East. Somehow the fecundity of females in the East is superior to that of the West, and it has come rather as a shock to millions residing in the Atlantic Pact nations to realize that white people are in fact a minority race on this earth.

We read recently a statement purportedly made by a Chinese sage commenting upon the revelations that had come to him out of the current struggle. This Oriental is said to have remarked:

> "White man kill ten Chinamen. We kill one white man. Pretty soon be no white man."

Now that's a pretty fair summary on what has been going on for the past twelve months. With our superior fire power and know-how we have been killing ten Reds while they killed one of our soldiers, but even on this basis of aathey killed one of our soldierss, but even on this basis of atern world will have no manpower while Asia will still have teeming millions. Right now we are scraping the barrel while the killing of forty or fifty million Chinese would unquestionably help the economy of that nation. We think the logic of the Chinese sage offers a warning to which we should give sincere attention. If we whip the land mass of Asia we must do it from the air and with instruments of mass destruction. We cannot do it with our ground forces.

Then, too, the other important lesson we have learned in the past twelve months is that if the police action we started in Korea spreads to China and other sections where the nations of Western Europe have colonial possessions, we cannot count upon these nations as allies. There has been a deal of loud talk by Republicans who charge that General MacArthur was forced to resign at the demand of our European allies, mainly England and France, and that the leaders in these nations feared the war might spread to those nations with whom they maintain friendly commercial relations.

Those who take this position should certainly know that we at the present moment frantically need the meager assistance we are getting from Wesern allies, and that unless we listen to them there is grave danger that we would find ourselves facing the teeming hordes of Asia alone. We think realizing the seriousness of this situation, President Truman was wise in his decision to recall MacArthur, who seemed to have no regard for the political implications in the moves he contemplated making.

Coupled with the fact that Atlantic Pact nations have colonial connections they do not wish to abandon or injure, there is also the wild hysteria raging in Europe that if the war spreads Stalin would launch his atom attack first upon European capitals. This fear is perfectly understandable, and one that can never be fully appreciated in the United States until that awful day when some foreign nation drops a bomb upon an American city. We are sure if during World War I the main German cities had been destroyed as they were in World War II, there would have been no World War II.

The Black Dispatch believes that before this nation goes much farther in this international imbroglio there should be serious study regarding how much we can depend upon our European allies. It should be recalled that with all of their preparation for war the nations of Europe almost overnight succumbed to the martial might of Hitler a few years ago, and but for the stubbornness of the English under the leadership of Winston Churchill, ruthless Nazi power would have reigned supreme on the Eurasian continent. Are the nations of Europe better prepared to withstand the legions of Stalin than they were the legions of Hitler? This is an important question for the people in this nation to decide before we leap into an all out world war with Asia.

As we said at the outset of this statement we believe we have learned enough about the dangers lurking in the atrophing and wasting away of our manpower to realize the gravity of pitting the land mass of the West against the land mass of the East. It is an astonishing revelation that exposes the gravity of the dilemma in which we now find ourselves, and in addition, we have a clearer view in the past twelve months of the virtue, efficacy and intention of Western allies. "The Great Debate" in congress has proved that some of our allies are more interested in exploiting dark people of the earth than they are in preserving the moral principles enunciated in the Atlantic Pact and President Truman's Point Four program.

May Be Prisoner

Maj. John C. Harlan, former associate professor of military science at Morgan State College, who is now believed to be a Red prisoner in Korea. Last December, however, relatives received reports he had been killed in action. Last week, his wife received brief letters saying he was well.

'It's Up to You,' Red Says After Ridgway's Note

Liaison Officer Gets Truce Reply, Objects as South Korean Speaks in English

PUN MUN JOM, Korea, Aug. 25 (UP).—A Communist liaison officer who received here today a copy of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway's latest message to the Communist negotiators for a cease-fire told United Nations correspondents that a resumption of the truce talks "is up to you."

The copy, in English, was delivered to Col. Chang, a senior Red liaison officer, by Lt. Col. Lee Soo Young, a South Korean liaison officer, at this outpost not long before 1 p. m., in a three-minute transaction.

The meeting was noticeably lacking in even military courtesy. Col. Chang looked as grim and irritated as he sounded. There was an odor of liquor on his breath.

Col. Lee was accompanied by two interpreters, 1st Lt. Richard Underwood and Warrant Officer Kenneth Wu. They landed by helicopter in a field next to an adobe outpost at the edge of the Kaesong neutral zone.

Six Communists drove up in two Russian jeeps a few minutes before the helicopter landed. The Reds were greeted by eight U. N. newspaper men and cameramen who had come here from Munsan.

Col. Chang was asked whether he thought there will be any more armistice talks. He replied, through an interpreter: "It is up to you."

A moment later Col. Lee came to the road and handed Col. Chang a yellow envelope containing Gen. Ridgway's message.

"First let me say I am ordered by Adm. (C. Turner) Joy to deliver to you a message to Generals Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai" . . . Col. Lee said in English.

Col. Chang interrupted brusquely, in Korean, and said: "Talk Korean. You understand Korean, don't you? Why speak in English?"

Col. Lee replied in Korean, and just as brusquely: "It's up to me to speak what language I want to speak. I have interpreters."

Then he finished in English . . . "from Gen. Ridgway."

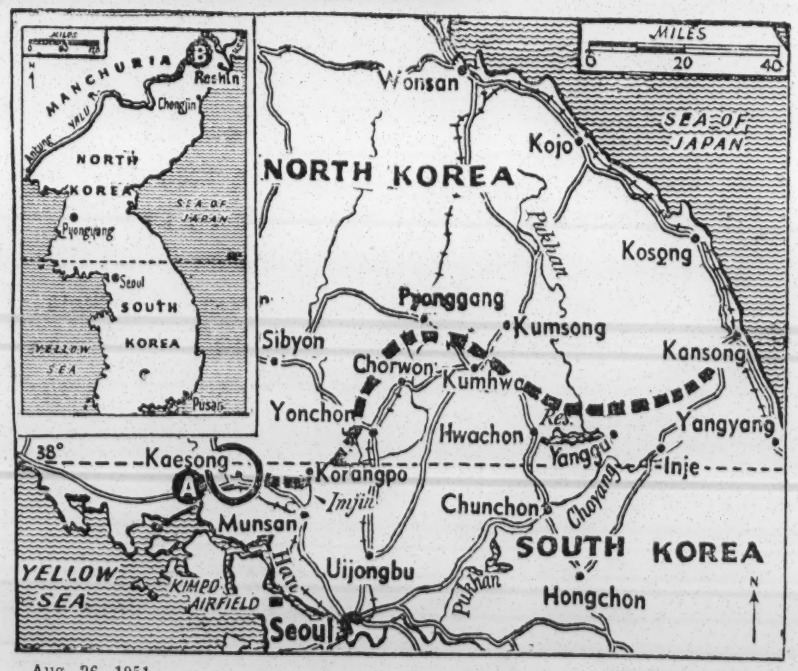
A statement by the U. N. command later explained that Col. Lee spoke to Chang in English rather than in Korean to permit Mr. Wu to translate into Chinese. He does not understand Korean.

The message was translated by Mr. Wu and Lt. Underwood. Then Col. Chang turned on his heel. The Communists drove off in their jeep toward Kaesong without anything further.

Delivering Ridgway's Message to the Reds

Associated Press wirephoto

Lt. Col. Lee Soo Young (right), South Korean liaison officer for the United Nations negotiating team, handing Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's answer to Communist charges against the U. N. to Col. Chang, chief North Korean liaison officer. Interpreters are looking on at meeting yesterday near Kaesong



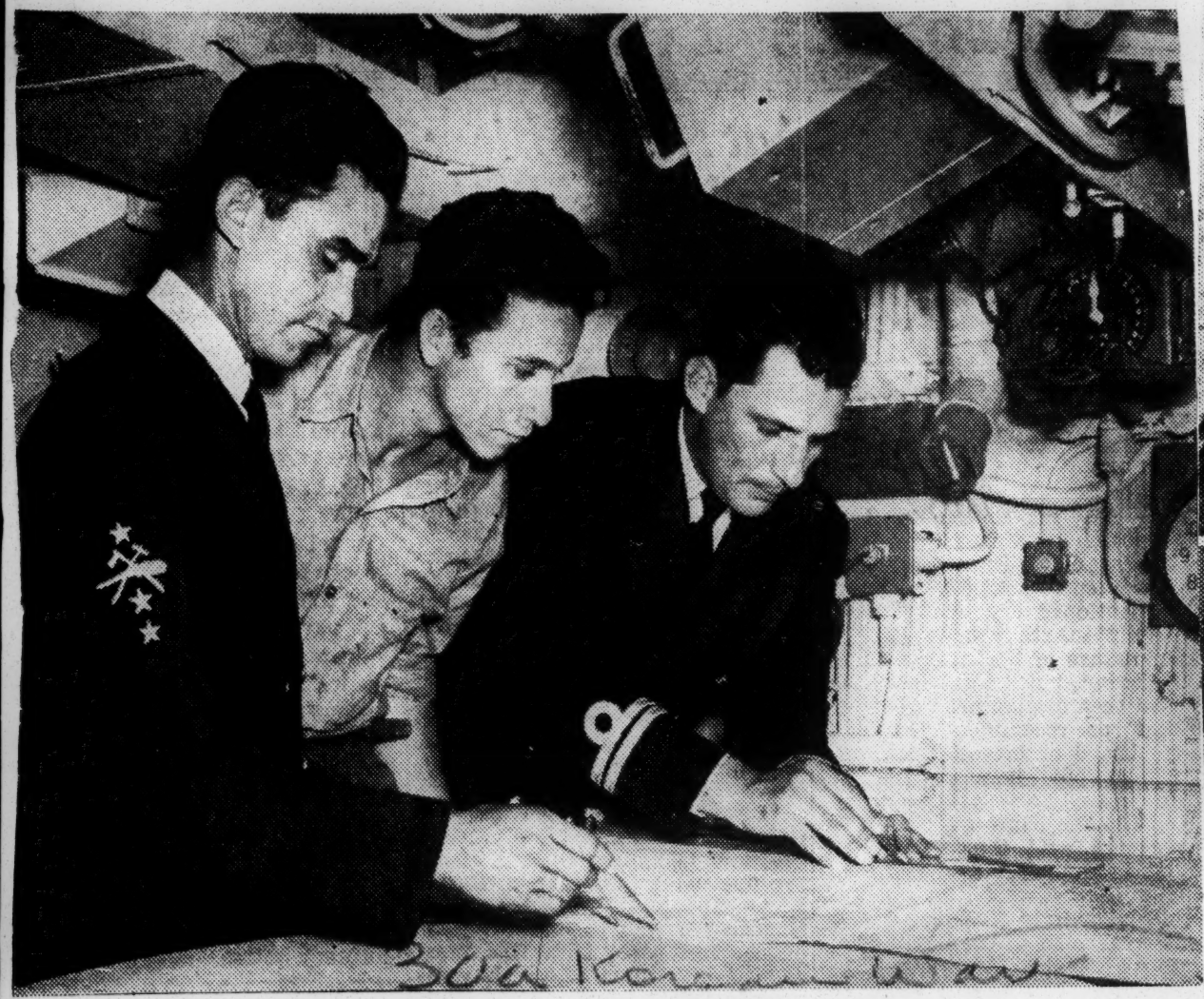
Aug. 26, 1951

There was still no Communist reply to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's message strongly rejecting Red charges that Allied forces violated neutrality of Kaesong (A). Whether or not the suspended truce talks would be resumed was up to the Reds. On the fighting front, ground action was limited to patrol clashes. In the air, American bombers blasted Rashin (B on inset), northeastern Korean port twenty miles from Russian territory.

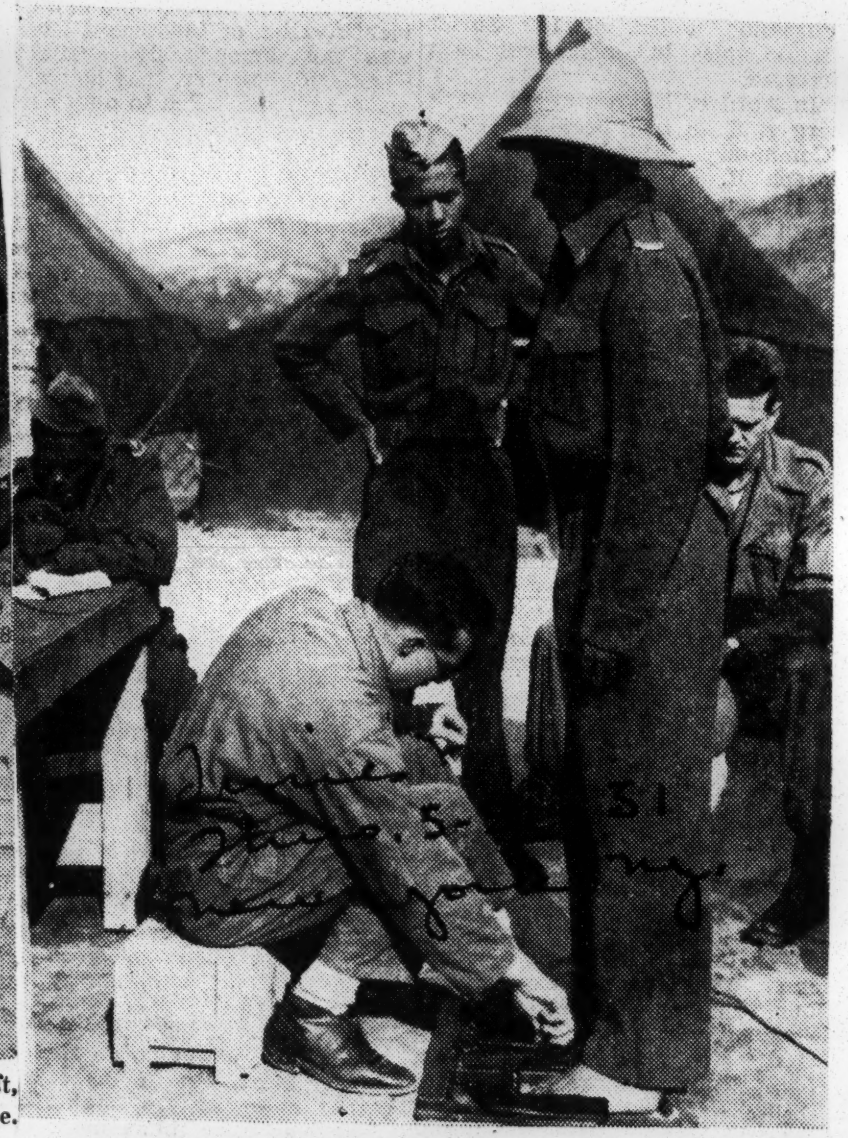
Herald Tribune

30a 1951 Korean War

SOUTH AMERICAN AND AFRICAN FIGHTING MEN IN KOREA



Officers of the Colombian frigate Arc Almiranet Padilla, which recently arrived in the Far East, studying a chart of Korean waters. The ship is a unit of the United Nations blockading and escort force.



Members of the Ethiopian Battalion, serving with the United Nations forces, being fitted for boots before departing for the front.

Department of Defense

War Not Over In Korea Yet

Afro-American

Sat. 12-8-51

'Cease-Fire' Order Rumor Proves False

Baltimore, Md

By RALPH MATTHEWS

AFRO War Corespondent By Cable

BALTIMORE

(Editor's Note: Mr. Matthews, former editor of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN, ace journalist and world traveler, writing for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, is the only accredited war correspondent of his race now in Korea.)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — For a few hours Wednesday night and part of Thursday it looked like the war was over due to confusion over a directive.

Cease-fire orders were put into effect in many sections of the front, with both UN and enemy units holding their fire, but the front was blazing again Thursday night when high officials denied such orders had been issued, shooting the dove of peace out of the Korean Sky.

Gen. James Van Fleet blames the confusion on a misinterpretation of a directive sent out by Eighth Army Headquarters. In spite of clarification soldiers are reported moving cautiously as nobody wants the distinction of being the last man shot with the end of hostilities so near.

Not so cautious was Lt. Dayton Ragland, only jet flyer with the Fourth Fighter Wing, who shot down his first MIG in a dog fight Wednesday when his squadron downed seven and damaged eight.

He has not heard of the "cease-fire" rumor.

Allies Smash Korean Reds' 'Winter' Line

Foe Spent Months Building Positions

Enemy Resistance Melts in West and Center; No Progress on Truce

By Mac R. Johnson

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1951, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

TOKYO, Saturday, Oct. 6.—Communist resistance "melted" Friday on the third day of the offensive on the western and west-central Korean battlefronts.

After two days of fanatical resistance and suicidal counter-attacks against five advancing U. N. divisions, the North Korean and Chinese Comunist troops withdrew from stubbornly-held hill fortifications.

Front dispatches quoted an officer with the British Commonwealth Division as saying he believed the Comunists' "winter line" had been broken. Brig George Taylor, commander of the British 28th Brigade, said, "The hills we have taken over, with bunkers up to twenty feet deep, indicate that the Chinese were prepared to stay all winter. They wore winter uniforms and left winter gear behind. I feel we handed them a major defeat, and I believe we have broken their winter line."

Reds Silent on Talks

Routing of the Communists from defense positions which they have worked weeks to months to prepare was expected to put pressure on the enemy leaders to resume the cease-fire talks, suspended since Aug. 23.

Meanwhile, the Reds remained silent on Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's latest proposal that a third site—this one in the no-man's land between the Communist and U. N. lines—be selected for resumption of the armistice negotiations. He asked the Reds to name the place, but retained his right to veto it. Gen. Ridgway has refused to return to Communist-controlled Kaesong because of repeated, falsified enemy charges of U. N. violations of the neutral zone, while the Reds rejected the Allied supreme commander's alternate selection of the village of Songhyon.

The only enemy comment on the disrupted negotiations came from Ni Chih Liang, Chinese Communist Ambassador to North Korea. A Peking broadcast quoted him as saying that "American imperialists are obstructing and disrupting the Korean armistice negotiations while continuing their war of aggression."

Reds Yield Key Hill

There was no immediate official explanation for the slackening of Communist resistance, nor for such developments as giving up a strategic hill to the United States 3d Division west of Chorwon—a hill the Communists left on Friday without firing a shot after holding it for six days against American attacks. One reason suggested was heavy enemy casualties, along with the enemy technique of fightign bitterly until ammunition runs low and then withdrawing.

The U. N. advance along the Korangpe-to-Cherwon front poses a new threat to the Reds. There is good country for tank operations ahead, and the way will be paved for liberating Communist-held territory south of the 38th Parallel in the west.

The North Korean radio at Pyongyang asserted in a war communique that 7,179 U. N. troops had been killed, wounded or captured during the three-day offensive. The Reds pinpointed that action south of Yenchon, Chorwon and Kumhwa, and in the eastern zone north of Yanggu and Inje. The enemy broadcast also said that forty-six U. N. tanks, sixty-five vehicles and seven planes were destroyed.

Sketchy front reports told of mounting Red casualties. The 3d Division estimated the enemy lost 500 dead and 582 wounded west of Chorwon. Thirty-five enemy prisoners were taken.

The British Commonwealth Division—cheered on by London reports of a bonus for Korean service and proud of the performance of its fifty-two-ton Centurion tanks in a stiff test through rugged Korean hill country—had gained up to 6,000 yards in three days of fighting. The Division was out to take the last few hills between the Imjin and Samichon Rivers at last reports.

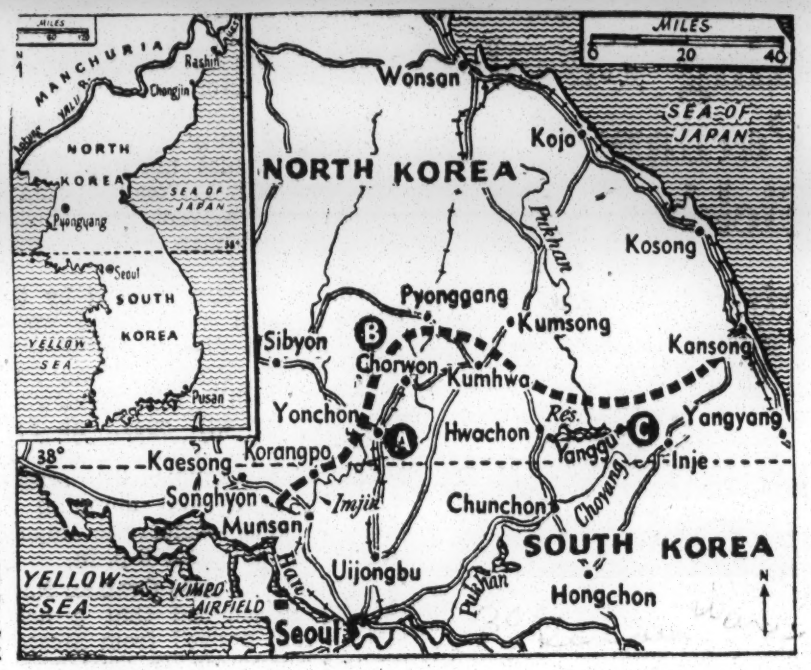
The British forces captured fifty Chinese prisoners, most of them wearing quilted winter uniforms, which, they said, were issued ten days to two weeks ago.

Four American F-84 Thunderjets dueled briefly with eight Russian-built MiG-15 pets Friday over Sinanju, damaging one enemy plane. In a regular sweep, thirty-four F-86 Sabre jets attacked ninety MiGs in the same northwest Korea area, with two American pilots getting one confirmed kill. All the American planes returned safely.

Australian Carrier Busy

The Australian aircraft carrier Sydney sent her Sea Furies and Fireflies into their first action of the Korean war Friday. In heavy attacks on the enemy in the west, the Australian naval airmen struck at supply centers on the Changsan Point peninsula in western Korea and on the north bank of the Han River, headquarters of the Far East Naval Forces commander announced.

Rear Adm. R. H. Libby took the American battleship New Jersey, the cruiser Helena and four destroyers into Hungnam Harbor, on the east coast, where the United States 7th Fleet task force pounded enemy freight yards, railroads and bridges with 16, 8 and 5 inch explosive projectiles. Enemy shore batteries opened up on the six bombarding warships, but return fire silenced the Red guns. The America nships suffered neither casualties nor damage, a Navy announcement said. The Navy said it was the heaviest bombardment of Hungnam since the re-deployment from the North Korean port last December.



Oct. 6, 1951 Herald Tribune

Communist resistance slackened in the face of the 100,000-man United Nations offensive on a forty-mile front in the western sector. For the first two days of the Allied drive, the Reds fought with bitter determination, but on the third day, they began to fall back. Southwest of Yonchon (A), Commonwealth troops cut through enemy defenses. West of Chorwon (B), American 3d Division troops captured a peak without resistance. Previously they had battled for a week trying to get to the top. North of Chorwon, U. N. troops advanced against virtually no opposition. And even in the "Heartbreak Ridge" sector, north of Yanggu (C), where Red shell fire had held up Allied troops for weeks, the enemy guns fell strangely silent. In the air, 221 Allied and Red jets tangled in three battles, but only one MiG was shot down and two damaged. There was no word from the Reds on Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's suggestion that they name a new truce site in no-man's-land for the resumption of the cease-fire talks, since they had refused to accept the U. N.'s suggestion for a new truce site.

Allies Cross 38th Parallel And Seize East Coast Town

Red Forces Gain In Center, Rout Patrols in Seoul

Illustrated on Page 3

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (Monday) (AP).—Allied troops speared north of the 38th Parallel on Korea's east coast today, but fell back before attacking Reds on the central front. Artillery again pounded Seoul in the west.

Leading elements of the South Korean Capital Division marched across the parallel Sunday and occupied Yangyang. The town is five miles north of the pre-war line that divided the Korean republic from the Communist north.

It was the first advance north of the parallel for United Nations forces since they withdrew southward in the face of the Chinese Communist offensive last month. The South Koreans have been moving up the east coastal road behind bombardments laid down by U.N. warships.

In the mountainous center of the peninsula a strong Red attack forced three U.N. columns back as much as three miles last night and early today.

The Red attack struck north of Hoengsong in the central front area, where a Communist buildup had been reported. Chinese have been spotted moving into this area from the western front, where Allied forces have massed against the Han River near Seoul.

ALLIED GUNS BATTER SEOUL

On the western front Allied artillery continued to pound burned and battered Seoul for the third straight day. But Allied patrols that had penetrated the city were driven back across the Han. Others tried to cross the river but couldn't make it.

While the U. S. 8th Army announced Chinese and North Korean resistance "appeared to have vanished" south and west of Seoul, the Reds apparently did not intend to yield Seoul without a struggle.

CAPITAL A 'HORNETS' NEST'

Stan Swinton, AP correspondent, in a two-hour flight over Seoul in a light artillery spotter plane Sunday afternoon, reported the battered capital was a "hornets' nest of Communist entrenchments, men and guns."

He said the city was studded with machine-guns, self-propelled guns and anti-aircraft batteries.

Trenches twisted for hundreds of yards around clay hills immediately north of the Han River. Foxholes dotted the face of South Mountain inside the city.

Another spotter plane flying beside Swinton's was shot down by ground fire, but South Korean troops rescued the pilot and observer.

One U. S. 25th Division patrol of South Koreans fought into Seoul Saturday. A second patrol crossed the Han early Sunday without incident. Both withdrew Sunday night under heavy Red fire.

Red guns also turned back two other combat patrols of the 25th Division which attempted to cross the icy Han from the south on three separate occasions.

Identity of the Red defenders was not clear, but earlier intelligence reports were that the Chinese appeared to be leaving Seoul's defense to the North Koreans.

In marked contrast was the absence of Chinese and North Korean defenders at Kimpo airfield, 15 miles northwest of Seoul, and their scarcity along the 22-mile highway leading southwest from Seoul to the port of Inchon.

"Task Force Allen," manned by the famed 27th Infantry "Wolfhound" Regiment, swept that corridor Sunday without drawing more than sporadic fire. The task force is named for its commander, Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen.

INCHON 75 PCT. RUINED

Ed Johnson, AP photographer, jeeped over the highway cleared of hundreds of mines to become the first newsman to re-enter Inchon. He found the port city—hard hit by U. S. and British warships for almost five weeks—almost 75 percent destroyed.

A few tattered civilians plucked at demolished wooden buildings to erect crude shelters. Entanglements of barbed wire and twisted metal were stacked 15 feet high at points.

Desolation at Kimpo airfield to the northwest was another "testimonial to the cool efficiency of modern military destruction," Swinton reported.

GREEKS REGAIN GROUND

Some 15 miles southeast of Seoul, Greek and American infantrymen drove ahead about one mile Sunday. The Greeks regained ground they had lost the day before to counter-attacking Chinese.

The lines now were in the vicinity of Kyongan, a village 15 miles southeast of Seoul, with Chinese troops pulling north of the Han River.

The U. S. 5th Cavalry Regiment captured 41 Chinese in driving 2½ miles northwest of Kyongan.

The attacking Greek and American First Cavalry Division units—identified in action for the first time in the 19-day-old Allied offensive—were supported by a powerful air attack. Hundreds of Red troops were killed or wounded as they clustered on a hill south of the Han.

REDS CAUGHT IN OPEN

On the west-central front, Allied bombers and artillery caught an under-strength Red division in the open north of Chipyong, Allied-held pivot point 35 miles east of Seoul and 17 miles northwest of Wonju.

Fighter pilots estimated they killed 300 of the 8000 troops in an assembly area. Artillery and napalm fire bombs killed hundreds more.

The 8th Army reported that Red casualties inflicted by ground forces on Saturday totaled 2562. This brought claimed Red casualties to more than 68,000 killed and wounded since the 8th Army's "limited" drive opened Jan. 25.

The 8th Army also identified the veteran U. S. 24th Division in action east of Kyongan and north of Ichon. It encountered light to moderate resistance.

B-29s BOMB PYONGYANG

In the air war Sunday 22 Japan-based B-29s hit Pyongyang, the Communist North Korean capital, for the second time in as many days. Some 120 tons were dropped on railroad yards and 90 tons more on railroad bridges.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers stabbed heavily at Communist vehicles and knocked out 42. Mustangs engaged a tank and wiped out a score of Reds northwest of Seoul.

At Home and Overseas With Our GIs

WITH IX CORPS, U. S. ARMY IN KOREA—"The biggest little outfit in Korea" is what Capt. Joseph W. Turner of Washington, D. C., calls his Seventy-sixth Engineer Dump Truck Company which is supporting the IX Corps on the central Korean front.

The duties of this company, which normally consist of hauling material for an Engineer combat battalion, have been expanded to the point where the unit nearly operates as a battalion itself.

* * *

A shortage of officers has failed to hamper the operations of the Seventy-sixth. When the need arose, Captain Turner went into the enlisted ranks to solve his problem. Now, M/Sgt. Randolf Carter Jr., Richmond, Va.; M/Sgt. Nathaniel A. Dance, Petersburg, Va., and S/Fc. Layman A. Johnson, Brownsville, Tenn., are all performing officers duties.

* * *

The high degree of discipline and the spirit of teamwork found in the Seventy-sixth is probably responsible for its success. As 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Newman, Washington, D. C., the executive officer, puts it, "No one stands out as an individual, we try to be a standout company."

* * *

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Pvt. Lawrence H. Stevens, son of Mrs. Julia M. Logwood, 424 Cassat Avenue, Jeanette, Pa., is now assigned to Headquarters Battery of the 466th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion at Camp Edwards, Mass.

Prior to his coming into the Army, Private Stevens served five years in the United States Navy, seeing action in the Atlantic and the Pacific. He has served on such ships as the USS Wake Island, the USS Nitre, and the USS Amphion.

He is the recipient of the Navy Unit Commendation and four battle stars. At the present time he is attached to the Intelligence Section of the battalion as an observer.

* * *

Pvt. Bradley

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, Tex.—Pvt. Joseph A. Bradley, 17, son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Bradley, 530 Herron Avenue, Pittsburgh, has completed his AF basic airmen indoctrination course at Lackland Air Force Base, the "Gateway to the Air Force."

* * *

CAMP BRECKENRIDGE, Ky.—A Baltimore soldier has been named "outstanding trainees of his battery" here.

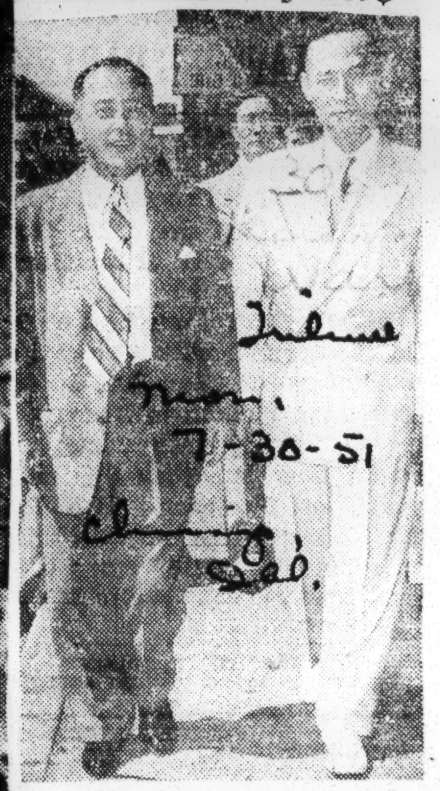
Pvt. Nathaniel Hoff was presented with a citation by Col. William H. Spicer, Deputy Chief of Staff of the 101st Airborne Division and Camp Breckenridge, at the graduation exercises of his battery following the completion of basic training at the Kentucky camp. Private Hoff is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hoff, Baltimore.

Tribune Sun. 3-16-51 Chicago, Ill.

[Associated Press Wirephoto: By Radio from Tokyo]

Cheering crowd of Korean children surround a 3d division soldier in a Seoul street shortly after his platoon entered the South Korean capital city yesterday. It was the fourth time the city changed hands since war broke out.

Korean Envoy Here



Tribune Mon. 7-30-51 Chicago, Ill.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Dr. You Chan Sang (left) and Sae Sun Kim at Midway airport.

Dr. You Chan Yang, Korean ambassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday with Sae Sun Kim, embassy counselor, to seek the aid of Chicagoans in finding clothing for an estimated 10 million destitute Koreans.

Dr. Yang, formerly a Honolulu surgeon, will address community and church leaders at a luncheon at 12:15 p. m. today in the La Salle hotel in behalf of his countrymen. Today's meeting will be prior to a gathering here in September at which plans will be made to set aside a month for the clothing collection.

The American Relief for Korea will be part of the combined appeal of the Community Fund and the United Defense Fund this fall.

UN Troops Chase Reds Across Plateau Of "Iron Triangle"

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN — Far Eastern Director, INS.

TOKYO — (INS) — United Nations tanks and Infantry chased retreating Communists across the plateau of the crumbling "Iron Triangle" Wednesday but to the east the Reds resisted stubbornly.

In the heart of the "iron triangle," where the communists were once thought to be prepared for an all-out stand, Allied troops encountered only light resistance from scattered groups of Reds.

Front Dispatches said, however, that East and Northeast of Kumhwa, former southeastern anchor of the triangle, red resistance had stiffened considerably.

Kumhwa is 18 miles north of the 38th parallel and together with Chorwon [illegible] allied hands—made up the base of the triangle. At the north [illegible] of the [illegible] and buildup area is Pyonggang, 12 miles northwest of Kumhwa and 16 miles Northeast of Chorwon.

UN forces, sweeping up huge quantities of enemy supplies and equipment, were apparently heading toward Pyonggang across the level triangular plateau.

Major resistance of the day was encountered east of the triangle. The reds held a daylong curtain of small arms and machine gun fire over the area just east of Kumhwa and refused to give even in the face of a heavy allied artillery barrage and hard air strikes.

North of Kumhwa enemy soldiers were obseved moving into previously dug positions along a ridgeline, apparently in an effort to stem the strong allied advances above the rubbled and reserted hub

SHADE OF DIXIE IN PACIFIC:

Mob of White Soldiers on Okinawa Rout 2 GIs

Afro-American Date 10-13-51

OKINAWA — Two soldiers were old "No colored troops allowed here."

This is the statement made by Pfc. Amose Lonzes Griffen of Huntington, W. Va.

On September 3, 1952, Labor Day, two soldiers, Griffen and Pfc. Donald Collins went to Kadena Air Base at 9 p.m., they planned to take a walk.

Leaving the post, they decided to take a taxi to a village whichGriffen had walked through with an Okinawa friend. The village was over three miles from camp. An Okinawa cab driver acted as if he did not want to take the two men to the village.

After 10 minutes of talking, however, the troopers were on their way to New Koza which was in the hills. When they got out of the cab, paid, they saw Okinawans and white troopers in larger numbers, small groups and one or two walking or talking to Okinawan girls.

Get the Cold Stare

The troopers noticed that all of the Okinawans and white GI's looked at them as if to say, what the hell are they doing here. Griffin asked Collins, "did you see the way those guys were looking at us"

Baltimore

When they went into a beer hall to buy something to drink three white GI's were talking to an Okinawan girl. The girl looked at the two soldiers as if she had never seen anything like them before. When Griffin and Collins finishing their drinks, they move on into the village and went into another beer hall where three Okinawan girls were sitting and talking.

The troopers said, "hello", and the girls stopped talking, started to move slowly to the rear of the hall and then broke and ran into the back of the place.

When the two entered another hall four girls that were there, ran as if for dear life. And then the troopers knew that the white GI's had been telling the people of that village a good many lies about the colored troops. Just as Griffen and Collins turned to leave, it happened. Four white GI's coming from the other side of the street. yelled.

"I don't know if you boys know it or not, but we don't allow colored troops over here". Griffen answered, "The Reds didn't allow the U.N. troops across the 38th parallel, but we went across it."

"We don't know about that," the white G.I. who had been talking before, stated.

The talking had made a scene and drawn 15 or more white GI's. All agreed with all the one white GI had said.

Collins asked one soldier, "Where are you from?" "I'm from here," was the answer. "No, I mean in the States,", Collins said. "That don't matter", said the white GI.

Get Moving

Griffen said, "O.K., if that's the way it is, we'll go." I know you're going. So, lets get moving," one of the white GI's said. "We don't go where you all go, and we don't want you over here." Knowing where most of the fellows from his company spend their time, Griffen asked where the other troops there went. "All four corners," was the answer. (That's two main streets crossing each other in Old Kazo).

"Which way do we get out of here," Griffen asked. "This way", was the answer from one of the white GI's pointing whit his finger. "Let's move", said one of the now almost 35 white GI's who were walking behind the two colored soldiers.

"I'll pay your way back to camp if you want a cab," said another of the group. "Oh, no you won't." remarked Griffen. "I wouldn't take it or anything else from you or the rest of your kind." After walking block and a half they were at the end of the village, and as the white GI's stopped, Griffen and Collins continued on the main highway.

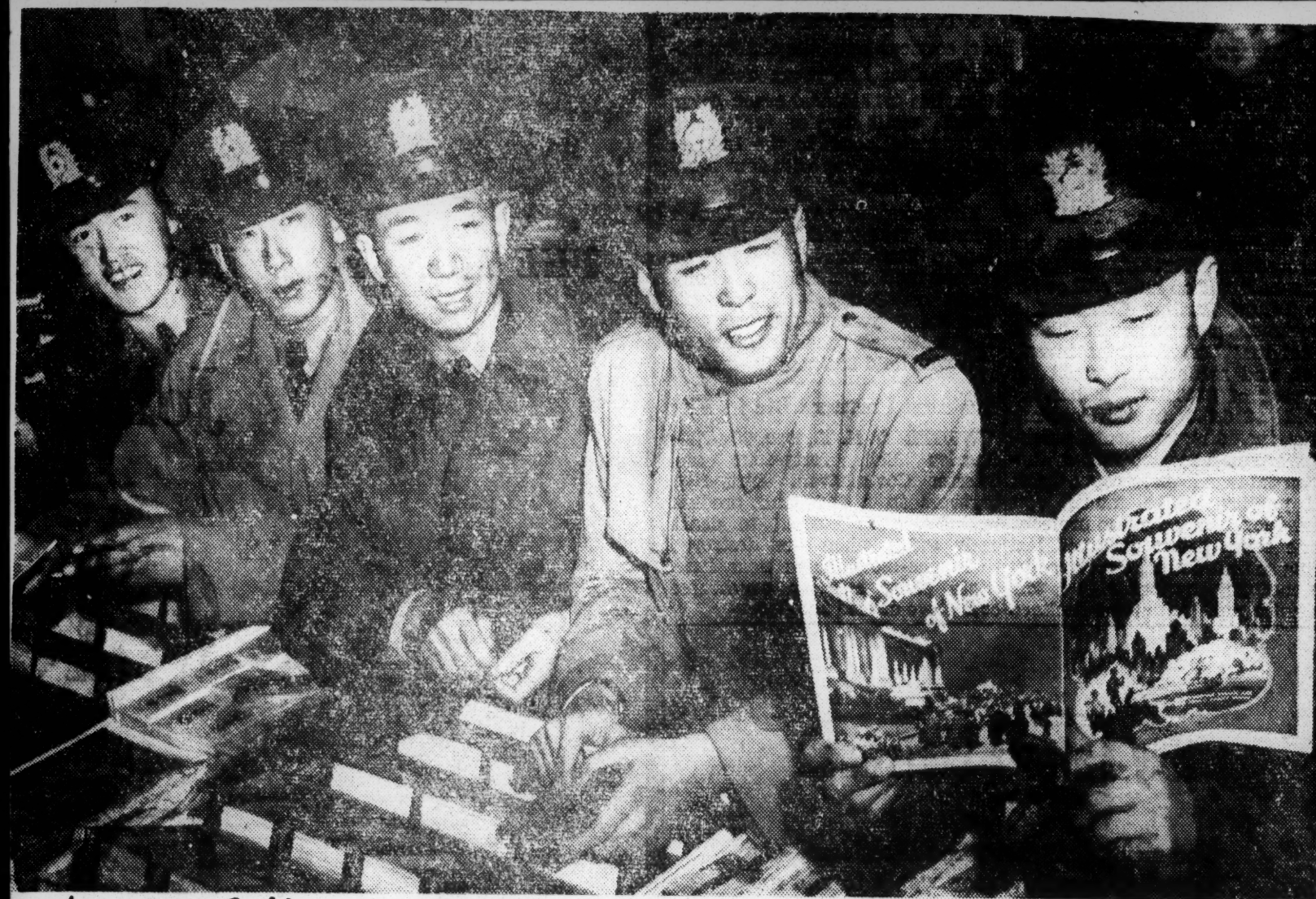
"If you come back there will be a neckstring party," several white soldiers yelled at the retreating men.

The group of white men were made up of Army personnel airmen, and two Navy personnel.

Pfc. Collins is from Delaware and served four and one-half months in Korea.

After being wounded in Korea, he was sent to a hospital in Japan after which he was sent to the 71st Chemical which was stationed in Japan. In March, 1951, the 71st Chemical was sent to Okinawa.

Pfc. Griffen spent three and one-half months in the Osaka Army Hospital and then joined the 71st Chemical Company, which was stationed in Japan. In March, 1951, the 71st Chemical came to Okinawa for duty.



Herald Tribune Wed. 12-26-51 p. 18

Ira Rosenberg

Some of the Republic of Korea Army officers who are on holiday leave from Fort Benning, Ga., where they are studying American infantry tactics, looking over souvenir booklets yesterday in shop in the Empire State Building. Left to right are Capt. Chai Jung Sic, Capt. Yoo Dong Bin, Capt. Lee Chang Hee, Maj. Moon Yong Sub and Lt. Paik Tai Kun

—AP Wirephoto

IT'S CHRISTMAS IN KOREA, BUT THE WAR GOES ON—In top photo, GI's of the Third Division take time out from fighting to decorate a Christmas tree. The three soldiers in bottom picture pause for a breather on rugged trail toward front-line positions atop "Little Gibraltar" on the western front.

War in Korea Doesn't Let Up For Christmas

Times 12-25-51

SEOUL, Dec. 25 (Tuesday)—(AP)—The war went right on today.

A correspondent on the central front said one of the boldest forays of the "twilight war" was made the day before Christmas when a small United States tank force stabbed nearly five miles into Chinese lines, northwest of Kumhwa.

The raiders met no Red infantry and withdrew after scouting an enemy-held valley. It drew only slight mortar fire. One tank was damaged but was towed back.

Several miles to the west, small tank-infantry patrols went out nearly two miles into Red lines and drew small arms fire and mortar fire before withdrawing.

Artillery fire was a little heavier along the central front than in the past few days.

The bold tank patrol went well beyond the limits of recent actions. Division officers said it was not an offensive movement but only a probe for a soft spot in Chinese defenses.

The Eighth Army communique reported "light contact" on the western and eastern fronts Monday.

Japanese Are Aware Of Jim-Crow Policy, Attorney Declares

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

SAN FRANCISCO—"Japanese in key positions told me that they are aware that the United States Government makes a distinction between white and Negro Americans

Marshall Gives Courier Exclusive Interview

because they see the discrimination in our armed services right here (in Japan)," Atty. Thurgood Marshall told The Courier in an exclusive interview here Saturday.

"They also comment on the fact that there are no Negroes in the honor guard which protects MacArthur and General Headquarters. There is not one Negro in the entire headquarters setup . . . not even in the band . . . and I assume that there are some Negroes who can play instruments," Attorney Marshall continued.

Placing the blame for this situation where he felt it belongs, Mr. Marshall declared:

"The responsibility for the courts-martial is within the Twenty-fifth Division. But the responsibility for the discriminatory policy which is being maintained is solely General MacArthur's."

* * *

Mr. Marshall also stressed these salient points:

"1. That the core of this whole thing is the segregative policy of the United States Army.

"2. The whole trouble surrounding these courts-martial is that they were brought about by some of the white officers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry who were insufficient as line officers and did not want to serve with Negro troops . . . and spent most of their time telling their own troops that they did not want to be with them. Thus there was complete lack of respect. That accounts for the glowing record

GENERAL MacARTHUR
". . . can order a stop"

which they had in July when they brought about the first victory that we won, and the change on their attitude later. They were on the front line for ninety-five days. There was a high casualty rate among the officers and the replacements

THURGOOD MARSHALL
. . . blames MacArthur

of officers were not up to par.

"3. We have indisputable evidence that white soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Division who were charged with the same type of evidence for which Negro soldiers were given life, were either not tried at all or were given from one to three years.

"4. That charges were—with very few exceptions—investigated by white officers. Perhaps that accounts for the fact that a white soldier would end up charged with a lesser offence and a Negro would be charged with the limit.

"5. I told MacArthur that although he had no responsibility for the courts martial himself, on the other hand I wanted to make it clear to him that the whole background was due to segregation. Moreover that it had been broken down in the Air Force and the Navy—including the Far East Command—and that the Army could not continue to hold out and be the only part of the armed forces maintaining segregation."

Marshall Says Korea Army Trials Unfair

NEW YORK — Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP is convinced that courts-martial of Negro GIs in Korea were "carried on in an atmosphere making justice impossible."

This was his cabled report to NAACP headquarters here last week as he completed his investigation of so-called "mass" army trials of Negro soldiers fighting in the Korean theatre.

Citing his findings that only two white soldiers were convicted for failure to obey an order on the battlefield, Atty. Marshall said Negroes had been charged with the same offense. Twenty-three were convicted.

The two white soldiers, he reported, were sentenced to three and five years. One Negro was given the death sentence. "Light" sentences were meted out to 15.

Marshall charged that defense counsel for Negro GIs did not have adequate time to prepare their cases. He also said four trials were conducted in less than 50 minutes each.

Following a report, with recommendations, to Gen. MacArthur, Atty. Marshall will return to the U. S. and report his complete findings to the people.

Meanwhile, it was learned last week that four of the convicted servicemen were freed by acting Judge Advocate General Franklin P. Shaw. Cpl. Verlon S. White, Pvts. Willie Martin, Jr., Hardy Sanders and Bernell Gorden were given one year suspended sentences for being without leave. They were previously sentenced to 10 years and dishonorable discharge.

South Koreans Hit Across 38th

Rhee Demands Push To Manchuria

BY PHIL NEWSOM
United Press Staff Writer

TOKYO, Monday, March 26 — South Korean raiding parties have struck across the 38th Parallel at both ends of the front, it was announced today.

Allied troops above Seoul advanced cautiously in a drizzling Easter rain along the highways leading north. Resistance stiffened along a 20-mile front, and progress was slow.

South Korean President Syngman Rhee demanded that the Allies drive to the Manchurian border. His statement closely followed one by Gen. Douglas MacArthur that the 38th Parallel had never existed as a military boundary.

MacArthur's statement and his virtual ultimatum to the Chinese to negotiate a military settlement or face attacks on their coast and soil, brought an official warning from Washington that such attacks would risk Russia's entry into the Korean war.

Peiping Silent

There was still no reply from Peiping on MacArthur's offer to meet the Communist commander-in-chief in the field to negotiate a military settlement.

South Korean patrols stabbed repeatedly across the 38th Parallel in Eastern Korea and an official announcement said a South Korean Navy raiding party landed on the west coast 40 miles above the border Saturday.

The ROK sailors killed 100 Communist soldiers, captured 69 and made a reconnaissance of the area—the Wolsa Peninsula just south of the Taedong River estuary that leads to Chinnampo, the port of the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

The Navy stepped up attacks on the port of Wonsan, 65 miles above the parallel, which has been under attack for 37 days. The heavy cruiser St. Paul sailed from the west coast to join the attacks.

Naval Bombardment

Other U. N. naval vessels including the destroyers Massey and English bombarded Communist troops at the east end of the battlefront where South Korean soldiers have crossed the border repeatedly during the weekend on raiding parties.

The fog and rain grounded Allied warplanes most of Sunday as U. N. troops above Seoul threw back two vicious Communist counterattacks and moved slowly forward toward the parallel. The Communists fought with their backs to the wall to hold on to the invasion routes that now point north.

The Allies proceeded cautiously, preparing strong defense positions after each move forward.

Possibility of an enemy counterattack still existed with three or four Chinese armies grouped in North Korea 15 or 20 miles above the parallel. But the 200,000 casualties inflicted on the Communists in the two-months-old U. N. offensive left Allied commanders confident to cope with such a move.

Enemy casualties Saturday were estimated at 3475.

BOMBING OF CHINA DEPENDS ON REDS

500 Enemy Planes Over Korea to Mean Full War

By ERNIE HILL
(Chicago Daily News Foreign Service)

Lake Success, N. Y., April 7—The United Nations is prepared to bomb military objectives in Manchuria and China proper if the Peiping Reds attack UN forces with as many as 500 airplanes.

This momentous decision already has been taken, an unimpeachable diplomatic source here states.

The Korean war could flare into a full-scale Asian war overnight if the Chinese Communists decide to put into use any large number of the 3000 airplanes they reportedly have in readiness north of the Yalu river.

Saturday both sides were fighting with one hand tied, it was stated. But this could change quickly if either decided to call off the unspoken agreement now governing the war.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur is prevented from bombing north of the Yalu river and is forced to confine his activities to North Korea.

Chinese Communists are forced to permit the United Nations to continue to exert full supremacy of the air. Enough planes are in readiness to contest the UN for air mastery.

But if the Chinese Communists put 500 airplanes into the battle, it automatically will be extended into China by the UN.

Informed sources say that this unwritten agreement could continue to remain in force for another month or two or indefinitely.

But if either side breaks over, the larger conflict will be on.

UN sources say that they will continue to fight the war along the lines now followed but that they will not permit the Peking Communists to decimate the UN forces in mass air raids.

Many countries that have failed to send troops to Korea are unaware that this decision has been taken. It has been made by the 14 that are fighting the war.

Ridgway Emphasizes Communists Won't Call Off Korea War

By the Associated Press

A CENTRAL FRONT HEADQUARTERS, Korea, April 9.—The Communists "won't call this thing off" because it is their firm determination "to destroy us completely," Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway warned yesterday.

Speaking earnestly to correspondents, the United States 8th Army commander declared there was no end of the Korean war in sight, barring a political settlement—and he knew of no negotiations toward one.

"The danger with our people," he said, "is their impatience, their natural characteristic of impatience.

"We went into this thing with a 'Let's get the damned thing over with' attitude.

"Six Months Is Enough."

"That's at the bottom of rotation in a way—a feeling 'six months is enough; after six months we can all go home.'

It's not in the Communist timetable—you don't go home. They won't call this thing off."

The rotation he mentioned was the newly-announced Washington policy of sending home troops who have been in combat.

"It's not the end of a big league baseball season," Gen. Ridgway cautioned. "It's not the last strike called in the final game of a World Series.

Life-and-Death Struggle.

"If the people back home are expecting a definite end to the war in Korea, when everybody gets up and shakes hands, they should be disabused of the idea.

"There is nothing transitory, nothing temporary about the Communist determination to destroy us completely.

"As far as the Communist leaders are concerned, this is an all-out life-and-death struggle.

"They have not varied their objectives. They may vary their tactics, their timing, their strategy—yes—but their objectives, never!"

Peiping Vows Vengeance.

(As if in support of Gen. Ridgway's warning, the Peiping Red radio yesterday broadcast a violent statement from the official People's Daily, vowing that "the Chinese people will yet make the enemy pay his blood debts" and reiterating determination to "defeat the American aggressors.")

"They (the Reds) vary their tactics as many times as superior force—the only thing they acknowledge—compels them to," the solemn 8th Army commander continued.

Of the new rotation policy, he said, "we are doing our utmost to work this thing out. Frankly, I don't know the answer."

The general reiterated that he "couldn't emphasize enough" for the people at home that a six-months rotation for frontline United States troops was not in accord with the Communist timetable.

'Keep Fighting,' Ridgway Tells GIs

Visits Front, Relays Admiral Joy's Words

BY WILLIAM BURSON
United Press Staff Writer

TOKYO, Wednesday, July 11 (U.P.)—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway carried the word to his Korean front line troops yesterday that they must fight without letup until and unless the Kaesong talks produced an ironclad truce agreement.

Fresh from dispatching his envoys to Kaesong, the supreme commander paid a surprise visit to American troops in the line and relayed the words of Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, the chief Allied negotiator.

"Hostilities will continue in all areas except in those neutral zones agreed upon until such time as there is an agreement on the terms covering the armistice, and until such time as an approved armistice commission is prepared to function."

Giving effect to Joy's words, aggressive Allied patrols needled their way into the Communist defenses all along the battle line, and Allied artillery spoke with thunderous authority. Giant Superforts worked over the enemy's rear areas.

The heaviest ground action again was on the east central front. There Allied troops fought toward an almost inaccessible mountain fastness held by diehard North Koreans.

Front dispatches said the stubborn resistance limited Allied gains to a skimpy few hundred yards in the most lively sector northeast of Yanggu, where the fighting had been going on near the strategic "punchbowl."

Douglas Warns Of 38th Truce Line

Tells Marshall It Would Be Calamitous

WASHINGTON, July 10 (U.P.)—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), told Defense Secretary George C. Marshall today it would be a "calamity" if the United Nations accept the 38th Parallel as a basis for a cease-fire agreement in Korea.

Douglas wrote Marshall that if the Communists do not taccept a line 100 miles north of the 38th Parellel U. N. forces should fight northward to that point.

Douglas said the United States and its Allies must "wake up" immediately to the danger of a 38th Parallel settlement because in the long run it would cost more lives to stop the shooting on such a basis.

He said the "most important" reason for not accepting a 38th Parallel esttlement is that inevitably it would be turned into "a great propoganda victory for the Chinese Communists."

Douglas also said that a 38th Parellel cease-fire would permit the Communists to build up strength north of the parallel for a renewed asault later; make the South Koreans live under "constant suspense" of another attack; and provide a 150-mile long line almost "imposible" to defend.

Red 'Wac' Tells Of G.I. Captives In Pyongyang

Says 'Many' Are Prisoners; Insists North Koreans' Main Aim Is Unification

KAESONG, Korea, July 17 (AP).—A young North Korean "Wac" said today "there are many American prisoners in Pyongyang," the Red Korean capital. She said she could give no further details.

The information came from a Miss Pak, of Red "Reception Personnel" at the United Nations House in Kaesong. She is an eighteen-year-old sergeant, known as the most photographed woman in Kaesong.

"My picture has been taken a thousand times," she told U. N. newspaper men and photographers crowding around her.

Won't Say She Likes U. S.

She speaks English well. She said she learned it in Pyongyang high school. "I also speak Japanese," she added, "and a little Russian."

She thought a moment when some one asked her if she liked Americans, then said softly: "It's not so simple to answer."

She had definite ideas about peace. She said she wanted to see the war ended, and added: "We don't want the 38th Parallel. We want a unified country. The Chinese and United Nations forces will leave Korea after the war, and the North and South Koreans can be friendly."

She was smartly uniformed in a tan beret with a red star on the front, an olive drab blouse with silver buttons and red shoulder boards, blue skirt and brown leather shoes.

Red Press in Dark, Too

Red war correspondents here were dressed in plain brown uniforms wth brass buttons. Several wore round red medals, showing they worked for the New China News Agency. One, a freckle-faced twenty-six-year-old Chinese, spoke English and acted as spokesman and interpreter.

He said the Red correspondents—twenty of them—came to Kaesong Saturday. That was during the breakdown of negotiations, precipitated by the barring of U. N. newspaper men, and the day the Reds first proposed that talks be resumed.

He complained, "No one at the conference tells us what is going on."

Red newspaper men also charged Japanese were fighting for the U. N. in Korea. The U. N. has denied it. The Communists said there were no Japanese fighting on the Red side.

The War in Korea

April 4, 1951 Jack Luboff

American tanks and infantry pushed across the 38th Parallel in force on a ten-mile front in the western sector (A) above Seoul. Little resistance was met from Communist vanguards in the area. At the extreme western end of the line, South Korean troops crossed the Imjin River near Munsan. On the central front Allied troops drove to within a mile and a quarter of the border north of Chunchon (B). On the east coast (C) South Korean troops were fifteen miles north of the parallel.

G. I.s Go Over 38th in Force To Foil Attack

Herald Tribune

MacArthur Crosses On Visit to Front

Wed. 4-4-51

He Says Allies Maneuver to Keep 63 Divisions of Reds Off Balance

By David McConnell

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1951, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

WEST CENTRAL FRONT, Korea, April 3.—American troops pushed across the 38th Parallel in the west central sector today, to seize and hold commanding positions along the boundary between North and South Korea.

One United Nations spearhead struck across the Imjin River to take positions held by the 8th Army before the withdrawal southward early in January. These troops met little opposition on patrol actions, then dug in for the night north of the Parallel.

At another point American troops routed Communists from a hill and moved forward to positions near the Parallel. A third force drove the enemy from strong hill positions several hundred yards north of the Parallel.

The drive across the Parallel on this front seemed to spell out a determination by Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, 8th Army commander, to keep pushing the Chinese and North Koreans without regard for the boundary.

Cautious Advance

Throughout this sector American troops advanced in the slow and orderly manner instituted by Gen. Ridgway in the current northward offensive. On the briefing maps, lines of the sector appeared as straight as a bar. In the field, platoons reported they had tied in efficiently.

The move forward today was an experience for Pvt. Pierre Harris, of Waterloo, N. Y., who has been in Korea only a week. A member of a mine-sweeping team, he passed the day alternately ducking enemy small arms fire and running his "vacuum cleaner" along the heavily mined territory the U. N. troops were taking.

Pvt. Donald Godin, of Tupper Lake, N. Y., whose until had to push over mountains and rugged ridges, described today's advance as "a little noise and a lot of climbing."

MacArthur's Visit

TOKYO, Wednesday, April 4 (AP).—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur made a surprise inspection Tuesday within 500 yards of the eastern front in Korea. It was his fifteenth flying visit to the war zone.

He gave what amounted to a reply to the Communist rejection, of his March 24 offer to negotiate a truce in the field. "Our strategy remains unchanged in Korea," he told top air, sea and ground commanders who accompanied him. "It is based on maneuver and not positional warfare."

By nightfall Gen. MacArthur was back at his Tokyo headquarters. His trip had taken him by jeep from Kangnung on the east coast to beyond Yangyang, seven road miles north of the 38th Parallel.

Earlier, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters had estimated the Chinese and North Korean Communist forces had a potential strength of sixty-three divisions on the battle front—the largest number yet committed.

Intelligence officers estimated at least 441,000 Chinese and North Korean troops are preparing a new offensive, with perhaps double that number in reserve. Measured in these terms, the Red offensive could muster about 1,200,000 troops.

Gen. MacArthur, however, pinpointed the enemy weaknesses—lack of supply and firepower, of ships and planes. He believed these would help equalize the two opposing armies. "The enemy's weakness in the air and on sea and his lack of artillery and heavy ground weapons is being beautifully exploited by our field commander," he said.

War's Largest Jet Fight

The Communists made a strong aerial appearance Tuesday and precipitated an air battle involving eighty-four to ninety-four jets—the largest jet encounter yet fought. The fight took place near Sinuiju, in the northwest corner of Korea.

Three Russian-built MiG jets were shot down and three more MiGs were damaged by American Sabre jets. There were no immediate reports of American losses, if any.

From thirty to forty MiGs jumped a flight of twenty-five F-80 Shooting Stars after they had completed a bombing mission and were headed for home with fuel almost exhausted. A band of twenty-nine F-86 Sabres, flying top cover for the Shooting Stars, sped to the rescue and drove off the attackers.

Other Allied planes in 700 sorties (individual flights) by nightfall hammered communication and supply routes and flew close cover over the western front where Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's drive north of the Parallel is under way.

Action was light across most of the front Tuesday.

South Korean troops pushed across the Imjin River on the extreme west flank northwest of Seoul. They engaged about two Red companies. Allied patrols to the east met light resistance in the Yongpong area. This is north of Uijongbu, road center and jump-off point for the Allied drive north of Seoul.

Field dispatches said the American drive north of the Parallel was not a full sweep along the ten-mile sector. But where troops did not cross in force there was active patrolling.

The Chinese are entrenched north of the Parallel in this area. If there were large numbers concentrated in the hills in the path of the advancing Americans they did not show themselves.

Farther east, American, Greek and Thai (Siamese) troops advanced to within one and one-fourth mile of the Parallel, north of Chunchon, which is forty-five miles northeast of Seoul. It was a two-day fight to take ridge positions there.

Korea G.I.s Say Navy Chaplain Slurred Them

Herald Tribune

Seek Apology for Charges of Cowardice and Defend Officers' Roles in Battle

Wed. 4-4-51

WITH 31ST INFANTRY REGIMENT, Korea, April 3 (UP).—Angry American soldiers today demanded a public apology from a Navy chaplain who accused Army officers in Korea of cowardice and poor leadership.

Lt. Comdr. Otto E. Sporrer, Catholic chaplain who served with the Marines in Korea, made his attack in San Diego last week. He accused the 31st Regimental Combat Team of making "a disgraceful showing" during the Changjin Reservoir battle last winter.

Tenth Corps and 7th Division staff officers dismissed the charges as unworthy of a reply. But the enlisted men were boiling mad.

"Sporrer has slandered some of the bravest men who ever wore the uniform of our country," a spokesman for a group of them said.

"The commanders he criticized were killed or wounded by Communist bullets in North Korea. Those of us who had the blessings of their inspired leadership demand that the chaplain retract."

Tells of Fighting

Corp. T. J. Richardson, of Waco, Tex., a medical aid man, said: "We were fighting all the time, so we had quite a few wounded. And we took good care of those wounded men. The officers who were wounded kept right on fighting, and the men backed them up."

When the retreating column, with more than 300 wounded piled into vehicles, hit a burned out tank that could not be bypassed, Lt. Col. Don C Faith, of Alexandria, La., on the death of the commanding colonel, rallied every able-bodied man for an assault on the high ridges from which the enemy poured fire into the group, the men said.

Says Men Were Brave

"The less seriously wounded protected the convoy while the rest of us poured into the hills," Sgt. Daniel R. Hart, of North Bradford, Pa., said. "Offices led all the attacks. The odds were against us. Some of the strong points had to be hit as many as ten times. . . . Maybe there was a coward here or there. I don't know. But I'm certain there were a hundred acts or bravery for every act of cowardice."

Col. Maurice E. Powers, chaplain of the 7th Division, said today Comdr. Sporrer's comment that ill advised and certainly not intended to promote inter-service harmony." He said his report on "irresponsible gossip, since a Navy chaplain would have no opportunity to observe Army officers on the Korean battlefield."

Reds Step Up Resistance Against Allies In Korea

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN
Far Eastern Director, International News Service

TOKYO — (INS) — Communist forces in Korea showed increased aggressiveness Monday, mounting local counterattacks and fighting bitterly against United Nations patrols.

A semi-official statement in Red China's capital that the Chinese people "fully endorse" the cease-fire proposal of Soviet United Nations delegate Jacob Malik was not reflected on the battle front, where bitter hand-to-hand fighting continued.

The Communist Peiping radio reported that leading government-controlled newspapers in the capital of the Red regime prominently displayed the text of Malik's weekend broadcast in which he proposed a cease-fire at Korea's 38th Parallel.

The Red radio also broadcast the text of an editorial in the Peiping people's daily which said simultaneously that the Chinese and North Koreans are "ceaselessly annihilating the enemy's manpower" and that:

"This (Malik's proposal) is another test for America to see whether she accepts the lessons of the past and whether she is willing to settle the Korea question peacefully."

While Red China's propaganda outlets were trying to pin the responsibility for peace or continued war wholly on the United Nations, Communist soldiers were fighting on a line above the 38th Parallel with increased ferocity.

The Peiping regime's first mention of the Malik proposals did not come until after powerful United Nations transmitters beamed to the Far East had carried UN Secretary Trygve Lie's cease fire appeal in the Chinese and Korean languages.

Field dispatches from the east-central front said the Red troops were showing heightened aggressiveness, fighting bitterly for every inch of ground against UN patrols. The Reds also sent probing forces of their own against Allied lines.

On the western front Red delaying forces were strongly dug-in. Front reports said Allied troops broke contact and withdrew at nightfall after failing in an all-day attempt to take a hill mass north of the UN lines.

Tank-infantry teams roaming no-man's-land all along the 100-mile Korean front thrust as much as 4½ miles north of the main U.N. line against light to moderate opposition.

Red armies at the eastern end of the line appeared to be falling back toward the battered port of Wonsan.

Last China Reds Quit South Korea

U.N. Forces Drive Foe From Kaesong

By EARNEST HOBERECHT,
United Press Staff Writer.

TOKYO, June 22 (Friday).—The Chinese Communists withdrew the last of their combat troops from South Korea yesterday as United Nations forces drove into Kaesong, three miles south of the 38th parallel on the western front.

Kaesong, 35 miles northwest of Seoul, was the first major city to fall to the Reds when they invaded South Korea June 25 last year.

Foe Resists in East

Enemy troops near the east coast fought stubbornly to stave off 8th Army troops who already have penetrated deeply beyond the parallel into North Korea.

Poor weather ended air battles that were waged below the Manchurian border for four days, resulting in destruction of nine enemy planes.

Tanks and infantry moved into Kaesong and met rifle fire from isolated individual enemy infantrymen on ridges overlooking the city.

Still Hold Ground.

U.N. patrols had entered the town before dawn yesterday and again in the afternoon.

The 38th parallel passes through the ridges at a point where an enemy force estimated at 1000 men still held ground northwest of Kaesong.

An 8th Army communique said U.N. forces above Inje on the east-central front repulsed a counter-attack by 500 or more Red troops.

Nine Bullets Fail To Down GI Hero

Mon, 5-14-51

WEST CENTRAL FRONT, Korea, May 13 (UP).—The men of Able Company vowed their captain was indestructible and followed him blindly in some of the most dangerous fighting of the Korean war.

Capt. Horace W. West, of Nazareth, Pa., looked tough, talked tough and was tough, and his hero-worshiping men called him "Captain Combat."

He had emerged unscratched from the war's worst battles after arriving in Korea as a company commander last November. He figured he had about used up all his lucky numbers. But he had a few more coming.

SURROUNDED BY FOE

When the Chinese mounted their spring offensive Sunday, April 22, West's company was holding the east flank of the west-central front. He and his men were surrounded when the western flank of the central front collapsed.

"They came from everywhere," West said. "Most of them didn't have any weapons. Those who got close enough tried to take rifles and ammo from my men."

That was the night West used his bayonet.

"Only he forgot to take the scabbard off the blade," said Sgt. Harold E. Blair, of New York City. "He had the habit of carrying his bayonet fixed but with the scabbard still on it. And this time it didn't make any difference. He rammed scabbard and all through that guy."

CAVED IN RED'S SKULL

Sgt. Gordon Woods, of Montgomery, W. Va., told how West cracked the butt of his rifle over another Chinese Communist — "he caved that man's head in so hard it wasn't funny."

Able Company successfully held the perimeter until a new delaying line was established a few miles to the south. But when they tried to fall back the Chinese were waiting in a mountain pass roadblock.

Two machine gun slugs caught West in the back when the trap was sprung. But he ignored them to lead his company on three valiant but futile counter-attacks to break the block.

Seeing the situation was hopeless, he dispersed his men and ran up and down the road in full view of the enemy shouting orders and encouragement.

HELPED LOAD WOUNDED

He stopped to help Pfc. Joseph P. Lopez and Robert Spuller, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Pvt. Norman Drity to load wounded on a truck. As they assisted one hurt man, a Red soldier fired on them with a tommy-gun. West went into the draw after him.

"The Chinese fired first," Spuller said. "he caught the captain with seven bullets. But Duty got him with a hand grenade."

West did not fall, Spuller said. He came out of the draw under his own power, hands held tightly about his bleeding chest.

"Frazier (Cpl. Joseph Frazier, of Long Beach, Calif.) and I had to hold him down," said Cpl. Hayward Thomas, of Pasadena, Calif.

RECOMMENDED FOR DSC

At the aid station doctors said West's wounds were serious but not critical. They added that a man of less physical stamina probably would not have survived.

The 32-year-old soldier, a veteran of 11 years in the infantry, was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross by Maj. Claude Baker, of Saranac, Mich., West's battalion commander.

A CIGARETTE BETWEEN TALKS—North Korean Maj. Gen. Nam Il, head Communist negotiator at cease-fire talks in Kaesong, smokes a cigarette in a curiously shaped holder as he poses for photographers. The 16th meeting of the negotiators ended today with no apparent progress toward a solution of the current issue under discussion—where to place a "buffer" zone across Korea.
—AP Wirephoto

Rare Disease of Manchuria Plagues GIs

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT IN KOREA, Oct. 13 [Saturday]—A rare Manchurian disease which the Japanese call songa fever has been killing an occasional American in North Korea since July. Only within the last few days has it been positively identified as the result of laboratory work in Tokyo.

Songa fever is known as epidemic hemorrhagic fever to American physicians. It kills about 20 per cent of those it attacks. Familiar symptoms are blood red eyeballs, a fever of 105 degrees, nausea, and prostration. The Japanese named it from an area in Manchuria where it is common.

In Iron Triangle

Only a score of cases have occured in Korea—virtually all in the so-called iron triangle north of the 38th parallel. In this area the 3d, the 25th, and the 1st cavalry divisions have been identified. Altho localized, the outbreak has caused great excitement among the army medics.

Unanimously, however, they discount speculation that the disease is the result of enemy bacteriological warfare. They point out that bacteriological warefare contaminates a wide area and must be carefully controled lest it boomerang against the side which starts it.

Victims Bleed Internally

Songa fever reaches a peak in July and August, subsides during September, and flares up again during October and November, Japanese studies show. Many of its victims bleed to death internally. GI victims are rushed to Tokyo by plane and hospitalized. Treatment includes rest, good diet, and the use of Vitamin C, penicillin, and streptomycin.

The fever is caused by a spirochette similar to that causing Weil's disease, with which it was at first confused. Like Weil's disease, songa fever is believed to be transmitted by rats.

FIRST TO WIN BATTLE AGAINST KOREAN REDS

WASHINGTON — The ending of racial segregation in the Far East Command closes the 85-year history of the famous 24th Infantry Regiment, the Army's oldest and last Negro regiment and first American outfit to win a battle against the North Korean Reds.

Created by an act of Congress in 1866, the 24th Infantry went to Korea last summer and drove the North Korean Reds back in a savage battle at Yechon for the first American victory of the campaign.

In announcing the ending of racial segregation in the far East Command and disabandment of the 24th Infantry Regiment, the Army said the integration of white and Negro troops at all levels in Japan, Korea and Okinawa would be completed in about six months.

"The Korean war has shown that Negro troops are more efficient when integrated with white units." the announcement said.

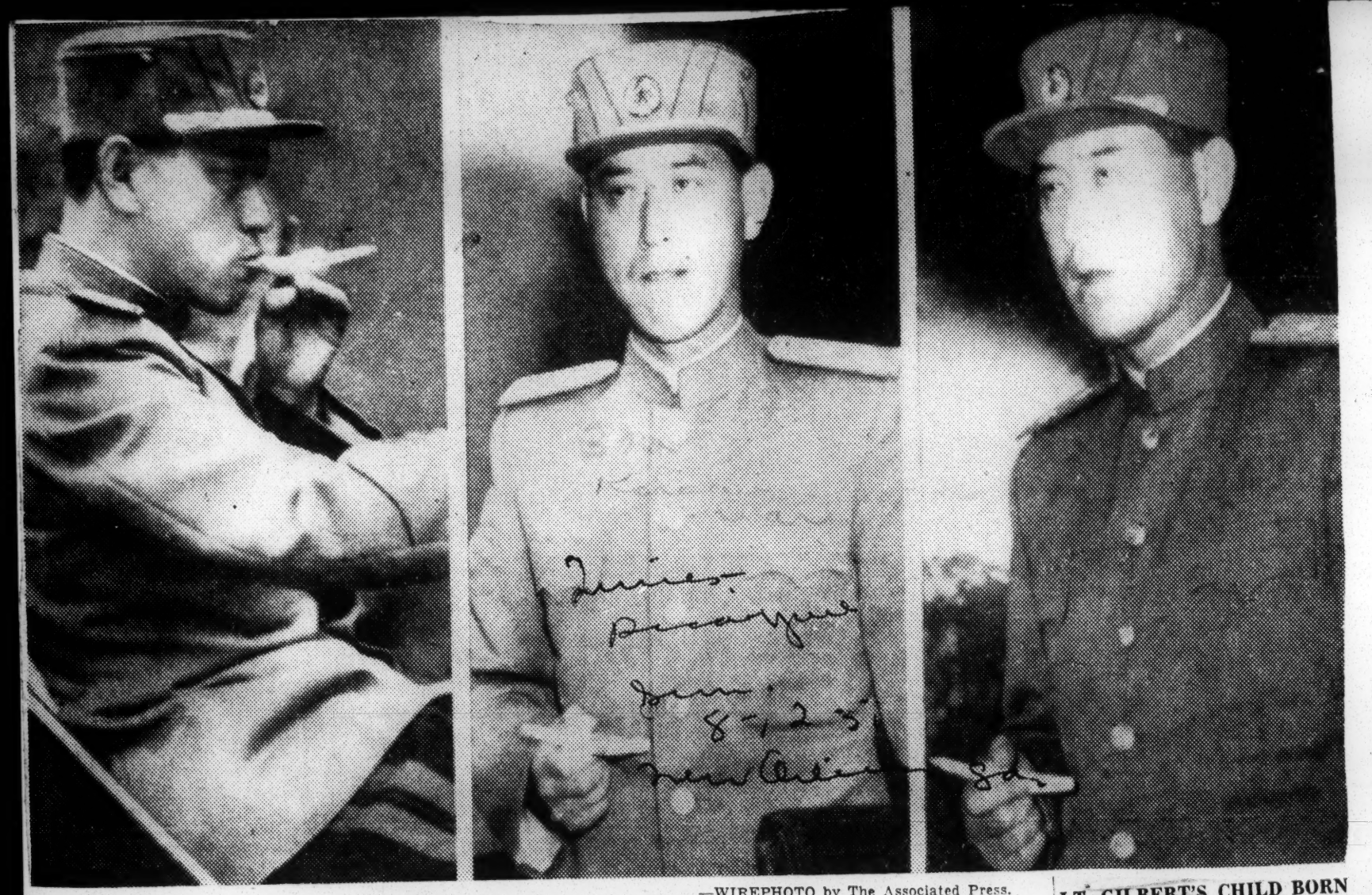
NEGRO SOLDIERS FAVOR INTEGRATION

Latest word from Korea is that Negro soldiers were happy when they heard the news from Washington that the Army was disbanding the 24th Infantry Regiment and integrating its Negro soldiers into regular Army units.

The 24th Regiment was stationed at Fort McKavitt, Texas in 1869 and later won its first battle honors in the frontier campaign against the Indians. The outfit achieved its greatest fame at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, with Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War.

The regiment fought guerillas in the Phillippines and served for two decades as show troops at the Army's Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. During World War II, the 24th Infantry battled on Bougainville, New Georgia, Gaudalcanal and Saipan.

Throughout the Korean campaign the regiment has been fighting as a part of the 24th Division. It was the last big ground force unit with all Negro soldiers. Some smaller units such as artillery battalions and tank outfits are still Negro.



—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.

CURVED CIGARETTE HOLDER of North Korean General Nam Il is almost as much a personality feature as his grim look. Both the look and the holder are evident in these studies of the head Red truce negotiator during recent Kaesong talks.

Joy Blasts Commies as 'Playing Politics'

Truce Talks Endangered by Reds' Attitude

By DON HUTH
(The Associated Press)

Munsan, Korea, Aug. 12 (Sunday)—Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy sternly accused Communist negotiators of playing politics with the armistice talks at Kaesong Saturday.

The chief of the United Nations truce team told the Reds they had "slammed the door on every attempt to make progress" in the crucial, deadlocked talks. He added:

"You did not come here to stop the fighting. You did not come here to negotiate an armistice. You came here to state your price—your political price for which you are willing to sell the people of Korea a temporary respite from pain."

Saturday's two-hour, 20-minute 21st session broke up without any agreement, except to meet again Sunday at 11 a. m. (7 p. m., CST, Saturday).

Lt. Gen. Nam Il, chief Red delegate, left the conference house in a huff.

Joy addressed his strong remarks directly at Nam for the Red delegation's stubborn refusal to discuss a compromise on a demilitarized buffer zone. Nam insists that the military dividing line be parallel 38—the old political boundary between North and South Korea.

The Allied delegation wants a zone generally following the present battlefront, most of which is inside North Korea. However, Joy has told the Reds the UN is willing to discuss "possible adjustments."

It was Nam Il's refusal to comment on any adjustments that precipitated two hours and 11 minutes of unbroken silence during Friday's meeting.

Thus far agreement has been reached on only one agenda item—approval of the agenda itself. The buffer zone issue is item two. There are three others: A system of inspection behind rival lines, exchange of prisoners of war, and recommendations for eventual withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

LT. GILBERT'S CHILD BORN PREMATURELY, DIES

YORK, Pa.—Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert, wife of the 24th Infantry officer now imprisoned, gave premature birth to a child which lived only a few minutes.

Reds Mow Down 150 Negro GIs

(By Special Correspondent)

TAIPEH, Formosa — Chinese Communists in Korea massacred 150 U. S. Negro soldiers who had surrendered to the 117th Division of the Thirty-ninth Chinese Communist Army on the Korean front. The Chinese mowed the Americans down with machine guns, according to former Nationalist China's Ambassador to Korea, Shoa Yu-Lin.

These American Negro troops were among the thousands of atrocity victims who have been slain wantonly by Chinese and North Korean Reds as reported by General Matthew B. Ridgway, UN commander.

The Reds, Yu-Lin said, slew the Americans in supposed retaliation for the destruction of Chinese garrison troops by the Negroes a few days earlier. Mr Yu-Lin said he had learned of the incident prior to his retirement as Ambassador to Korea three months ago.

In a report to the United Nations a few weeks ago, General Ridgway formally accused the Communists of mass murders of UN war prisoners in Korea, but an aide said an Eighth Army report that 6,270 Americans had been slain appeared exaggerated. However, General Ridgway's report fixed the figure at nearer to 8,000.

Negro soldiers returning from the Korean front say that at least one out of every three or four United Nations soldiers on the front is a Negro. Consequently, wherever the fighting is the heaviest the Negroes are in it, and the Negro casualties are proportionately as high as those of all other fighting men.

Sunday before last General Ridgway confirmed the report that Communists massacred UN prisoners of war, but made no specific mention of Negro prisoners who were slain. Also, it was reported, that relatives of the massacred victims have been notified.

Rangers Gird for Battlefront Like Getting Ready to Go to Mardi Gras

Fight All Day Long, Losing One GI Who, Mortally Wounded, Prefers to Die Firing

(Editor's Note: This is the third and last of a series of articles describing the activities of the 2nd Ranger Company, attached to the 7th Infantry Division, in its drive back up Korea. Especially trained for hand-to-hand combat, the all-colored outfit commanded by 1st Lt. Warren E. Allen of Los Angeles, has proved itself one of the fiercest fighting units in the U. S. Army.)

By CPL. C. E. J. GARMAKEP

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — The 2nd Ranger Company, attached to the 7th Infantry Division, is occupying a forward command post. I have joined the unit from division headquarters in order to learn how and why the group has gained such a fine reputatian for fighting since it was sent against the foe on Jan. 3.

The sun was late in coming up in the morning. The weather hadn't changed it was still below zero.

Only one patrol was sent out. Detroiter Lt. Albert Cliette's platoon was dispatched to reconnoiter an area to the west. They had been gone for almost an hour when the field telephone in the Ranger command post rang.

"Dynamite CP, Lieutenant Allen speaking." He listened for a minute and then hung up. "Men, we've got two hours to prepare for an attack we're pulling off with the 1st battalion," he said, ordering: "Spread the word to all the men."

Then he said to the radio man, "Get Lieutenant Cliette on the radio and tell him to get back here immediately." It was 9:50 a.m. then.

Beehive of Activity

The area was a beehive of activity for the next two hours. Men were busy cleaning their weapons, checking ammunition and getting their packs ready.

They were to carry a light pack with a change of clothing in it. No sleeping rolls would be taken. They expected to be up there only a short time.

Cliette's patrol got back at 10:15 a.m. He was informed of the situation and his men went off for last minute preparations. At 11:00 a.m., Allen called Lts. James C. Queen, Vincent Wilburn, Bernard B. Pryor and Cliette together to brief them.

They, in turn, informed the men.

Four miles down the road, the 1st battalion had already started on its way up to the point where it would meet the Rangers.

No Mardi Gras, But Dancing

"You know," Sergeant Robertson was saying, "I think I'd just as soon be going off to the Mardi in New Orleans." He was always joking about the times he had during the Mardi Gras.

"Don't you worry, Smead Robertson," Lieutenant Queen yelled from across the room, "it'll be a regular Mardi ras. There'll be dancing all over the place." Everyone laughed at that.

Shortly before noon, the company moved out. Five miles of marching and plodding through snow and over mountains brought them to Hills 464 and 562, which the Ranger company was to occupy that night.

Companies A and B were on the right and left flanks, respectively. A was nearly three miles distant, but within sight, atop an adjoining mountain.

That night, a large group of the enemy was sighted below the mountain to the front, in a little village. Mortars were dropped in on them for two hours. No one slept that night.

Rangers Lead Attack

At 8 a.m., the next day the Rangers and first battalion jumped off. A narrow valley led into the village—the one they had fired upon the previous evening. As the Americans approached, the enemy struck.

Fire from both flanks and from the front rained in on them. A fire-fight raged for three hours. The word to move to positions on Hills 464 and 562 was given.

The Rangers, by skillful maneuvering, gained the hill positions. A handful of wounded was brought back to the CP and their wounds treated. The walking wounded returned immediately on their own.

A group of approximately 100 Reds attempted an around-end move to ensnare the soldiers atop the lofty peaks. Company A, on the right flank, had moved up quietly and without any resistance. They intercepted the enmy flanking party and an hilated it.

The Rangers were receiving wilting firepower from the cleverly concealed Reds. The day before, a liaison pilot had reported there were at least 2,000 enemy in that area. From all indications the report was accurate.

All that day the fing went on. Very few of the enemy were actually spotted during ghe day, but at night, the flash of their weapons flared and revealed their positions. Then the Rangers cleaned up. Machine guns, mortars and bazookas found their marks. One by one the enemy gun flashes went out.

A wounded man was lying 50 yards from the advance position occupied by Lieutenant Allen, Sergeant Jones and two soldiers from Baker company. The aid men were unable to reach the man.

Suddenly, Jones jumped up, ran out to the man, and while bullets splattered all around him, carried him to a safe area. While the wounded soldier was being cared for by aid men, Jones rushed to his place in the line and went right on firing.

Early the next morning, the word was passed that replacements were coming—to move back. The wounded, those who could still walk, began moving out—the badly wounded were helped by their buddies. Slowly, amlost reluctant-

The 3rd battalion was on its way ly, they began the move. in to relieve the weary battlers.

Non-Com Refuses to Be Moved

Cpl. J. T. Holley, of New York City, was mortally wounded. He refused to leave. Holley had been firing a 3.5 bazooka from behind a large rock when he ran out of ammunition. Just as he was about to make a run for more, he was hit.

When the order to move out was given, he noted the other wounded, and refused to let the aid men take him with them. I'll only be a burden," he said, "and I'm not fooling anybody. I won't last long. I'm going to stay right here."

Lieutenant Holley tried to convince Holley to come along, to no avail.

As Allen attempted to move Holley out, the lieutenant was hit twice, clean wounds through his side. A third bullet hit his dog tags, tore through his bible, punctured his map and left him untouched—another ricochetted off his pistol.

A small group of Rangers and infantrymen were left to cover the departure. Lieutenant Allen, though wounded, refused assistance and, with Sergeant West, organized a party of wounded men to return to the aid station.

In order to get through the blistering fire to safety, the men were forced to wade waist deep in an icy stream. The walk back was a study in human endurance... pant legs quickly stiffened in the freezing temperature.

On the fourth day, the remainder of the company returned to the command post. More wounded were brought in by gaunt, haggard men. The 3rd battalion had relieved them in the mountain battleground.

Holly Heroism Recalled

As the men smoked and talked, someone mentioned Holley. "Remember what Holley used to tell us back in the States?" asked Sgt. Leroi White, New York City, adding:

"I remember once he was talking about what a man should do if he was wounded and didn't think he could make it out. When they were reading the Articles of War to us he got up and said a man should go down shooting if that ever happened.

"Didn't pay much attention to what he said then—thought it was just more talk.

"But," White continued, "I was just about ten feet away from him up there yesterday when he got hit bad. I saw the medics try to take him out, and Lieutenant Allen tried, too, but he wouldn't go.

"He knew he was hit too bad and didn't want to be a burden. He finally persuaded some of the men to give him a rifle and plenty of ammunition. Then he had the men prop him up alongside a rock and told them to leave.

"When we withdrew I looked back and saw Holley lying there, still firing away." White dropped his head as he finished.

The next day, when a detail was sent out to pick up the dead, Holley's body was found, rifle in the ready position.

Commander Mourns Fallen

Lieutenant Allen stirred. He had been sleeping on the floor of the CP. He sat up, stretched and looked around.

"How're you feeling, lieutenant?" I asked.

"Oh, my legs are a little stiff yet," he answered. "Thought they'd never thaw out."

"I mean your wounds. They hurting you any?"

"Those? Don't even feel them anymore. Medics patched me up pretty good."

He go up and started talking to some of the men. Then, "Say, Jim," he asked Queen, "how many men did we lose up there?" Lieutenant Queen told him. Allen cursed softly and walked off.

Three Awarded Medals

The company was preparing to move to a new location now. Once again the men were busy packing up. Now and then one would come upon an article of clothing belonging to one of their lost buddies.

It was thrown into a salvage pile for turn-in. Each item brought a shake of the head, a pause of reminiscence.

Three days later, at their new location, Maj. Gen. David G. Barr, the 7th Division commander, paid the fighting Rangers a visit. He came to award medals to three of the company's heroes.

Lieutenant Allen was awarded the Silver Star, the nation's third highest military award, "for conspicuous gallantry in action against the armed enemy."

A Silver Star went to Sergeant Jones, the cook turned infantryman, for saving a wounded comrade.

And Cpl. McBert Higginbotham, New York City, who was selected as the outstanding trainee during Ranger training at Fort Benning, was presented the Bronze Star Medal, "for gallantry in action."

Rear uard Plays Dead

The experience of one Ranger, listed as missing in action, was a gripping sidelight to the action... he returned to the CP after spending three nightmarish days in a village occupied by enemy troops and had to play dead twice in order to save his life.

Pfc. William E. Rhodes, Bridgeport, Conn., was one of several men left behind to cover the move from the mountain. He was kept busy for some time. Suddenly, it became apparent that all the firing was coming from him alone!

"I looked around and saw the men with me had been killed," he later recounted, " and I was up there all alone. There was plenty of enemy to the front of me and, being outnumbered, I thought I'd best play dead."

A group of the enemy advanced on this position, began stripping clothing and weapons from the dead. Rhodes was relieved of his rifle, watch and cartridge belt before the goup moved on.

Acts Possum Second Time

About a half hour later, Rhodes tried to get back to his own lines. He got up cautiously and seeing no enemy, moved off. He had been walking and running for some time when he was fired upon again.

Bullets kicked up snow all around him and, having no weapon, he again pretended to have been hit. A short time later, he heard footsteps approaching. He ketp still as death itself. The enemy troops this time stripped him of his boots, socks, his heavy winter coats, took his cap and wallet—then left.

"This time I lay there for about two hours to make sure they were gone. When I thought it was safe, I got up and started moving again. It was getting colder all the time," Rhodes said.

Finally, Rhodes entered a small village. From all outward appearances, it was deserted. Looking for a place to get warm, he came upon a shack housing an old man and woman. The couple agreed to give Rhodes a bowl of rice a day, but warned him that frequently enemy troops visited the village. The slim private stayed in the village for three days and three nights. Getting out past enemy dispositions seemed impossible.

immediately recognized them Americans and ran out to me them. They gave the Ranger winter clothing and returned him to his unit, tired, dirty, hungry— but thankful.

The Rangers are still operating and will continue to do so. They all hope more Ranger units will be organized. They like their dangerous duties and they wouldn't trade their job for any other.

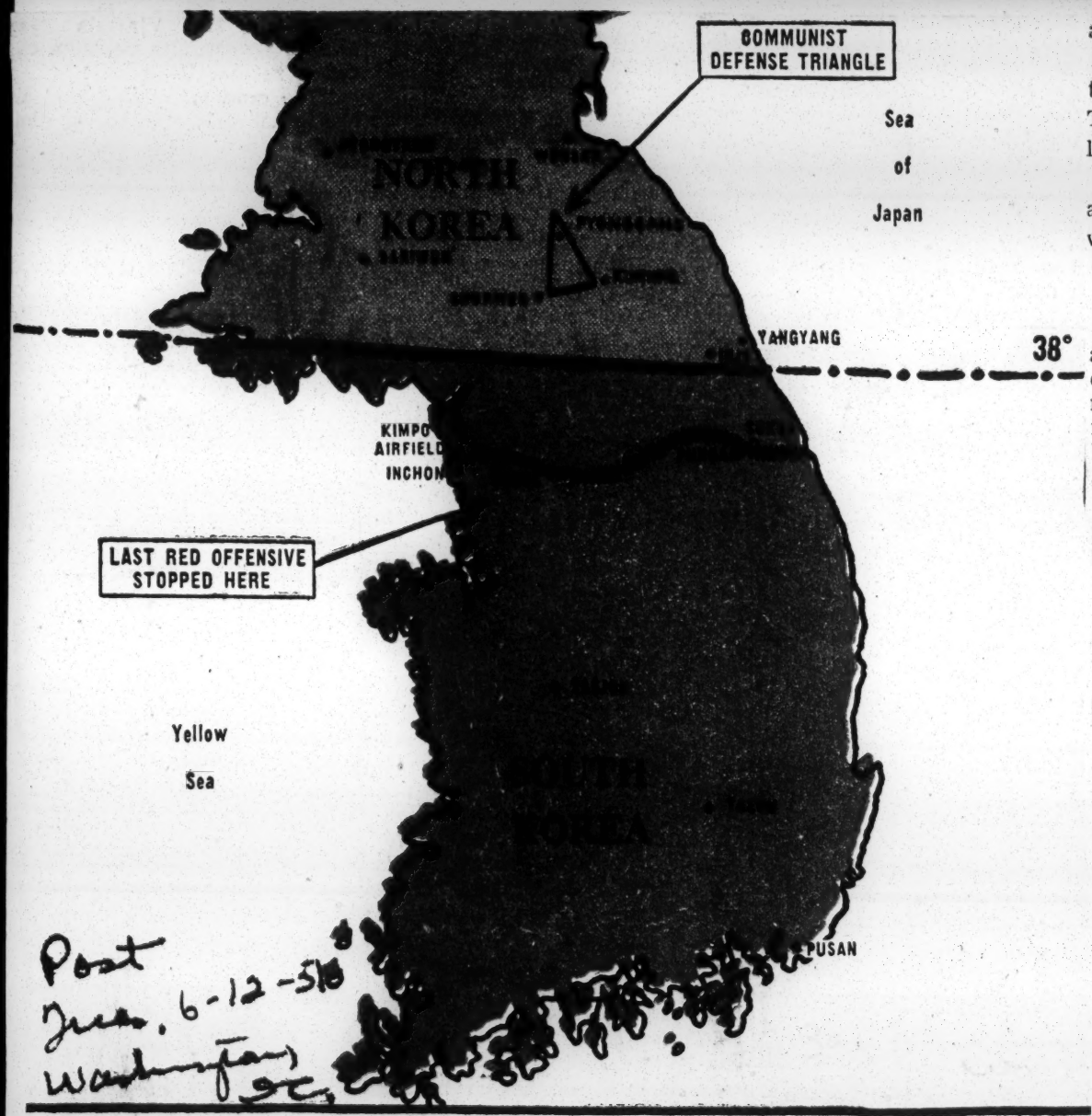
As one Ranger said when asked if he was satisfied with Ranger life: "Satisfied? Hell, just give me one meal a day, ammunition three times a day, and a piece of candy just once in a while and I'm satisfied."

When he was hungry, Rhodes had to go look for the old couple to get his bowl of rice. He was looking for the couple on the second day when he spotted some of the enemy. They saw him, too, and opened fire. Rhodes ducked into one shack and then another and finally eluded them. This happened several times during his stay in the village.

Feb by Aged Couple

U. S. Troops Welcome Sight

On the third night, Rhodes saw troops entering the village.



Post
Tues. 6-12-51
Washington, DC

TRIANGLE COLLAPSES—U. N. forces yesterday took the North Korea cities of Chorwon and Kumhwa, key bases to the Reds' supply and build-up triangle, apex of which is at Pyonggang. The enemy started withdrawing

Chorwon, Kumhwa Taken

Allied Armored Units Push 3 Miles Into Red 'Triangle'

TOKYO (Tuesday), June 12 (AP).—Tough Allied tank units ripped north of captured Chorwon and Kumhwa almost 3 miles Monday before they were stopped by Chinese rear guards vigorously defending approaches to the new Communist assembly base in North Korea.

Tank-infantry task forces entered the two abandoned road hubs within minutes of each other about midday Monday. This completed occupation of the southern anchors of the Communists' iron triangle.

Post

Even as Chorwon and Kumhwa were entered, armored Allied spearheads reached ahead to keep contact with the retreating enemy.

A Chinese regiment, amply supplied with artillery, blocked one Allied advance up the Kumhwa-Kumsong road.

Post 6-12-51

Front-line officers thought they may have hit the new Communist defense line.

A pooled field dispatch said intelligence officers believe the Chinese now have transferred their central operations base from to Kumsong to the northeast during the day and also were moving back toward Pyonggang. On all fronts, except east of the Hwachon reservoir near the thirty-eighth parallel, Communist resistance was reported to be weakening

Post

the Chorwon-Kumhwa-Pyonggang triangle to Kumsong. That mountain stronghold is 12 air miles northeast of Kumhwa and 28 miles north of the thirty-eighth parallel. It is little more than 50 miles south of the big Red base of Wonsan on the northeast coast.

Significantly, front dispatches disclosed Communist resistance was decreasing fast on the eastern front as the North Korean rear guards retied back from the desolate cags north of Yanggu and Inje.

Allied troops moving north of the Hwachon reservoir met no artillery fire for the fist time in two weeks, said AP Corespondent George McArthur. Horse-drawn artillery and North Korean troops were seen filing north.

Again a misty rain held down air support as pursuing Allied infantryment fought up mountainsides to gain high ground. The peaks were obscured in swirling clouds.

Post
Tues 6-12-51

Communist resistance stiffened a little on the far western front where Allied units patrolled north and west of the Imjin River.

Turkish, Greek, Philippine and Thailand troops were in on the mighty United States First Corps assault that crushed the enemy's central triangle. The area is a network of highways and railroad lines that link South and North Korea, ad connect the east ad west coasts.

The Communists depended heavily on this road web to supply their front-line troops.

AP Correspondent Jim Becker, who entered Chorwon with the first Allied patrol at 1 p. m. Monday, said the rubbled town was bare of Chinese troops. Only one Chinese was killed.

Becker said that at first the Allies were wary of the reception they received from Korean civilians waving Republican flags. Confidence in them mounted when men and women handed over three Chinese prisoners and pointed out caves the Chinese had used to escape air and artillery poundings.

Southwest of Chorwon, Allied patrols probed 5000 yards beyond their lines. Allied artillery knocked out five Communist gun positions. F-80 Shooting Star jets tossed boiling flames of naplam (jellied gasoline) on Red guns and troops dugouts. Eight field pieces were destroyed in the raid.

A censored field dispatch said many more tons of Red supplies were found at an undisclosed road junction. It contained six or seven truckloads of Russian-made 81mm mortar ammunition and still uncounted numbers of Russian burp (semi-automatic) guns, Japanese rifles and bullets for both.

Saw Slain War Prisoners In Korea

By L. ALEX WILSON
Former War Correspondent
In Korea

The report, released last week that 13,400 allied war prisoners had been slaughtered by Communist forces in Korea since the outbreak of the war, came as no surprise to correspondents who served in the theatre.

The grim report was made by Col. James M. Hanley, chief 8th Army war crimes investigator.

It was difficult for the average American to believe that the Reds had cold-bloodedly butchered 6,270 Americans, as reported by Col. Hanley.

From gruesome and brutal evidence of Red slaughter of American and South Korean troops, discovered as the allies pushed the enemy across the 38th parallel in September, 1950, war correspondents knew that hundreds of GIs who had been reported missing in action would never return to their families alive.

Army censors would not always permit correspondents to report the stories of the slaughter of war prisoners they uncovered.

Evidence of the Reds' violation of the Geneva pact was first learned by correspondents in September of 1950 as the 25th Division pushed the battered North Korean army north.

Near Chinju, in a grass covered ravine, we found 12 handcuffed American soldiers who had been machine-gunned to death. Among them was a Negro.

In August of last year a Negro GI truck driver was captured by the North Koreans. He was strung up by his thumbs, his face ripped to ribbons by bayonet thrusts and then shot to death.

As the allies moved on Pyongyang, the North Korean red capital for capture of that stronghold, intelligence learned that at least 50 American GI POWs were being rushed toward the Manchurian border by the Reds.

The allies went all out to apprehend the train, with the air force helping in the chase. When the train was finally trapped in a tunnel, it was too late for most of the GIs.

A few escaped, but others were marched from the train on a pretense of serving them food and shot down. These victims are among those reported slain by Hanley.

Today in Washington

Prisoner Massacre Is Called Bar to Red China Recognition

By David Lawrence

Copyright, 1951, New York Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—How the British government or the government of India or any other government in the world can hereafter maintain diplomatic relations with the Communist regime in China after the disclosures of barbarism just made will be difficult to understand.

The "Left Wing" school of thought, which in the United States and elsewhere has been insisting that military supremacy alone in a given area is all that is needed to merit diplomatic recognition, will have to abandon that narrow concept now. For the failure of any government to discharge international obligations—and that includes humane treatment of prisoners—is an even more important requirement for recognition than possession of any given area.

Thus for nearly seventeen years the Communists held military supremacy over Russia, but the United States withheld recognition until an agreement was negotiated to require Russian adherence to certain international obligations.

Punishment Proposed

What the Chinese Communists have done in murdering 5,790 United Nations prisoners and tens of thousands of Korean civilians would seem to deserve a denunciation so severe that no new government in China would ever be admitted to the U. N. or to the family of nations until those Chinese responsible for the Korean crimes are punished.

The Chinese leader Mao should be tried as a war criminal some day before the U. N. considers admitting any new government of China. If some anti-Communist regime does some day win military supremacy in China, the American government and other governments, before extending recognition, might well demand as a first condition the execution of the Communist leaders who permitted the Korean atrocities to happen.

It will be interesting to see what the U. N. does about the massacre of the prisoners of war who lost their lives fighting for the U. N. Certainly a resolution condemning the action and declaring that the present Chinese leaders will be held personally accountable for what has happened would serve notice throughout Asia that the Western World doesn't intend to let such brutal deeds go unpunished.

Demands are arising already that the atom bomb be used on the Communists. This, however, is something wholly unrelated to the decision heretofore to withhold the use of the bomb. The military authorities have had no restraint placed upon them except one—that military effectiveness shall dictate the use of atom weapons. The argument up to now has been that not enough troop concentrations were available to drop the type of bomb which was used in World War II. But the murder of 5,500 Americans, out of the 5,790 U. N. prisoners reported killed by both Chinese and North Korean commanders, will make the next decision on atom bombs easier for the U. N. forces to apply.

Question at Truce Talks

Disclosure by the 8th Army's Judge Advocate General, Col. James M. Hanley, of the statistics of the murders is a significant development. It tells the Chinese rulers that the U. N. negotiators have had no illusions about that unsettled point in the armistice talks which concern a possible exchange of prisoners. The Communists haven't many U. N. prisoners left to give back, and, now that the facts are revealed, a breaking-off of truce negotiations would not be surprising. For there isn't much to negotiate with an enemy guilty of such barbarism that it violates all humane rules. Such an enemy's word on a truce agreement would be valueless.

The horrible part of the whole story is the anguish which the latest reports will cause the parents and relatives of those boys who up to now have been listed as "missing." It had been hoped that the Chinese might have kept alive most of the prisoners. If, of course, the reports announced by Col. Hanley are incorrect, all the Communists have to do now is to produce the prisoners and disprove the report. But the disclosure of the reports available to the American military authorities was undoubtedly decided upon because the prospect of a large number returning was considered hopeless.

Communist China is not deserving of any place in the family of nations, and the U. N. would be justified in deciding to aid openly all elements in China which have for their objective the overthrow of the Communist rulers.

MASSACRE VICTIMS—In a brush-covered ravine near Chinju, Korea, in September, 1950, lie three American GI prisoners of war and nine others who were found handcuffed and machine-gunned to death. The prisoners were slain by the North Korean Red army as it was being chased north toward the 38th parallel by Allied forces.

3,000 Troops Stricken in Korea By Dread Manchurian Fever

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, Nov. 16 (Friday)—UP—More than 3,000 Allied soldiers have been stricken in Korea since July by the strange oriental malady known as "Manchurian fever," it was revealed today.

A high-ranking medical officer said the disease, technically labeled "epidemic hemorrhagic fever," has proved to be the "most baffling" of all problems facing medical personnel in Korea.

The malady, is believed to be carried by a chigger-mite which in turn is carried by field mice. It was noted by the Japanese in Manchuria in 1939.

A division surgeon, lieutenant-colonel Richard Glove, of Cleveland, Ohio, said the Manchurian fever is "the only thing we haven't been able to do anything about."

But he said an intensive effort is being made in the field and in laboratories to solve the riddle of the disease which currently has a mortality rate of 10 to 11 per cent.

Foot patrols are going out with mouse traps. Field laboratories are testing the mites and lice found on the rodents and laboratories in Japan and Korea are concentrating on learning more about the organism or virus that causes the fever.

Other teams are killing mice and rats in the apparently affected areas as fast as they can. It was estimated that the mouse population already has been cut by 20 per cent and plans call for exterminating another 55 per cent.

Glove stressed that the disease apparently can not be transmitted from person to person. He said there has been no instance of a single platoon or company of soldiers being especially hard hit.

The disease made its first showing among Allied troops early this Summer and the only reported research on the malady is available from papers prepared by Japanese army doctors who faced the same problem when occupation troops contracted the disease in Manchuria.

A soldier bitten by an infected mite soon developes symptoms like a severe hangover, medical officers reported. He has a sharp headache and his eyes become bloodshot. Fever rises to around 105 degrees and then falls.

TROOPS RUSHED TO STOP REDS IN EAST KOREA

Foe Falls Back on Rest of Front

TOKYO, May 23 [Wednesday]—(AP)—Eighth army reinforcements rushed into the mountain areas of eastern Korea Tuesday to head off a new thrust by Chinese and North Korean Communists.

With the exception of that hazard, within 18 miles of the east coast, American and supporting troops held the initiative all along the 125 mile long front.

Two attempts by Chinese to blast thru 2d division positions 75 miles northeast of Seoul were repulsed. B-29 Super Forts bombing within 300 yards of American foxhole positions and artillery fire wiped out at least 1,000 attacking Reds. This was about 17 air miles northwest of the scene of the Reds' end run attempt near Soksa.

Chinese Break Contact

With the failure of these jabs the main body of Chinese broke contact and pulled back out of range of the American artillery.

An estimated 130,000 Communists were being grouped for new strikes from Chunchon, 45 miles northeast of Seoul, eastward to Inje, where one week ago the Reds hurled their heaviest concentrated attack of the war. That attack cost the Reds 60,000 or more casualties in five days.

From the Pukhan valley northeast of Seoul west to Munsan, 22 miles northwest of Seoul, the Reds continued to pull back. American, British, and South Korean troops hammered at the retreating Chinese and gained up to five and one-half miles.

Tanks Cross Hongchon

Doughboys splashed across the waistdeep Hongchon river under machine gun and mortar fire. They attacked ridges the Reds yielded reluctantly one by one. Artillery barrages and tanks supported the advancing Americans.

By the end of the day, the Reds had yielded bridgeheads across three important rivers—the Hongchon, Pukhan, and Imjin. South Korean units reached the south banks of the Imjin north of Munsan, five miles south of the 38th parallel.

Reinforcements hurried up to support South Korean troops on the far eastern end of the line. The Reds had swept southeast past Soksa, a little highway town 18 miles inland. The road winds southwest into Wonju, where fighting took place last February.

Says Reds Are Stopped

An 8th army spokesman said the situation "should not be taken too seriously." The main Chinese threat was farther west.

Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner, commanding the 2d division, confidently said his men had stopped the Communists.

"The Red units in front of us now are no longer capable of launching a potent attack," he said. "The division has taken on four Chinese corps and whipped them. I think we could handle six Chinese corps on the basis of past performance." Six corps would number about 144,000 Reds.

1,000 Casualties in Valley

Patrols including two tank forces probed as far as 2,000 yards into no man's land without finding more than a few small groups of Reds. One patrol reported 1,000 enemy dead and wounded in a single valley.

About 800 Reds stumbled into American mine fields on the Hongchon-Inje highway and were wiped out. Chinese bodies were found burned black by jellied gasoline fire bombs. Some still living begged to be shot.

On the west-central front large groups of Reds were observed moving north. Operations officers described the retreat as a "stubborn delaying action," screening the withdrawal of the bulk of Chinese forces north of the Pukhan river.

Combats Mystery Ailment

Extreme Caution Urged Concerning New Treatment

By JACK GEIGER
International News Service Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO — Cortisone was credited last week with a dramatic victory over blindness in a first test of its effectiveness against sarcoidosis, one of mankind's mystery diseases.

Two New York physicians said the hormone was given to a woman virtually blinded by the strange ailment and within six months her vision was 76 per cent of normal, equal to that of many persons who wear medium-power spectacles.

* * *

TWO OTHER REPORTS in the current Journal of the American Medical Association said six war veterans, all "headed downhill" after long bouts with sarcoidosis, were cured or markedly improved with cortisone despite the failure of all other remedies.

But because sarcoidosis is similar in some respects to tuberculosis, in which the use of cortisone or acth may be dangerous, the physicians urged extreme caution concerning the new treatment.

* * *

THE DISEASE IS A chronic illness which can affect the lung and eyes, cause lesions of the bones and skin, and lead to such crippling effects as blindness.

It attacks its victims insidiously, appearing first in shortness of breath and a slow but steady loss of weight. Its cause is unknown.

Drs. Louis Siltzbach, Adolph Posner and Myer M. Medine of New York said they injected large doses of cortisone into a 30-year-old housewife ten months after sarcoidosis appeared.

* * *

THE WOMAN WAS virtually blind. Her eyes were scarred and clouded and she could not see objects five feet away. She was 20 pounds underweight and lymph nodes in her lungs were swollen.

Yet after a single day of cortisone treatment her vision improved dramatically. After seven days she could see trees 50 feet from her hospital window and by the 12th day her vision was 16 per cent of normal.

* * *

TWO WEEKS LATER the scars and cloudiness were gone from her eyes and vision was 49 per cent of normal. To treat a minor relapse six months later, the doctors applied cortisone drops to her eyes and vision reached 76 per cent of normal.

The doctors said all the other sarcoidosis symptoms disappeared during treatment and the woman gained 26 pounds in six weeks.

In other reports in the AMA Journal, physicians said:

* * *

TWO YOUNG WAR veterans suffering serious sarcoidal lung lesions showed dramatic improvement after six days of cortisone treatment, while other methods required from four months to two years to take effect. The men gained weight and returned to work.

Four veterans at another hospital showed the same "chest clearing" and were able to carry on normal activity. One man continued to improve for four months even though treatment was stopped because the supply of the drug ran out.

South Africa Says She'll Quit Korea if War Widens to China

By Ernie Hill

Correspondent of The Star and the Chicago Daily News.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 7. —The Union of South Africa has served notice that it will withdraw from the United Nations action in Korea if the United States follows Gen. MacArthur's recommendation for broadening the war against China, it was disclosed today.

South Africa became the first of our 14 allies with troops in Korea to put it on the line, although others stated unofficially that they also will quit the war if it is extended into China under the MacArthur formula.

Would Bring Troops Home.

Defense Minister F. C. Erasmus of South Africa has stated:

"We do not want to become involved in war with China.

"Should the war in Korea spread, or a world war break out, the South African troops now in Korea would, in accordance with the government's declared policy, have to come home in order that they may be used here or on other battlefields."

Mr. Erasmus stated that his government was convinced that the war must be kept localized in Korea. He said that South African air units had been sent to Korea to help repel Communist aggression, not to participate in a U. N. aggression outside of Korea.

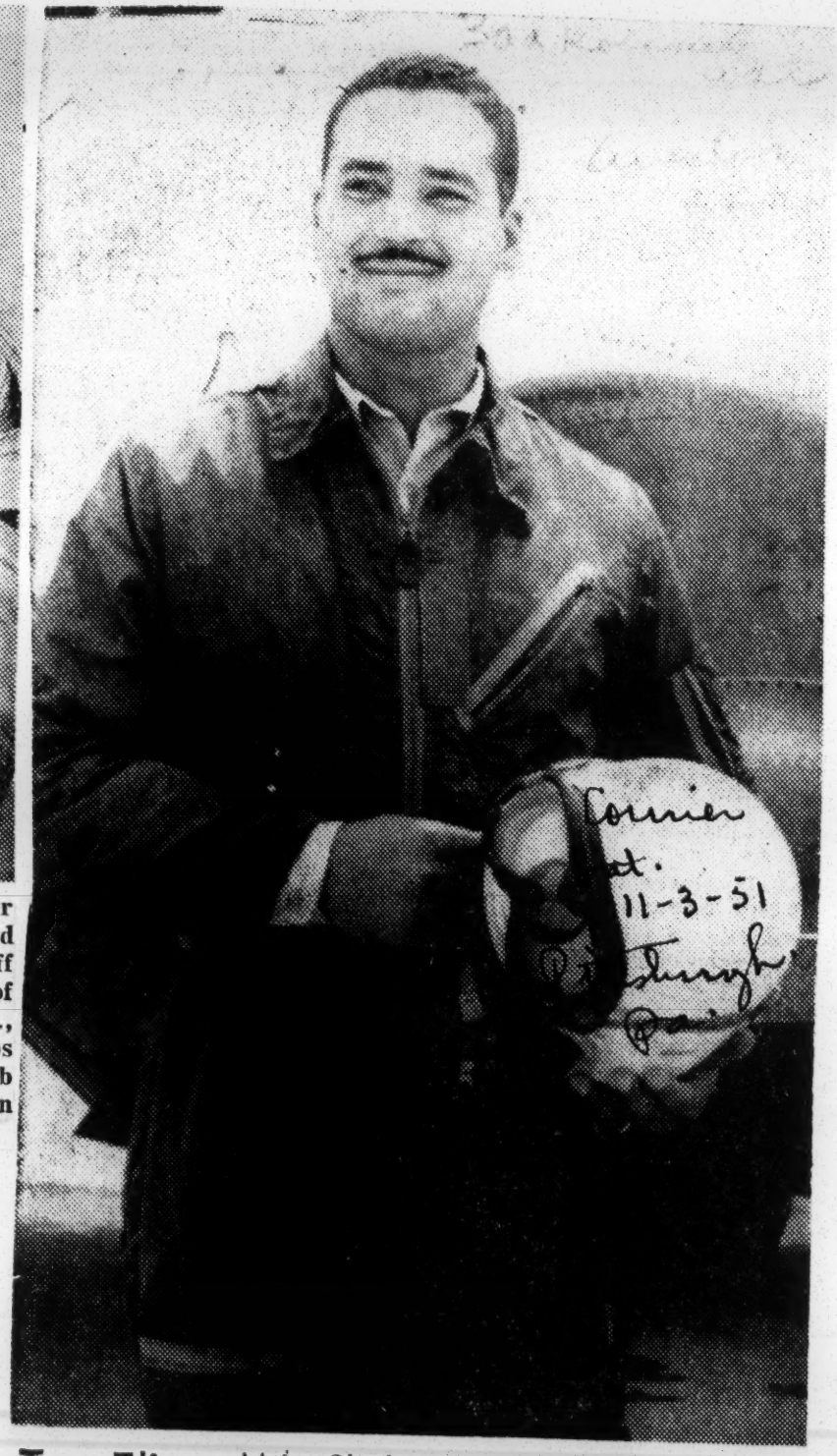
U. N. Might Wash Hands of Korea.

"Our men," he said, "will remain there as long as they are needed to fight against Communist aggression." He added that their withdrawal would be ordered as soon as "the engagement spreads into China."

Gen. MacArthur has recommended to congressional committees that if our Allies refuse to go along in broadening the war that we "go it alone."

Indications are that the U. N. probably would wash its hands of the Korean action and permit the United States to "go it alone" if Washington followed the MacArthur course.

KOREA VET — An armorer with the Fifth Air Force 3rd Bomb Wing in Korea is Staff Sgt. Herbert Gilmore, son of Mrs. Lilia Gilmore of 2nd ave., Rand, W. Va. Sgt. Gilmore helps load and fuse the heavy bomb loads dropped day and night on UN enemies.



Top Flier—Major Charles E. McGee of Champaign, Ill., commands the U. S. Forty-fourth Fight-Bomber Squadron in Korea and is the only Negro combat squadron commander in Korea. He holds the top air record and was the first Negro flier in Korea to win the Distinguished Flying Cross. The forty-two pilots in his squadron have flown 5,115 combat missions and piled up 12,402 combat flying hours.—U. S. Army Photo.

'Cease-Fire' Orders News To Him

No cease fire orders have reached Lt. Dayton W. Ragland-U.S. Air Force F-86 Sabrejet pilot of the Fourth Fighter Wing in Korea, who shot down a Red MIG during a dog fight Wednesday. The week before, Ragland and his squadron led a surprise attack on the Uiju airfield, detroying six MIGs, damaging five others. Lieutenant Ragland hails from Kansas City, Mo.

Destroys Four Communist Planes

Second Lieutenant Dayton W. Ragland, of Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. Air Force F-86 Sabrejet pilot of the veteran 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing, joined a fellow Sabrejet pilot in a surprise attack on the Communist airfield at UIJU in North Korea. They netted two MIGs destroyed, four probably destroyed and five badly damaged. The airfield strike occurred November 18, and marked the first instance that the speedy, swept-wing MIG fighter had been placed under attack while on the ground. Fifth Air Force Sabrejet pilots of the 4th FI Wing have shot down 91 MIGs and damaged more than 150 in aerial engagements since last December.

11-28-51—U. S. Air Force Photo from International

P.3. Sat. 12-15-51 Los Angeles, Calif.

FILL 'ER UP—On a 7th Division airstrip, once a North Korean rice paddy, Cpl. Bobby G. Hall, of 1135 E. 24th st., Los Angeles, refuels a light liaison plane used for artillery observation flights over Communist territory. Hall is a crew chief in the 48th Field Artillery Battalion's air section with headquarters near the east-central front.—(U. S. Army Photo)

Kansas City Sabre Jet Pilot Destroys Eight Red Planes

P.I. Call - Nov. 11-30-51 Kansas City, Mo -

Lieut. Dayton Ragland Catches MIGs On Ground

Call

SEOUL, Korea. — Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland of Kansas City, Mo., and Capt. Kenneth D. Chandler of Compton, Calif., Sunday destroyed eight Communist jet planes on the ground in Korea, the first time in the war that MIGs have landed in North Korea.

Ragland and Chandler, flying F-86 Sabre jets, destroyed four Russian-built MIG jets which blew up, demolished a fifth, and badly damaged three in a single low strafing run on the Uiju airstrip. Three other MIGs escaped by making quick takeoffs.

The airfield is located on the south bank of the Yalu river, inside North Korea, ten miles northeast of the big Communist air base at Antung, Manchuria, which Allied airmen are forbidden to attack.

Major William S. Waltman of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Fifth air force spokesman, said the MIGs were caught by surprise and not a shot was fired at the two American pilots.

"This is the first time I know of that the MIGs have landed in North Korea", said Maj. Waltman.

This was the second time in as many months that Lieut. Ragland, 23-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dayton B. Ragland, 2004 E. 27th St., has played a prominent role in jet-fighting in Korea.

On Oct. 16, Ragland was a member of the Fourth Righter Wing Squadron which engaged enmy planes in one of the toughest air battles of the Korean war.

In that encounter, eight MIGs were shot down and five damaged as 33 UN planes tangled with more than 100 MIGs over MIG alley.

Lieut. Ragland entered the army air force two years ago and was sent overseas last August.

He graduated from Lincoln high school in 1945 and attended Lincoln university, Jefferson City, for three years. He left school to go to Chicago and enlist in the air force in 1948 and while awaiting a call to training worked as a bus boy in the Fred Harvey restaurant, Chicago.

He was called to duty early in May, 1949. He took basic training at Lackland air base, San Antonio, Texas, and received jet instruction at Williams Field, Arizona. He received other advanced training at Selfridge Field, Michigan, and in Florida.

A brother, Frank W. Ragland, 21, has just completed basic training at Reece Field, Texas. He left Kansas City Sunday to report to an Arizona air base for cadet training. Frank enlisted in the air force last July 1.

Another brother, Ronald Ragland, 18, is a student at Lincoln university. A sister, Ethel Marie Ragland, 14, lives at the home.

LIEUT. DAYTON W. RAGLAND

4th FIGHTER WING, Korea—Second Lieutenant Dayton W. Ragland, of Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. Air Force F-86 Sabrejet pilot of the veteran 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing, Joined a fellow Sabrejet pilot in a surprise attack on the Communist airfield at UIJU in North Korea. They netted two MIG's destroyed, four probably destroyed and five badly damaged. The airfield strike occurred November 18, and marked the first instance that the speedy, swept-wing MIG fighter had been placed under attack while on the ground. Fifth Air Force Sabrejet pilots of the 4th FI Wing have shot down 91 MIG's and damaged more than 150 in aerial engagements since last December.—U. S. Air Force Photo from International.

U. S. Sabre Jets Destroy 15 Red Planes In Korea

Jones Record June 12-2-51

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Korea — American Sabrejet pilots destroyed or damaged 15 Communist planes Friday for a record air victory and crushed the first threat by enemy bombers of the Korean war.

A flight of 31 Sabrejets ripped into a formation of 12 enemy Russian-built TU-2 bombers escorted by 34 enemy fighter planes, destroying six of the bombers, damaging three and shooting down four of the fighters

LAST-MINUTE BRIEFING — Capt. Walter L. Gerald Jr. receives final briefing on the fighting trim of his deadly U. S. Air Force F-86 Sabrejet from his crew chief, Corp. George Roberts, Cromwell, Ala., prior to taking off on a combat patarol from his advance Fifth Air Force base in Korea. Both men are assigned to the veteran Fourth Fighter-Interceptor Wing.—U. S. Air Force Photo.

MISSION ACHIEVED — Crew members of a U. S. Air Force B-29 Superfort of the Okinawa based 307th Bomb Wing report to wing intelligence officer, Capt. E. F. Smith (right) of Salt Lake City, Utah, on the results of their strategic bombing mission over northern Korea. The members of the bomber crew, left to right, are: Sgt. Lloyd Gleen ,of 2316 Unwin rd., Cleveland, Ohio, radio operator; S-Sgt. Everett Frame, of Burton, S. C., gunner and Sgt. Henry W. Roukat, of Dudley, Mass., gunner. — (U. S. Air Force Photo)

TIME FOR A BREAK: Two U. S. Far East Air Force B-29 combat crew members relax for that ever welcome "cuppa-cawfee" during the long flight from the target area over Korea to their Okinawa base. T/Sgt. William Covington, Tampa, Fla. left, prepares to pour, as Cpl. James E. Carter of Brooklyn, New York, extends his cup. At last report, these boys were making it as "hot" for the Korean Reds as their steaming cup of

Pittsburgher Composes, Sings, Too

Talented WAF Cpl. 'Find' of Air Force

ROSEWELL, N. Mex.—Walker Air Force Base here has uncovered a new "find." She is WAF Corp. Mabel M. Berry of 7329 Susquehanna Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has won plaudits on every hand for her terrific singing with an AFB five-piece combo, plus her amazing talent as a song writer. One of her songs may become the official WAF song.

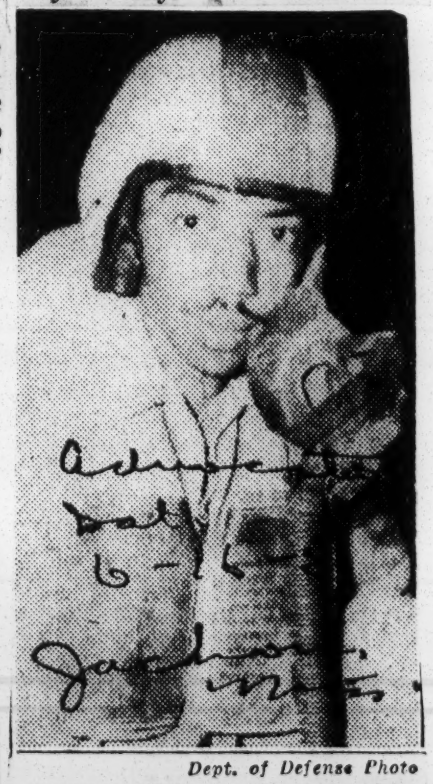
Capt. Dwight Thomlinson and Lieut. Kathryn Laing, her CO in the 4006th WAF Squadron, say: "We, here, think she is terrific. In fact, she is the only singer on the base who can really sing."

TWO HIT SONGS

Corporal Berry has written two songs which have captured the fancy of the folks at the base. They are "I Still Have a Heart," and the "WAF March." Out here at this strategic base where refueling B-29's and B-36's in the air is one of the main missions, they intend to try to have her "WAF March" adopted as the official song of the WAFs.

Besides singing with the base's five-piece combo, Corporal Berry has made many appearances at the NCO clubs, service clubs and clubs off the base. She studied in Pittsburgh under Marie Carter Hayes and Josephine McGrail. "The Atomic Blast," the base paper, writes of her on its front page: "She's good, really good," they all say.

CORP. MABEL M. BERRY
. . . talented WAF



Dept. of Defense Photo

PROUD OF F-80—After smashing at North Korean troop movements near the Manchurian border, 1st Lieut. Andrew Johnson, Jr., of Greensboro, North Carolina, one of several Negro pilots who flies an F-80 Shooting Star fighter against the Red army, returns to his home base. Johnson has chalked up an enviable number of sorties, and claims the F-80 is "the best thing I've ever been in."

AN AIR BASE IN KOREA — Fighter pilots of the Fifth Air Force's 35th Fighter Interceptor Wing are de-briefed following each combat assault made on Communist Korean troops, supplies or equipment. Here, two Mustang pilots, Capt. Leroy Roberts, Toccoa, Ga., left, who has just completed his 100th combat mission for the 35th, and Capt. Roy E. Mann, Spokane, Wash., give a detailed report of what happened on this mission to Sgt. James Reicherts, Elmhurst, Ill., intelligence specialist of the organization.

CID to Japan Like FBI Here

Ohio American

D.C. Man One of 12 Tan GI's in Outfit

Dest: 3-3-51

YOKOHAMA—Men of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division (CID) are to this war area what the FBI is to the United States. They are the detectives who track down criminals and bring them to justice.

They must be skilled in police tactics and able to get a confession without the force and brutality practiced by so many law enforcement representatives at home.

Such a man is John A. Spriggs of 723 Eighth St., N.E., Washington, who holds the rank of first sergeant in the CID but is a lieutenant in the reserves. He is one of 12 tan CID non-coms assigned to the North Japan area.

No Major Crime This Year

In Korea they wear officers' uniforms, with U.S. insignia. They work in mixed teams and are detailed to the solving of murder, criminal attack and narcotics cases.

No colored soldier in the Japan-Korea area has been arrested by the CID for a major crime this year, the organization's records reveal. Spriggs, himself, however, was the agent who solved the case of the murder of a Japanese procurator in Yokohama by three white American Gi's and brought them to justice.

Spriggs, who was assigned to the case, immediately had the blood tested and found that the second pool was of a different type than the first. He also found one of the girls whom the men had been with on the previous night, Mieki, and she informed him that one of them had a tattoo on his arms.

Spriggs located a soldier who had been treated for a stab wound at a hospital, who when confronted with the evidence, confessed the crime and named his two accomplices, who also confessed. All three received short sentences.

Ethiopians Leave For Korea

DJIBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND, April 16—(AP)—A battalion of Ethiopian soldiers—453 officers and men—left Monday for the Korean front aboard an American troop ship.

Example From Africa

It is announced that Ethiopia is sending a battalion of troops to fight beside other U. N. forces in Korea. This supposedly backward African nation thus shows an awareness of the need for decent people sticking together in time of stress, in striking contrast to the way more civilized nations responded in Ethiopia's hour of need.

Back in 1935, Mussolini made an utterly wanton, unprovoked attack upon Ethiopia. The democracies agreed that it was low down, deplorable, but took out their indignation in talk. Mussolini bluffed them, conquered Ethiopia, using poison gas against unprotected tribesmen.

It is true that Ethiopia was eventually liberated, but that was only after a general war had started from other causes; otherwise, Ethiopia would in all probability still be under the Italian heel. Today, Ethiopia joins up against aggression far away, though none came throug for her.

Ethiopia To Send Troops To Korea

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, April 11—(AP)—The Ethiopian army's contribution to the United Nations forces in Korea, a battalion of about 700 men, will start for the front Thursday, it was learned Wednesday.

The Ethiopian troops will be the first land forces from Africa to join the Allies in Korea.

PUERTO RICAN UNIT FIGHTS, PLAYS HARD

Teams of Outfit That Pushed Across Korea Parallel Use Battlefield for Softball

By GREG MacGREGOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, April 7—Only eight miles behind the front lines, a hard played softball game was going on this afternoon. Going into the ninth inning, with the score tied, both teams were giving everything they had.

As the s... beat down on the diamond, marked off by flour on a flat tract in the rice paddies, the spectators were going wild with excitement, jumping up and down and shouting encouragement and advice.

Just five days ago, the same players and spectators were fighting for their lives as they drove the Chinese Communists back across the Thirty-eighth Parallel. These were members of the Puerto Rican Sixty-fifth Infantry Regiment of the Third Division.

Since these Latin-American warriors arrived on the peninsula on Sept. 23, they have shown the same spirit on the battlefield that they showed in the ball game this afternoon. They have asked no quarter nor have they given any. They won the highest respect from men of all nations fighting in the United Nations lines.

This war has given these Americans their first chance to show their mettle as a unit. Although they fought with credit during World War II in southern France and North Africa, they were always assigned in small units to other regiments. In this war, they were determined to prove to their country and the world that they take a back seat to no one on the field of battle when they work together as a team.

The Sixty-fifth has been cited for its accomplishments in Korea "above and beyond the call of duty." They distinguished themselves at Hamhung, they fought a rear guard action at the Hungnam evacuation and aided materially in preventing this retreat from becoming a hopeless rout. And, recently, they fought their way from the Han River up over the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Despite this history of heavy action, the Puerto Ricans have more volunteers than they can use. It can be stated accurately that this regiment is the only one in Korea with no replacement problem. It has replacements in rear areas eager to be called into action against the Communists.

In addition, military leaders here have been notified that it would be no problem to raise another 50,000 Puerto Rican volunteers in their homeland, which is justly proud of its own regiment.

Although the sub-zero Korean winter is very foreign to these troops, accustomed to the warm sun of their island, their casualties from frost and cold are no greater than those suffered by any other regiment.

Colonel William W. Harris of St. Louis, who commands the regiment, has only the highest praise for his men.

"I have never seen men more eager and willing to do a good job for you," he said. "They are very proud people, both as Puerto Ricans and members of the Sixty-fifth. Morale is no problem in this outfit. I can honestly say it is as high or higher than any other regiment in Korea."

To date, the Puerto Ricans have destroyed nineteen of the enemy for every man they have lost.

First Ethiopian Soldiers Arrive at Korean Port

By the Associated Press

PUSAN, Korea, May 7.—The first shipload of Ethiopian soldiers to join the United Nations forces in Korea arrived yesterday.

The Ethiopians who sailed from Djibouti, French Somaliland, three weeks ago were greeted by President Syngman Rhee. (This dispatch did not give the number, but when they sailed, the Ethiopians were reported to total 1,158 men.)

United States Ambassador John J. Muccio was on hand to welcome members of the U. N. Commission in Korea.

Col. Kebbede Guebre of Addis Abbaba, 35-year-old commanding officer of the force, said his country was "carrying out its obligation as a member o fthe U. N."

AT MELTING POT:

Swedes, Germans Train Selassie's War Troops

PUSAN, Korea (NNPA)—A battalion of natives from Ethiopia—veterans of guerrilla warfare—are at a reception center here which is a melting pot of token reinforcements for United Nations troops fighting Chinese and North Korean Communists.

Two Swedes and a German are members of the battalion. The Swedes, Stan Orvan Nilsson and Sten E. Nauler, former captains in the Swedish Army, are under two-year contract with Emperor Haile Selassie to train his Imperial guards.

They resigned from the Swedish Army to accept commissions as majors in the Ethiopian Army in order to see service in Korea. The German is Dr. Hans Erman. He left the Saar in 1934. He served in the British Army as a physicial for seven years.

Ethiopian Subject

"I became an Ethiopian subject and a major in the Ethiopian Army a year and a half ago," said Dr. Erman. "The British refused me citizenship because I had not lived in Britian."

The Ethiopians are slender and erect. They click their heels and march with the exaggerated arm swing of the British parade step.

Lt. Col. John P. Jones Jr., o LaJolla, Calif., said they were wel disciplined and good housekeepers They will need weeks of training i American weapons. They are nov swapping their tropical pith hat for steel helmets and their Britis type jackets for GI battle green

Good Mountain Troops

"They are good mountai troops," said Col. Keebe Buebre battalion commander. "Mountain in Ethiopia are bigger than thos in Korea. And do not be foole by their skinny legs—they hav endurance. Most of the men are veterans of guerrilla warfar against the Italian occupatio Army."

Buebre, 35, talks English as d the other officers. His men do not He said the Ethiopians enjo American food, but would lik more pepper and curry seasoning The Ethiopian cooks will tak over battalion kitchens when the learn to operate gasoline stoves.

The Coptic church, which claim to represent the original Christia religion, has waived for the Ethi pian warriors its ban against pork so they will get their share o spam.

Ethiopian Commander— Col. Heffede Guebre, commander of the Ethiopian Expeditionary force (center), has arrived in Korea to take command of his troops who are joining the UN fight against Chinese and North Korean forces. Colonel Guebre is shown with his two aides at Haneda Air Base in Tokyo just before leaving for Korea.—INS Photo.

TO BATTLE FOR WORLD PEACE:

Ethiopia Sends 1st Troops to Korean War

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Emperor Haile Selassie last week sent a battalion of his best troops to Korea to join United Nations forces fighting aggression in the Far East.

All of the soldiers comprising the battalion were drawn from the Emperor's crack Imperial Guard. Their commanding officers are Colonel Emmanuel Andom, Sandhurst (England) educated, and Colonel Kebbede Gabre.

The Ethiopian troops are now out in the Indian ocean aboard an American naval transport, together with Turkish and Greek troops aboard the same ship.

Fight for World Peace

Emperor Haile Selassie told the troops before they left Addis Ababa that they were to fight not only for Ethiopia, but for collective security and peace in the world. He told them to conduct themselves honorably and bravely.

None of Ethiopia's troops have had experience in modern warfare, and it is expected they will have to go through a period of training either in Japan or in southern Korea before being sent into battle.

Seething Mob on Hand

Tremendous commotion was caused in Addis Ababa when it finally was confirmed that the troops would be sent. When the day of departure arrived, the railway yards and environs of the station were a seething mob of relatives and friends of the soldiers.

There was much wailing and weeping as the three trains carrying the soldiers pulled out of the station.

Ethiopia becomes the 15th United Nations member to supply armed forces for the war in Korea and the first African country to supply ground forces to the United Nations in Korea.

GETTING 'KICKS' IN KOREA—Members of the Ethiopian Battalion which form the First Task Force sent to the United Nations Forces in Korea by Emperor Haile Salassie, are fitted for boots before departing for a fighting front. The addition of the fierce jungle fighters has been very well received by the allied command.

They've Joined United Nations Forces in Korea

Emperor Haile Selassie looks over his Korea-bound battalion composed of Ethiopia's best troops which have joined United Nations forces in the battle against the Red enemy.

Ethiopian Men Train For Battle

Haile Selassie's Troops Learning To Use U.S. Arms

PUSAN, Korea. — (NNPA) — A battalion of natives from Korea—veterans of guerrilla warfare—are at a reception center here which is a melting pot of token reinforcements and replacements for United Nations troops fighting Chinese and North Korean Communists.

Two Swedes and a German are members of the battalion. The Swedes, Stap Ovar Wilson and Sten E. Naucler, former captains in the Swedish army, are under two-year c[illegible] with Emperor Haile Selassie to train his Imperial guard. They resigned from the Swedish army to accept commissions as majors in the Ethiopian army in order to see service in Korea.

The German is Dr. Hans Erman. He left the Saar in 1934. He served in the British army as a physician for seven years.

"I became an Ethiopian subject and a major in the Ethiopian army," Erman. "The British refused me citizenship because I had not lived in Britain."

The Ethiopians are slender and erect. They click their heels and march with the exaggerated arm swing of the British parade step.

Lieut. Col. John P. Jones Jr., of LaJolla, California, said they were well disciplined and [illegible] weeks of training in American weapons. They [illegible] their tropical pith hats for steel helmets [illegible] type of jackets for GI battle green.

'They are good mountain troops,' said Col. Keebe Buebre, battalion commander. 'Mountains in Ethiopia are bigger than those in Korea. And do not be fooled by their skinny legs — they have endurance. Most of the men are veterans of guerrilla warfare against the Italian occupation op[illegible] English as [illegible] the other officers. His men do not. He said the Ethiopians enjoy American food, but would like more pepper and curry seasoning. The Ethiopian cooks will take over battalion kitchens when they learn to operate gasoline stoves.

The Coptic church, which claims to represent the original Christian religion, has waived for the Ethiopian warriors its ban against pork, so they will get their share of Spam.

Ethiopians Happy Over Victory, Sad About No Red Prisoners

WITH THE ETHIOPIAN TROOPS, Korea, Sept. 23 (UP).—Ethiopian troops in Korea recently captured an important hill position on the central front, forcing the Chinese defenders back a mile, but unhappily took no prisoners.

The tall, sinewy Ethiopians had been driven back in two previous attempts to storm the Communist positions but finally were able to get within bayonet range. The Chinese, who suspected what was coming, took off for the north.

The Africans were as excited as children under a Christmas tree at having finally captured their objective, but they were disappointed that they had taken no prisoners.

"We do everything we can to capture the Chinamen," explained Capt. Ayalew H. Selassie, "but they have been told we eat prisoners and they won't surrender."

The captain, who comes from Eefk, a small town near Addis Abbaba, spoke in thoughtful, perfectly grammatical sentences as he explained his troops' prisoner-taking problems.

"We are all hunters," he said, pointing to the group of six-footers around him. "We like to take the enemy alive, but it is becoming very difficult in battle.

"We even hold our rifles up over our heads, and some of my men place them on the grounds, to show the Communists that we will not harm them, but still they are afraid. One prisoner told us he expected to be eaten as his officers had sworn that we were cannibals."

Capt. Selassie, a distant relative of Emperor Haile Selassie, said taking prisoners on patrol is much simpler. "We crawl in the brush a leetle," he said. "We look a leetle, we wait a leetle, then we crawl a leetle more and pretty soon we have a prisoner."

None of the Ethiopians expects to return home alive, as all are hand-picked volunteers who have taken an oath to die for their Emperor in the Korean fighting.

Although they have absolutely no fear of death, they are worried about the Korean winter. A late September chill has caused them considerable discomfort and they wrap towels around their necks and heads to keep warm.

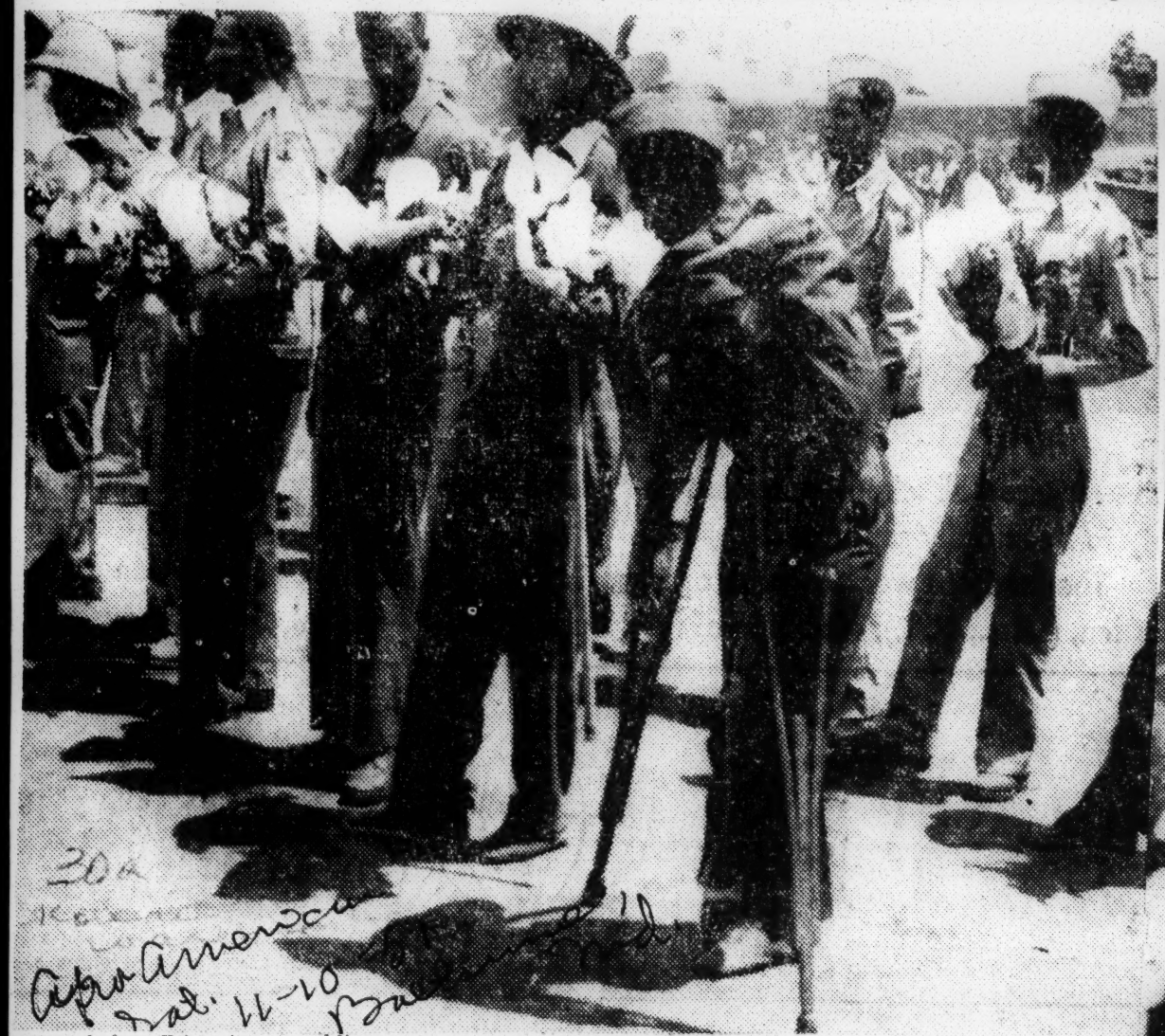
Brief Ethiopians On UN Firepower

Foto by INP

ETHIOPIAN SOLDIERS IN KOREA . . . Fighting men of the North African nation are shown as they arrived to join the UN forces in Korea. Above they huddle over an American M-1 rifle, the first time they had ever seen or handled a carbine. They will fight the Communist hordes above Seoul

Ethiopian Commander—

Col. Heffede Guebre, commander of the Ethiopian Expeditionary force (center), has arrived in Korea to take command of his troops who are joining the UN fight against Chinese and North Korean forces. Colonel Guebre is shown with his two aides at Haneda Air Base in Tokyo just before leaving for Korea.—INS Photo.



Wounded Ethiopian soldiers stand at rest upon their arrival from Korea at Addis Ababa airport. Some of them are wearing American GI uniforms. The The crutches are also American-made.

Ethiopia Gets Wounded Men

27 Returned From Korean War Front

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.—Ethiopia's first wounded soldiers arrived here this week from Korea. They had been brought by sea from the Far East to Aden, where they were transferred to transport planes for the final stage of their trip to Addis Ababa.

Numbering 27, they had participated in the first clashes of Ethiopian troops with North Korean and Chinese Communist forces several weeks ago.

Five of the wounded arrivals were stretcher cases. The rest were able to walk.

No Kinfolk On Hand

A huge crowd, including the Duke of Harar and the American ambassador, met the wounded soldiers at Addis Ababa airport. None of the nearest of kin were on hand.

In the afternoon of the same day, Emperor Haile Selassie and the Empress visited the wounded soldiers in a military hospital. The Emperor decorated all of them with medals.

No reports on the total number of Ethiopians killed, wounded or imprisoned in Korea have yet been published.

HOME FROM WAR Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia bending over to pin a medal on a wounded soldier at a military hospital in Addis Ababa. The soldier is a member of first contingent back from Korea. (Acme Telephoto)

Led By Relative Of Ethiopian Emperor

KOREA — (SNS) — An important hill position was recently captured in Korea by the battalion of Ethiopian soldiers who joined the conflict against the communists in the past summer.

Led by Captain Andrew H. Selassie, a relative of the emperor, the Ethiopians are all hand-picked volunteers, who it is reported, have taken an oath to die for their emperor in the Korean combat.

In the siege against the strategic hill position, the Ethiopians had twice been repulsed by superior Communist armament. However, in their latest attempt, they succeeded in getting close enough to launch a bayonet charge. The enemy abandoned the position with dispatch.

No prisoners were taken in this battle. It was reported that propaganda had been circulated among the Reds that the African troops ate their prisoners — therefore, no Red soldiers surrendered.

The same type of statement was circulated concerning the Senegalese in the war against Germany. Latest, when Germany fell, the same story was spread about American Negro troops.

In none of the three instances mentioned did the spreading of false propaganda impede the fighting progress of any of the groups mentioned.

Captain Selassie stated that as hunters, his men preferred to take prisoners alive and frequently did so. Describing how, the captain said: "We crawl in the brush a little, we look a little we wait a little, then we crawl a little more — and pretty soon we have a prisoner."

Wed. 9-26-51

ETHIOPIANS NEED NO AMMUNITION, USE BOULDERS!

WITH ETHIOPIAN TROOPS, Korea, Sept. 29 [Reuters]—Ethiopian troops held hills in central Korea against a recent Chinese attack by rolling great boulders down on them, an American liaison officer said today.

The Ethiopians expected a communist attack one dark night. They sat calmly on hilltops balancing great boulders tied to one another by telephone wire.

When the Chinese approached the crest they rolled the first boulders, and an avalanche which swept everything before it roared down the slopes. The Chinese suffered heavy casualties, the Ethiopians none, the liaison officer said.

Fight with Bayonets

Told not to be wasteful of ammunition because their own government had to pay for it, the Ethiopians wanted to do their fighting almost exclusively with bayonets.

Officers who have operated with the Ethiopian battalion praise their night fighting tactics. They frequently break a Chinese attack without firing a shot just with fearful screams and bayonets.

The Ethiopians say they can beat the Chinese at their own game of screaming "banzai" attacks.

Beat a Banzai Attack

One night recently the Chinese attacked banzai-style, blowing bugles and whistles, screaming and shouting. The Ethiopians sat quietly until the Chinese were nearly on top of them.

Then they split the darkness with their own war cries and increased the noise by rattling stones in empty shellcases and beating steel helmets.

Then they leaped in pursuit with knives and bayonets, and the Chinese fled.

VISITING WOUNDED ETHIOPIAN MEMBERS OF U. N. FORCES

Mrs. Alben W. Barkley (left), wife of the Vice President, and Mrs. Matthew B. Ridgway, wife of the Supreme Commander, talking with Pvt. Negasa Asfo and Pfc. Alamayo Kafane in Army hospital at Tokyo. With them is Capt. John B. Lloyd of the Medical Corps.

In A Dramatic Letter to Civil Rights Congress Lt. Leon A. Gilbert Charges Murder of His Child By Influential Elements in Armed Forces

Says Those Who Demanded A Negro Life So Unfairly at the Beginning May Wipe Their Bloody Hands Upon the Bier of His Infant Child

In a dramatic letter this week to the Civil Rights Congress, Lt. Leon A. Gilbert reported that his wife had given premature birth to a child which lived only a few minutes. Declaring that this heavy loss can only be attributed to the faithful and undying fight" Gilbert waged to exonerate him, Gilbert charged: "Those who demanded a Negro life so unfairly at the beginning may wipe their bloody hands upon this infant's bier."

"Being with child throughout her flight from Japan to aid me at home," Gilbert said, "seeking help, constantly working under the shadow of death that was to wreck her family at the swing of a pen, traveling to Washington when she should have been in complete rest, this mental and physical exertion took its toll."

Forwarding his "soul-felt gratitude" to CRC for its actions on his behalf, Gilbert explained that justice could be found for him "among those that are the true source of democratic life. . . Your organization, as part of those others that are fighting for right and equality for all men, I wish all the power that can be mustered to aid you in your ultimate aim, justice for all."

Gilbert further charged that the death sentence meted out to him by an Army court-martial and the subsequent reduction to a prison term "is a prime example of the discriminatory practices indulged in by some of the elements within our armed forces—small, uncomprehending minds—wished to heap their own failures upon the Negro soldier—the pawns of this system followed the dictates o ftheir little prejudiced King."

Likening his persecution to other cases of government-inspired jim-crow terror, Gilbert referred to,"—the instinct of the mob, the same one that has caused so many unjust and gruesome deaths to make a black mark upon our great country's otherwise spotless scroll."

Full text of the letter follows:

Hqs. Japan Logistical Cmd. APO 503 Box 100 c o Postmaster San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 15, 1951

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
SanFrancisco, Calif.

Gentlemen:

I wish to forward my soul felt gratitude to the San Francisco Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress for their interest in the unjust case against me. Your letter to me arrived at a most opportune moment. This same day I received the sad news that my beloved wife had given birth prematurely to our expected child. The baby lived but a few minutes and then took its eternal rest. Knowing as only a devoted husband and father can, how ardently my wife looked forward to bringing forth this little life which was to be her comfort and joy in an otherwise long and sad vigil, (my return to my family some day) brought me great grief, adding more injury to my unfair trial and sentence. My opinion and the expressed opinion of others being that this heavy loss can only be attributed to the faithful and undying fight my wife waged to secure my just exoneration, being with child throughout her flight from Japan to aid me at home, seeking help, constantly working under the shadow of death that was to wreck her family at the swing of a pen, traveling to Washington when she should have been in complete rest, this mental and physical exertion took its toll. Those who demanded a Negro life so unfairly in the beginning finally may wipe their bloody hands upon this infant's bier.

I may well state my case is a prime example of the discriminatory practices indulged in by some of the elements within our armed forces. Regardless of the written law which was ignored entirely, I was leaped upon with zeal to hold up as an example to warn Negro troops, these gallant troops needed no swinging body to impress them to do their job, as is being proved daily on the fields and mountains of Korea by their heroic stand there. But the small uncomprehending minds of those who wished to heap their own failures upon the Negro soldier, directed that I die, and the pawns of this system followed the dictates of their little prejudiced King. They obeyed the instinct of the mob, the same one that has caused so many unjust and gruesome deaths to make a black mark upon our great country's otherwise spotless scroll.

I ask myself if there can be any justice found for me and my plight and the answer is YES. I will find it among that that are the true source of our democratic way of life—the well thinking soldier and sailor, the people who make our laws, work in our factories and mills, teach our children, doctor our sick, plant our food and guide us spiritually. I am a member of this great horde who make up the country we love, and I feel confident that these people will demand that justice be done and that I be exonerated, my family rejoined with me, and my name be cleared. I pray that God will guide them to this end. Your organization, as part of those others that are fighting for Right and Equality for all men, I wish all the Power that can be mustered to aid you in your ultimate aim, justice for ALL.

Sincerely yours,

LEON A. GILBERT

P. S. Please forward any reply you may intend to my wife, Mrs. Kay M. Gilbert, c o Davis Fullen, Manchester, Penna. I do not expect to remain at this station but return to the U. S. soon.

Lt. Gilbert U.S. Bound

En Route to Federal Pen for Long Stint

TOKYO (ANP) — Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, of the 24th Infantry Regiment, who was convicted by court martial on a charge of refusing to obey orders to attack with his unit in Korea last July 31, left here recently aboard the U.S. transport Gen. William Mitchell bound for a Federal penitentiary in the United States to begin a 20-year prison term.

Gilbert was originally sentenced by the court martial board to die, but the sentence was commuted by President Truman, following a nationwide protest. The officer denied the charge and contended that his trial had been conducted in an illegal manner.

Marshall Probe Followed

As a direct result of this case, the NAACP assigned its national counsel, Thurgood Marshall, to make an on-the-spot investigation. Marshall reported that he found many similar cases involving discriminatory punishment of colored GIs.

The NAACP has announced it will continue the fight to reverse the court martial verdict and secure Gilbert's reinstatement to his commission.

They Surveyed Pusan Air Strip

Shown above are 3 members of the Surveying Team of the 93rd Engineer Construction Battalion Pusan, Korea, as they display their skill in surveying the former combat Air Strip, which is now the New Pusan Staging Area. They are from left to right: SFC Richard Betts from North Carolina, Pfc. William Lockett from Tennessee, Pfc. Walter Carpenter from Pennsylvania. Not shown is Pfc. Jack Bess of Ala. These men are utilizing their greatest skill and ingenuity under all types of weather conditions in preparing plans for the erection and contruction of the New Pusan Staging Area, which is set up to accommodate our troops passing through on their way home. The Staging Area is all set for a minimum essential operation and accomodation for troops stationed and new arrivals.

Army Nurse Home After Eight Months in Korea

Afro American Sat. 10-27-51

ORANGE—Army Nurse Capt. Eleanor E. Yorke is home after serving three years overseas, eight months in Korea with a mobile surgical unit.

Baltimore

She was the only female passenger on the transport General Weigle which arrived in San Francisco on Sept. 13. There were 4,200 men on the ship.

"They treated me like a queen on the 13-day trip," Capt. Yorke recalled.

Fingering a statuette of a Japanese figure, one of the mementos she bought back, Capt. Yorke said forgetting the devastation, death and dirt of Korea is much easier said than done.

"It was a terrible eight months, but I was too busy to be scared," the veteran captain said. And she knows about such things as she was near some of the hottest fighting in Korea. Her unit treated the wounded.

"We received the wounded 20 to 45 minutes after they were hit, treated them on the spot and then shipped them to the rear depending on how badly they were wounded," she explained.

"They came by helicopters and ambulance. The helicopters flew continuously from dawn to dusk and the ambulances rolled on constantly," she recalled. "Those fliers and ambulance men did a tremendous job.

Got Pretty Rough

"It got pretty rough at times working under artillery bombardment, and many times I was rocked to sleep in my Army cot from the reverberations," she added.

Capt. Yorke has been in the Army six years, three of them overseas. She was stationed in Japan for 28 months before going to Korea.

She has been in the States now a in Chicago and New York with her mother, Mrs. Katie Yorke, before returning to their home at 545 McChesney St., last week.

To Valley Forge

She is a native of Orange and a graduate of Orange High. She also graduated from the Lincoln School of Nurses in NYC and worked at Riverside, Bronx and St. Barnadas Hospitals before joining the Army.

Capt. Yorke is scheduled to report to Valley Forge Hospital on Thursday.

Puerto Rican Soldiers In Korea Refute Red Program

By FRANK CONNIFF

TOKYO—(INS)—The attempt to confuse America has been so adroitly fomented by the Communists that we sometimes forget what loyal friends we have among the very people they seek to turn against us.

In New York, a man named Vito Marcantonio has attained some local notoriety by his campaign to inflame the Puerto Rican minority against their government. It is a tribute to the loyalty of these Americans that Marcantonio would have been a political flop except for the connivance of alleged "liberals" and politicians anxious to gather votes no matter how despicable the alliance.

But you don't find the answer to agitators like Marcantonio in the sauve rationalizations of politicians. You begin to understand why Marcantonio has failed only when you see the crack 65th Regiment in action on the bleak, heartbreaking hills of Korea.

* * *

FOR THE 65TH, you see, is composed largely of Puerto Ricans. In the past few weeks, they have earned the respect of everyone here by their cold courage and indomitable spirit. Tell them that they should have a grievance against America and they'll chase you down the street.

They have climbed these hills with the tenacity of goats, and they have forced the Communists to surrender at the point of the bayonet. They have asked no quarter and given none. Whatever assignment the Eighth Army has delegated to them, the Puerto Rican regiment accepted without complaint and discharged with skill.

"Certainly I'm proud of them," said Col. William Harris, of St. Louis, the regimental commander. "Who wouldn't be? They're good fighters and good Americans. I don't know of a better combination."

* * *

I HAPPENED TO be visiting the 65th on the day when Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgway, the army commander, came in by helicopter for an inspection.

Gen. Ridgway talked with officers and visited advance posts. At every opportunity he chatted with the men doing the actual fighting. He followed the day's progress blow-by-blow and beamed with pleasure at each new report of a Puerto Rican success.

"These boys are real fine soldiers," he said. "I'm highly impressed by their ability. We're damn lucky to have them over here at this time. They've put the fear of God into the Communists."

* * *

MARCANTONIO MAY BE interested to know that part of the reasons for the regiment's high morale stems from the enthusiasm generated back in Puerto Rico by their Korean exploits. In New York as well the Puerto Rican minority has been following its accomplishments with avid interest.

MARSHALL E. WILLIAMS, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER- 3rd UN COMMISSION TO KOREA

HOW FAMILY ESCAPED RED TRAP

Father Misses Capture As Seoul Falls To Communists

Story Of The Williamses Caught In Out-Break Of Korean War Bared For First Time

By ARNOLD de MILLE

MRS MARY WILLIAMS SAT on the edge of the big chair in her St. Albans, N.Y., home, leaning forward and holding an afternoon newspaper in her hands. Several other papers were spread out in front of her on the floor. The headlines read: 'TRUCE TALKS ON,' 'ALLIES AND REDS MEET,' 'WORLD AWAITS TRUCE.'

She was staring into space. Today is July 8, 1951, one year and twelve days since that fateful June 25 in Seoul when the world seemed to have suddenly closed in on her and her family, when all roads leading out of the capital of the United Nations' newly created republic appeared closed and they were suddenly 'trapped.'

Word had reached her that the North Korean army had crossed the 38th parallel and was within 20 miles of the city. The last of the hundreds of trucks carrying soldiers of the proud South Korean army North to meet the invaders had left the city.

The rumble of the guns could be heard within the walls and the 1,000 year old city with its 1,500,000 inhabitants seemed suddenly caught in the grip of horrible war.

Mrs. Williams was only one of the United Nations dependents in Seoul. But she was the wife of Marshall E. Williams, the administrative officer of the 3rd UN Commission to Korea, and it was her husband's responsibility to see that each man, woman and child was protected.

But he too was caught in the confusion and the swiftness of events. He was on duty. She hadn't heard from him for more than an hour. She didn't know what had happened.

That morning, they had spent the time on the balcony taking pictures of a woman washing in puddles of water in the street. The rainy season had set in. It had just stopped raining and the sun was out.

The phone rang. It was Williams' chief, informing them that the two sides were at war. He told Williams to rush over to the palace.

In less than an hour South Korean soldiers began marching out of the city past the Williams' home. The sight of the soldiers made Mrs. Williams fearful for the safety of her family.

Reports began coming in over the English speaking Korean stations. The airport, seven miles away, had been bombed and Allied in the area were ordered to stay off the streets.

Soldiers Streamed By

By this time the South Korean soldiers streamed steadily by in jeeps and trucks, marching toward the 38th parallel.

Mrs. Williams told their house boy about the bombings. He was shocked and said the Koreans would not fight each other.

Becoming more and more concerned, Mrs. Williams tried to contact her husband by telephone but without success. She decided to begin packing because the order had been given for evacuation. A half-hour later she received word that all United Nations dependents should be ready to leave the city by 12 o'clock.

Finally, Williams arrived home and fortunately he brought a jeep. They left the house about 11.

Sad Occasion

"Leaving was one of the saddest occasions we had," Mrs. Williams said. We had become so attached to our servants and neighbors and it was dreadful thinking that they were being left behind in the path of whatever might come.

"We were despondent and sensed the tragedy which lay ahead. We felt we were leaving friends we would never see again. This feeling became more and more apparent when the quietness of the city was realized. It was a still calmness. Something had to happen soon."

Mrs. Williams said they could hear the bombing and the big guns nearby. After they reached the collection point, other UN dependents arrived. They were rushed into a bus which had been borrowed from the American mission.

The number of evacuees had been underestimated and more busses had to be found. Finally they arrived in Ascom city, about 25 miles from Seoul. There were about 780 women and children in the party. All men had been left behind and were to be evacuated later by plane

Women Gloomy

They arrived at 6 a. m., tired, sleepy, hungry and despondent. The women were gloomy because their husbands weren't with them. The children, however, were gleeful, full of play and they took away some of the sadness.

The only ship in the harbor was the S. S. Reinholdt, a Norwegian boat which had brought in a load of fertilizer. Williams, who was in charge of the evacuation, saw his charges safely aboard the ship and then jeeped back to Seoul.

On his way back, he had to abandon his jeep and take cover in the hills because of a "dog fight" between Yaks and Mustangs.

On the ship, the women were given coffee and the children cheese. There were four pregnant women and four hospital stretcher cases but no doctors. They travelled with air protection.

Men Escape Trap

While at sea, the women were cheered to learn that their men had been evacuated from Seoul. It was a close shave because they left the Southern edge of town as the Reds marched into Northern Seoul.

The boat trip was rugged. It was so crowded that most of the 780 passengers had to stay on deck. There were facilities on the boat for only 12 passengers.

During the trip Mrs. Williams helped serve food, clean the boat and did other chores.

They arrived at the harbor of Fukuoka in Southern Japan about 10 a. m. that Wednesday but had to wait outside the harbor until harbor police came to take charge of the boat.

Rejoin Husbands

The male contingent of the UN Administration was waiting for the ship since it took them only two-and-a-half hours to fly. The women were overjoyed when they rejoined their husbands.

The Army provided coffee and sandwiches and arranged to care for the fleeing party. They remained in Fukuoka five days before boarding a train for a 26-hour trip to Tokyo.

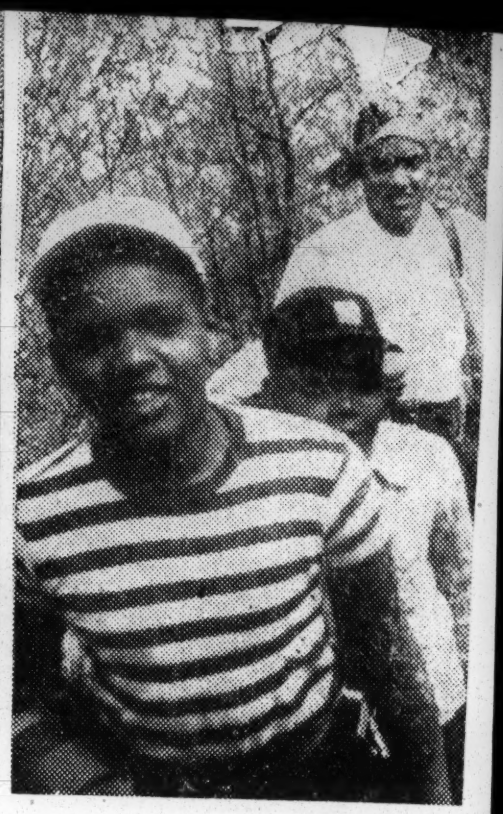
Mrs. Williams' youngest son, Kirby, became ill on the train with a temperature of 105 degrees. She thought he might have contracted an Oriental disease. The conductor made a search of the train and an Army doctor was located but he didn't have his kit. He suggested continued doses of aspirins and water.

Long Journey Ends

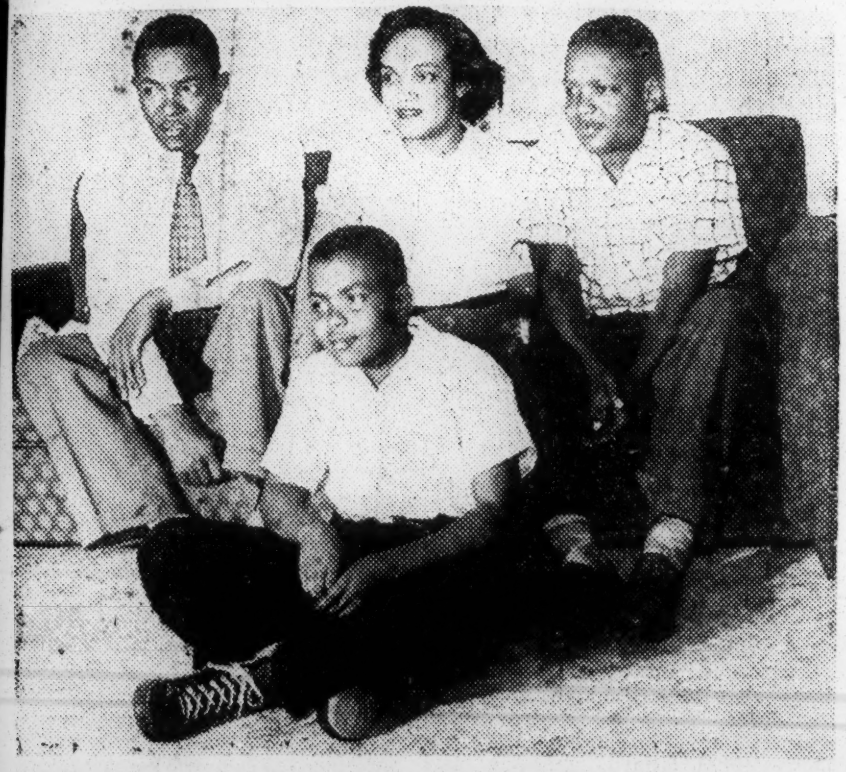
As soon as they arrived in Tokyo, a waiting ambulance sped Kirby to the hospital where his illness was diagnosed as acute tonsilitis.

The Williams family stayed at Hotel Teito for five days. With her two sons, Mrs. Williams left Tokyo and arrived in San Francisco on the ninth of July where they visited her sister, Mrs. Albert Cunningham, for several days.

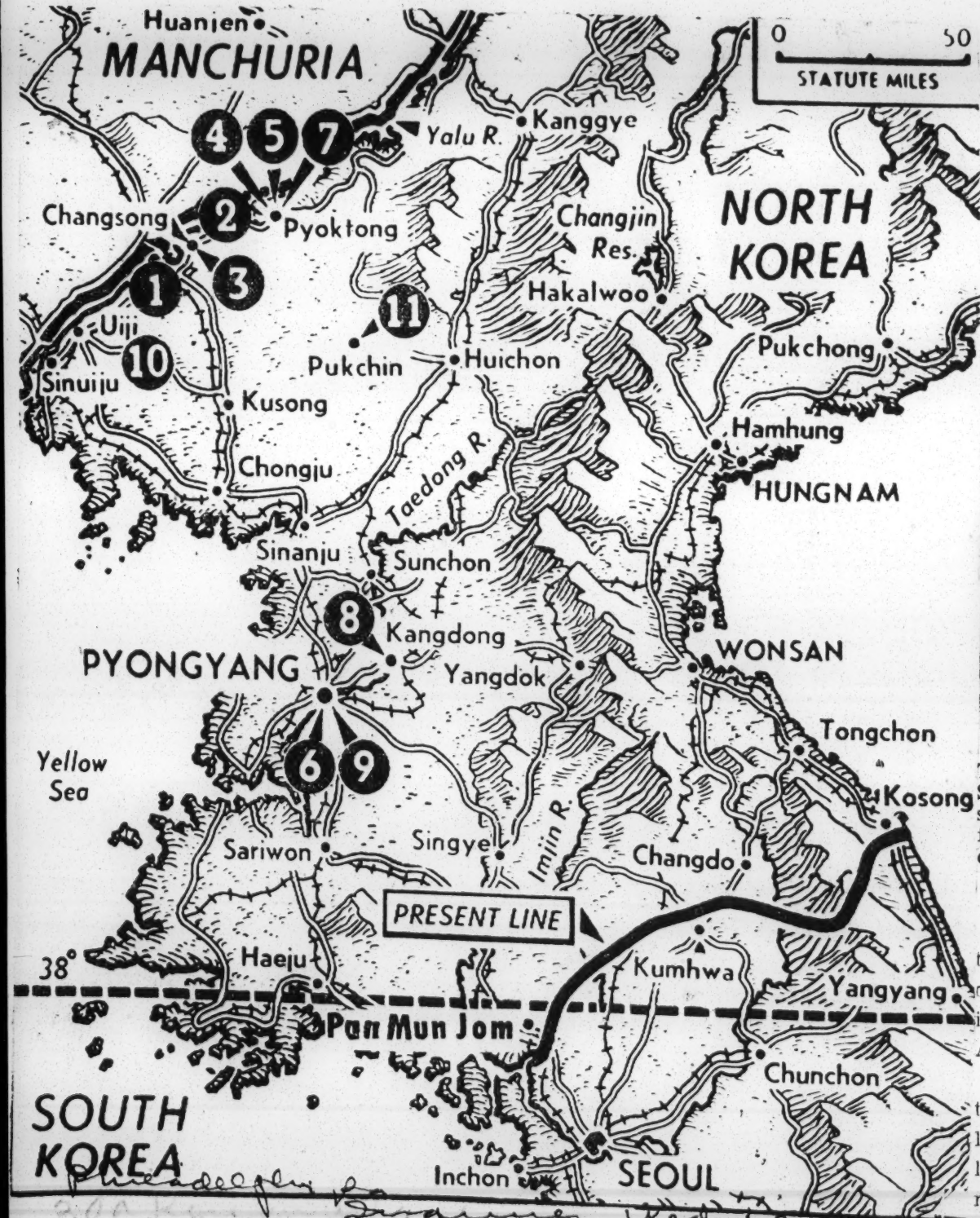
Their long journey home ended one month later when Mrs. Williams and the two boys arrived at their New York home July 25. Her husband, who had remained in Tokyo followed by a day.



KOREAN ADVENTURE—Safe at home after a terrifying escape from the Communists in Korea, the Williams family of New York recalls experiences—some pleasant, others frightening. Marshall E. Williams, administrative officer for the UN Commission to Korea, is seen in left photo with South Korean Army Captain Kim while boating on the Yellow sea. Williams doubts that Captain Kim is still alive. Marshall, Jr., joins a group of Korean students, photo second from left, for an outing on top of the Nam San mountains in South Seoul. Climbing the Nam Sou, photo second from right, are Marshall, Jr.,



Kirby, and their mother, Mrs. Mary Williams. With their harrowing experience behind them, the Williams family relaxes in the living room of their New York home, photo at right. That's Kirby on the floor.—Exclusive Defender photos



A map locating the 11 camps in North Korea where the Reds are holding Allied prisoners. The camps lie between Pyongyang, the Red capital and the Yalu River boundary of Manchuria. The 3198 American prisoners, the Reds acknowledge holding, are reported to be in four camps—1. 2. 3 and 5—near the Yalu border northeast of Sinuiju.

This picture of Capt. Milford W. Stanley, one of 52 New Jersey soldiers reported by Communist forces in Korea as prisoners-of-war, and the telegram from the Adjutant General of the Army in Washington imparting the information, are among the conspicuous Christmas decorations in the happy home of his wife, Mrs. Annette Stanley and her children, Milford Jr. and Diane, 2, at 9 High St., Montclair, N.J.

Red POW List

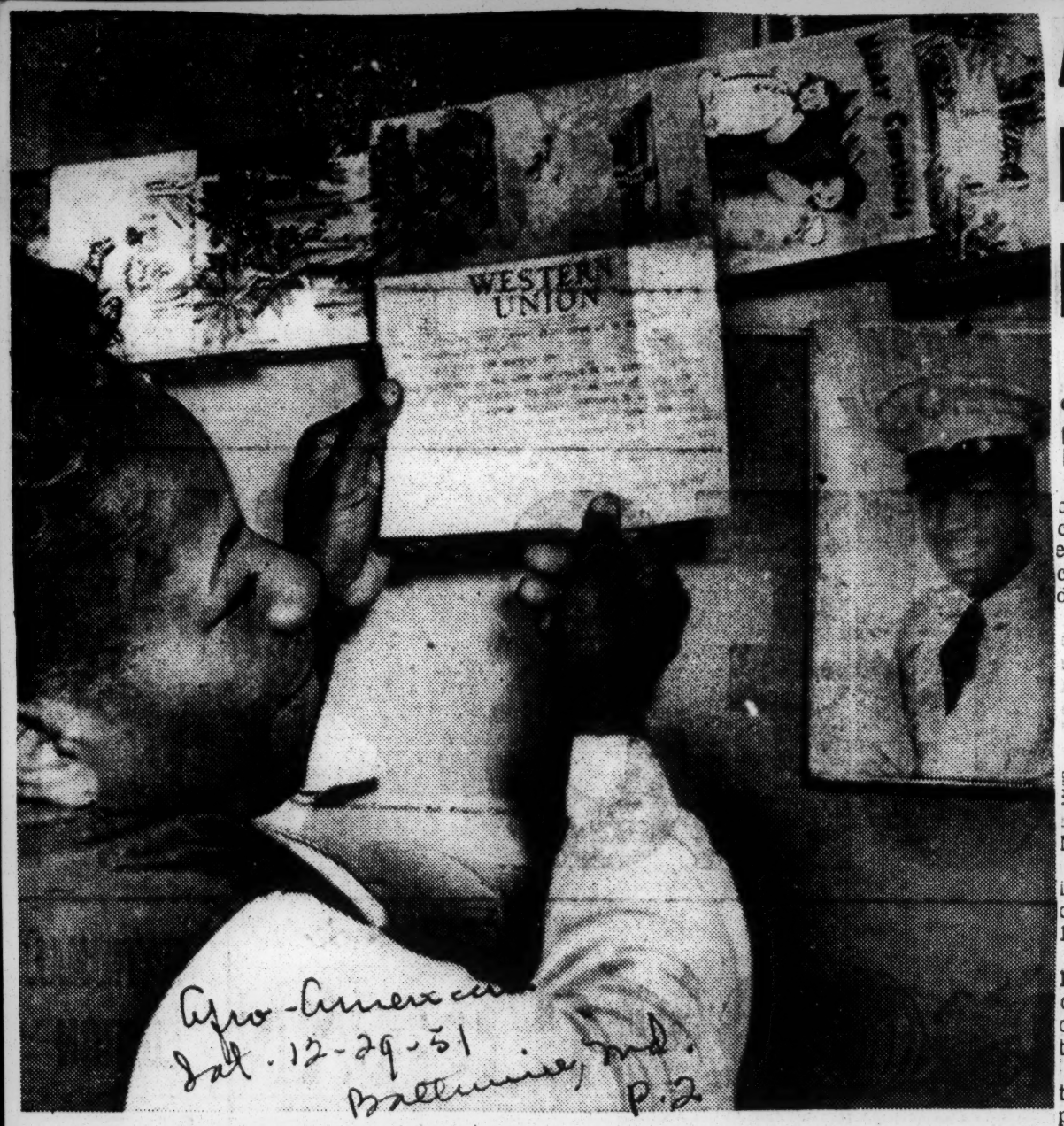
War prisoners held by the Communists total only 11,559, according to the list just delivered to the United Nations negotiators in Korea. And of these, only 3198 are Americans.

Both totals are far below UN headquarters estimates. Some 12,000 Americans are listed officially as missing and it was believed that many more than 3000 were Communist prisoners. The Red prisoner list includes only 7142 South Koreans—less than one-tenth the number reported missing.

Gen. Nuckols, UN spokesman, warns that "any information on prisoners received from the Communists is questionable due to their continued refusal to allow international committees of the Red Cross to inspect their prisoners of war facilities and operations." It is worth noting in this connection that hundreds of thousands of German and Japanese war prisoners captured by the Reds during World War II have never been returned or accounted for by their captors.

The smallness of the prisoner totals reported by Red authorities in Korea—notably with respect to the American and South Korean contingents—supports the charge of wholesale Red atrocities filed recently by an American Army officer, Col. James M. Hanley, who declared that 5500 Americans were slaughtered by the Reds after being taken prisoners. The slaughter of captured South Koreans apparently was upon a much greater scale.

The Red report will sadden many Americans whose loved ones have been reported missing and now are missing from the Communist captive roster, but it should strengthen the general impression of Communist brutality. Doubtless there would have been many more survivors if the UN captives had been given the decent and humane treatment prescribed by international regulations and civilized usage. The story remains unfinished. The final chapter will not be written until all the facts are brought to light.



Afro-American
Sat. 12-29-51
Baltimore, Md.
P. 2

Mrs. Annette Royal, Brooklyn, N.Y., hangs the telegram reporting her son, Cpl. Calvin Royal, (picture at right), is a Communist POW alongside of her Christmas cards. Mrs. Royal has four sons in service, one of whom fought in the last war. (Acme Photo.)

ALLIES ANALYZE WAR PRISONERS LIST WITH KOREAN COMMUNISTS

MUNSAN — (INS) — Allied truce negotiators painstakingly analyzed the Communist prisoner of war list yesterday and prepared to meet again with the Reds on terms for supervising a Korean armistice.

Pending completion of the study of the pow names submitted by the communists, the subcommitee charged with ironing out details for exchanging prisoners remained in indefinite suspension.

United Nations spokesman indicated some revisions of the communist list of prisoners would be necessary before it could be accepted. They said it probably contains "errors and omissions."

The red list of allied captives gave 11,559 names, including only 3,198 Americans. The allied list named 132,514 prisoners held in U. N. camps.

Subcommittee delegates discussing armistice terms were to resume deliberations at Pan Mun Jom at 11 a. m. (8 p. m., Wednesday cst).

At Wednesday's session Maj. Gen. Howard M. Turner, senior allied delegate, accused the communists of consistently delaying the armistice talks.

He told the reds they always "fail to recognize" a firm position on the part of the United Nations command.

Chinese Gen. Hsieh Fang, the senior Communist representative, counter charged that the UN delegation obstructed progress by refusing to yield to "fair, just and reasonable proposals."

For the first time since agreement was reached on the cease-fire line, Hsieh took note of the fact that only eight days remain of the 30 day trial period during which the provisional line will remain in effect.

But a UN spokesman said that Hsieh's reference to the approaching end of the 30 day period in no way implied that he wanted an extension of that period.

In accordance with the agreement on the cease-fire line, no new line would be drawn until all other conditions of the armistice are settled and the armistice is ready for signature.

An official allied statement explaining the current deadlock said: "Limitation of the military capabilities of both sides to the level existing at the time of the armistice is the United Nations command position.

Phila. 12-20-51

"The communists insist on forcing attrition on the UNC by limiting the troop rotation to 5,000 per month, with even that totally unacceptable figure subject to veto of the communist members of the contemplated military armistice commission.

"Replenishment of military equipment for the troops would be completely prohibited, according to the communist plan

Courier Correspondents Throughout U. S. Report:

Jet Pilot, Two Majors Among Known 77 Negro Soldiers Held Prisoner by Reds in North Korea

Courier Sat. 12-29-51 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 1.

List of Prisoners

MEMPHIS, Tenn., with sixteen, led other U. S. cities in reported Negro prisoners in Red hands. Confirmed by the Courier with addresses and next of kin are:

From Chicago

Cpl. Thomas Hampton, 31, Second Division (Chiang Song). Husband of Mrs. Felmon C. Hampton, 1527 W. Thirteenth Street. Courier

Pfc. Don H. Colvin, 20, Twenty-fifth Division (Pyok-Dong). Son of Mrs. Carrie E. Colvin, 6711 Rhodes Avenue.

Pvt. Rothwell Floyd, 27, Battery A, 503rd Field Artillery. Brother of Dock Floyd, 2744 Adams.

Sgt. Vunice Glispe, son of Mrs. Rosetta Glispe, 4236 Calumet. Sat. 12-29-51

Pvt. Frederick F. Gale, 21, son of Mrs. Mary Gale, 310 E. Forty-fourth Street.

Cpl. James W. Green, Thirty-second Division. Next of kin, Mrs. Lexie Jean Aaron, 4154 Lake Park Avenue.

M/Sgt. Wallace W. Copeland, son of William Copeland, 5950 Throop Street. P. 1. Pittsburgh, Pa

Marine Sgt. Robert J. Coffee, brother of Mrs. Pearl Flowers, 2975 S. Prairie Avenue.

Sgt. Robert Dotson, son of Mrs. Lucille Dotson, 3126 Vernon Avenue.

Sgt. Donald L. Minter, son of Mrs. Hazel M. Clarkston, 130 W. Ninety-first Place.

Sgt. Roosevelt Williams, husband of Mrs. Virginia Williams, 3230 S. Wabash Avenue.

St. Louis, Mo.

Pfc. J. W. Bowens; nephew of Miss Ardella Harris, 4001 Aldine Avenue.

Sgt. Ninevah A. Carter; Mrs. Florence Carter, 207 South Twenty-second Street.

M/Sgt. Clarence Covington; son of Theodore Covington, 2409 North Sarah Street.

Pfc. Edgar J. Hinton; son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hinton, 3141A Thomas Street.

Corp. Amos McClure; son of Mrs. Marie McClure, 2708 Dayton Street.

Corp. Charles F. Hearn; son of Gaston O. Hearn, 1753 Carr Street.

Sgt. John H. Nelson; son of Joseph Nelson, 1606 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis.

Pfc. Albert L. Smith; son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, 110 North Second Street, East St. Louis.

Pfc. Richard K. Miller, 243 Virginia; father, Cordell Miller.

Pfc. C. L. Wright, 980 Wofford; aunt, Mrs. Hattie W. Geralds.

Pfc. David Kimbrough Jr. (near Lucy, Tenn.); grandmother, Mrs. Frances Harvey.

Pfc. Curtis Bolton, 1607 May; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Almeter Bolton.

Pvt. Frank James, 866 South Fifth Street; uncle, Robert Ezell.

Pvt. Pendleton W. Wallace, 634 Wilkerson Place; aunt, Mrs. Ruth Walker.

Pvt. Louis C. Pryde, 11 East Crump Boulevard; grandmother, Mrs. Emma Herron.

Pvt. Emmett McDavid, 591 Hampton Place; mother, Mrs. Nettie Kilkey.

Sgt. Bernard Wilson, 773 Hastings; mother, Mrs. Lillie B. Wilson.

Nashville, Tenn.

Courier

Sgt. Philip Seward Jr., 1023 First Avenue, South; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Seward Sr.

South Carolina

Sgt. James Davis; mother, Mrs. Laura Davis, Route 1, Box 95, Mullins, S. C.

Durham, N. C.

Sat. 12-29-51

Corp. James J. Brown Jr.; wife, Mrs. Prudence Brown, 213 Corporation Street.

Corp. Prestee Davis; brother, Julius Davis Jr., 901 Walton Street.

Richmond, Va.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corp. James F. Scott, son of Mrs. Julliette Scott, 703 North Third Street.

Corp. Robert Johnson Jr., foster son of Mrs. Mary Williams, 921 North Thirty-second Street.

Pfc. Vernon Scruggins, son of Mrs. Annie R. Scruggins, 825 North Twenty-fourth Street.

Pfc. Everett Coleman, son of Mrs. Kate Coleman, 200½ Mitchell Street.

Pvt. Carlton H. Coleman, son of Lushion T. Coleman, address incorrectly listed as 1323 W. Leigh Street.

Sgt. Earl Dantzler, son of Samuel Dantzler, 1111 St. James Street.

Corp. Edward Melvin Carrington, grandson of Mrs. Alen Goven, 1212 North Second Street and son of Mrs. Lillie May Quarles of New York City.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Major Clifford Allen, 2617½ Victoria Avenue; wife, Mrs. Clara Allen.

Lieut. Alvin A. Anderson (address unlisted); mother, Mrs. Myrtle Anderson.

Cleveland, Ohio

Lieut. Edward H. Lyles, 2339 East Eighty-seventh Street; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Lyles.

Corp. James F. Chillis, 2372 East Sixty-third Street; mother, Mrs. Ethel Grew.

Pvt. Alfonso S. Johnson, 2960 East Eighty-third Street; mother, Mrs. Willie Johnson.

Pvt. William Lewis Jr., 8619 Cedar Avenue; wife, Mrs. Annie Lewis.

Columbus, Ohio

Major Frank Walker, 262 Miami Avenue; mother, Mrs. Aubrey B. Brown.

Corp. Elijah Smith; brother, Ralph Smith, 167 Winter Avenue.

Corp. Benjamin Conley, 321½ West Goodale Street; aunt, Mrs. Rosia Gates.

Cincinati, Ohio

Corp. George Atkins; mother, Mrs. Charles Edison, Dayton Street.

Corp. Charles Bryant Jr.; mother, Mrs. Grace Bryant, West Ninth Street.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Pfc. Walter L. Chambers; mother, Mrs. Mary Hawthorne, Balm Street.

New York City

Corp. Harold T. Brown; mother, Mrs. Christina Brown, 157 East 126th Street.

Corp. Herbert B. Hodge; Susie Taylor, 101 West 130th Street, Apt. 21.

Pfc. James Holder; father, James Holder, 228 West 140th Street.

Pfc. Henry Stephens; mother, Mrs. Margaret Stephens, 440 St. Nicholas Avenue.

110 North Second Street, East St. Louis.

Corp. Vernon L. Warren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rilger Warren, 2809 Washington Boulevard.

Corp. David Woods; husband of Mrs. Henrietta Woods, 3971 Cook Avenue.

Sgt. First-Class Ulysses S. Yarber; husband of Mrs. Sarah Yarber, 4237W Labadie Avenue.

Alabama

Corp. Ellis Jackson, 5408 Court, Vinesville, Birmingham; aunt, Mrs. Lenette Greggs.

New Orleans, La.

Pfc. Oliver Young Jr., 1521 Orange Street; father, Oliver Young Sr.

Pvt. Lucian J. Arceneaux, 2732 St. Anthony; father, Alvin Arceneaux.

Corp. Joseph Barnes, 1625 Annette Street; aunt, Mrs. Marguerite Martin.

Houston, Tex.

Corp. Richard Barnes, 2407 Bringhurst Street; mother, Mrs. Vera L. Davis.

Albert L. Wilkerson, 3301 Center Street; mother, Mrs. Beatrice B. Wilkerson.

Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland, 2004 East Twenty-seventh Street; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dayton B. Ragland.

Georgia

Pfc. Leroy Sykes, 2009 Harden Street, Savannah; grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Eason.

Pfc. Julius J. Barber, 82 Sunset Avenue, Apt. 7, Atlanta; mother, Mrs. Mary Lee Barber.

Sgt. Horace Maddox, 15-A Crawford Place, N. W., Atlanta; mother, Mrs. Fannie Maddox.

Corp. Billy J. Buchanan, Rockdale Avenue, Atlanta.

M/Sgt. Joe N. Black, 4703 Fourteenth Street, Columbus; wife, Mrs. Joe N. Black.

Memphis, Tenn.

Corp. Ewing A. Brandon, Tullahoma Road; mother, Mrs. Fannie Vincent Brandon.

Corp. Clarence C. Adams, 1528 Doris Street; mother, Mrs. Gladys Peoples.

Pfc. Edward Covington, 1325 South Main Street; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Covington.

Pfc. Booker T. Campbell, 1052 Kerr Avenue; mother, Mrs. Susie Person.

Pfc. Thomas Crawford, 476 Concord; grandmother, Mrs. Laura Hall.

Pfc. Veronlee Campbell, 1287 E. McLemore Avenue; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Campbell.

PVT. LUCIEN J. ARCENEAUX
. . . from New Orleans

PFC. JULIUS J. BARBER
. . . Atlantan is prisoner

PFC. OLIVER YOUNG JR.
. . . from New Orleans

RALPH SMITH
. . . his brother alive

MAJOR CLIFFORD ALLEN
. . . Los Angeles resident

CORP. CHARLES BRYANT JR.
. . . from Cincinnati, Ohio

MRS. FEDERICK GALE
. . . mother of Chicago's Pvt. Gale was so happy she had to cry

Pentagon Releases First Names; Hopes To Clear All In 48 Hours

By ROGER D. GREENE
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Pentagon Tuesday night began releasing the names of 3198 Americans listed by the Communists as alive and held in prisoner-of-war camps in Korea.

The Army reported that the first name on the list was that of Maj. John Daujat, Serial Number 0456188, next of kin, Mrs. Leona G. Daujat, San Pablo, Calif., in prison camp at Pyokdong, assigned to Korean Military Advisory Group.

Thousands of families across the Nation anxiously awaited disclosure of the full list as military authorities put on speed to complete the huge and complicated task.

Wed. 12-19-51

Five in First Group

The first batch released here contained only five names, but a second group of six names followed almost immediately.

In Tokyo, where the full list was handed to newsmen, reporters confirmed that the long-lost Maj. Gen. William Dean and Associated Press photographer Frank (Pappy) Noel were among those the Reds say they are holding.

There had been conflicting reports as to the fate of Dean. The fighting red-topped general, last seen striding down a road after firing a bazooka at oncoming enemy tanks on the night of July 20, 1950, had variously been reported killed, captured and hiding out in enemy territory.

His family, including his aged mother, had said the news of his being definitely listed as a prisoner of war was "almost too good to be true."

The list released oin Tokyo included only name, rank, serial number and the prison camp in which the American personnel are held.

Pentagon listings added further data on home town addresses and next of kin.

May Clear In 48 Hours

Officials said that barring transmission difficulties or delay caused by errors, the entire list might be cleared away within 48 hours. All the names were sent via military communications from Korea to Tokyo to Washington.

The Defense Department emphasized that it "cannot vouch for the accuracy" of the list since it was supplied by enemy sources."

The Communists finally agreed to turn over the list to United Nations truce negotiators after earlier seeking to impose bargaining terms for the exchange of POW information.

American military authorities refused to yield to the Red demand, and the enemy suddenly capitulated on that phase of the cease-fire negotiations.

Fear List Is Padded

Allied officials expressed cautious skepticism over the accuracy of the enemy's data, declaring the list may have been padded with "fictitious" names to swell the figures, which still fell far short of expectations.

Wed. 12-19-51

The Defense Department said the official casualty status of those listed by the Communists "will not be changed by virtue of the enemy having reported them as prisoners of war."

Actual exchange of prisoners is still in the offing, subject to the successful termination of the long-drawn Korean truce talks.

The Army said it would check the enemy-supplied list of POWs against United States military records of those missing in action, then release the names to the press along with home town addresses.

Air Force, Navy and Marine names also were to be issued through the Army.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon announced that total United States battle casualties in Korea have reached 103,000, an increase of 433 since last week. The total of Americans killed in action rose from 15,590 to 15,692.

For many thousands, the publication of names of American prisoners will mean a preChristmas gift of joy and thanksgiving as they scan the lists and learn at last that their soldier sons, husbands and other kin are reportedly alive, even though still in enemy hands.

Inevitably, it must be tempered with some doubt, however, as to the accuracy of the enemy's information. Officials here and in Tokyo emphasized they could not vouch for the Communist lists.

To thousands of others, the lists can mean only grief and the ebbing of long-cherished hope.

One-Fourth Of Missing

The list turned over by the Communists is little more than one-fourth of the 11,051 Americans officially cited as missing in action. And the Reds said it covers all the prisoners of war in their hands.

There was still a chance, however, that some of the missing may have hidden out behind enemy lines, as numerous Japanese did in the Pacific islands long after the end of World War II.

Officials said others, still missing but not lister by the enemy, may have died in battle.

Pentagon officials promised quick action in sending out telegrams to next of kin once the Communist-supplied names have been checked against official United States records.

An Army spokesman said the names would be released in installments as soon as notifications have gone out to next of kin.

Military authorities here and in Tokyo stressed there could be no guarantee as to the accuracy of the Communist listing. The Pentagon said:

"It must be emphasized that the Defense Department cannot vouch for the accuracy of names as listed. The incidence of errors, omissions or fictitious additions is not known."

The department gave the following as a sample notification to be used in advising relatives that one of their kin is listed by the enemy as a prisoner of war:

"The Secretary of the Army has asked me to inform you that the name (Doe, John J.) believed to be that of your son, husband, etc., is included in unverified lists released by opposing forces of prisoners in their custody.

"No assurance as to the accuracy can be given at this time. You will be advised as soon as possible without request on your part when names are verified.

"(Signed) William E. Bergin, Maj. Gen., U.S.A., the Adjutant General of the Army."

MEMPHIAN NEAR FIRST

'I'm So Glad You Called Me,' Says Mother Of Missing Negro Soldier

A Memphis Negro and a Mississippi soldier were among the first Americans on the list of prisoners of war announced last night.

They are Pfc. Clarence C. Adams, son of Gladys Peoples of 1528 Doris, and Corp. John T. Harbour Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Harbour of Rio, about 20 miles north of Meridian, Miss.

Wed. 12-19-51

Number Checks

"I'm so glad you called me" Private Adams' mother exclaimed when told by The Commercial Appeal that his name was on the list. Asked first for his serial number, the Memphis mother quickly said, "RA14267602." That is same number relayed by the United Press on the list from Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's headquarters in Tokyo.

Missing since Dec. 3, 1951, Private Adams was a member of a Field Artillery battalion of the Seventh Infantry Division. The Communists reported him a member of the second unit of Camp No. 1. A Peiping Communist radio broadcast listed him as a prisoner several weeks ago.

The Associated Press reported Corporal Harbour on a list released by the Defense Department in Washington. The list described him also as a member of the Seventh Division. His location was given as Shiang-song.

May Not Be Accurate

The Defense Department in announcing the list emphasized that it "can not vouch for the accuracy of the information since it was "supplied by enemy sources."

The department also declared that the official United States casualty status of those listed "will not be changed by virtue of the enemy having reported them as prisoners of war."

The list is expected to take perhaps 48 hours to complete.

40 Shelby Soldiers Among Those Missing

Many MidSouth families, like those all over the Nation, are waiting impatiently to read the list of American prisoners of war given yesterday to United Nations negotiators in Korea by the Communists.

These families include relatives of 40 Shelby County soldiers reported missing in action since the Korean War started.

Nine Got Letters

For families of at least nine Md-South soldiers the long months of waiting were relieved last Summer when the service men sent letters home reporting they were being held by Communists. In most cases, the relatives detected Red propaganda in the messages from the soldiers.

The group included three Shelby Countians:

Pfc. Bennie D. Smith, son of Mrs. Anna R. Dunbar of 902 Breedlove.

Pfc. Gerald E. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Smith of 4988 Chambers Chapel Road.

Pfc. Raymond L. McGinnis, son of Mrs.Louise Crenshaw of 2808 Walnut Road.

Others Listed by Radio

Still other MidSouth soldiers have been listed on Peiping radio broadcasts as prisoners.

A Chinese Communist list of prisoners relayed from Shanghai several months ago included the name of another Memphian, Pfc. Samuel A. Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Chapman of 787 Tate.

Other MidSouth soldiers writing from Red prison camps included:

Sergt. Wilmer C. Fason son of Mrs. Mollie Fason of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Pfc. Reggie A. Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sullivan of Louisville, Miss.

Lieut. Gordon B. (Bert) DeLashmet, husband of Mrs. Jean Pemble DeLashmet of Shelby, Miss., and son of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. DeLashmet Sr. of Moss Point, Miss.

Pfc. Andrew Carlton Gay, son of Mrs. Thomas Edward Gay of Ripley, Tenn., and nephew of Mrs. John Porter of 3805 Gameville.

Sergt. John D. Brown Jr., son of John D. Brown of Hot Springs and Mrs. Inez Brown Lawrence of Little Rock.

Sergt. Raymond Millner husband of Mrs. Raymond Millner of Lexington, Tenn.

16 Negroes On List

The Shelby soldiers include 16 Negroes.

The other Shelby Countians listed as missing are:

12-19-51

Pvt. Rube Rogers son of Mrs. Rosie Rogers of 3673 Townes.

Pvt. Billy C. Billington of 14 Dover.

Pfc. Henry O. Callis son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Callis of 3141 Madrid.

Pfc. Edward Covington Negro, son of Will and Edna Covington of 1325 South Main.

Pfc. Buford Jones McNamara Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. McNamara Sr. of Lucy, and husband of Mrs. Theresa McNamara of 3482 Lamphier.

Sergt. Bernard Wilson, Negro, son of Lillie B. Wilson of 773 Hastings.

Sergt. Leslie H. Solomon, son of N. A. Solomon of 1706 Nelson.

Corp. Luther Jordan, son of Benjamin F. Jordan of 173 West De Soto.

Corp. Carroll Greenwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Greenwood of 888 Decatur.

Pfc. Booker T. Campbell Jr., negrol son of Susie Person of 1052 Kerr.

Corp. Ewing Anderson Brandon, negro, son of Fannie Vincent Brandon of Tchulahoma Road.

Sergt. Earl Banks, negro, son of Daisy Banks of 1142 Grant.

Additional Names

Pfc. Vernon Lee Campbell, negro, son of Albert and Pearl Campbell of 1287 East McLemore.

Pfc. Curtis Bolton, negro, son of Almeter and Pearl Bolton of 1607 May.

Master Sergt. Leonard Evers, husband of Mrs. Ellen Evers of 900 North Willett.

Pfc. Thomas Crawford, negro, grandson of Laura Hall of 476 Concord.

Pvt. Frank James, negro nephew of Robert Ezell of 866 South Fifth.

Pvt. Pendleton W. Wallace, negro, nephew of Ruth R. Walker of 634 Wilkerson Place.

Corp. Jasper M. Porter, son of Bryan Porter of 1045 South Fourth.

Pvt. Louis C. Pryde, negro, grandson of Emma Herron of 11 East Crump Boulevard.

Pfc. Richard R. Miller, negro, son of Cordell Miller of 243 Road.

Lieut. Rufus Hyman, son of Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Hyman of 437 Stonewall. Virginia.

Pfc. C. L. Wright, negro, nephew of Hattie W. Geralds of 980 Wofford.

Lieut. R. A. Totty, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Totty of 30 North Auburndale and husband of Mrs. Gladys Totty of 1567 Forest Master Sergt. Edward A. Pickard, brother of Mrs. Charles Finnie of 1506 Lamar Cove.

Sergt. James C. Walters, son of Mrs. Sarah T. Walters of 4210 Grey

Corp. Gerald M. Flowers, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flowers of 200 Peebles.

Pfc. David Kimbrough Jr., grandson of Frances Harvey of near Lucy.

Still Others Named

Corp. Robert W. Walls, negro, son of Mary Bullard of 1630 Florida.

Lieut. Charles W. Harris, nephew of Thomas H. Elder of 3337 Kimball.

Pvt. Emmett McDavid, negro, son of Nettie Kilkey of 591 Hampton Place.

Raymond L. Frazier, son of Frazier of 1083 Monroe.

Pfc. Joyce R. Morrow, son of Mrs. Sarah B. Morrow of 2284-D Springwood Cove.

Sergt. Raymond Minyard, son of Mr. James Minyard of 375 Dodd

Pfc. L. E. Hammons of 375 Waldran.

Lieut. Ernest C. Oliphant, son of Mrs. M. A. Oliphant Draffin of 187 South Somerville.

Real Old Christmas Is 'Promised' POWs

MUNSAN, Korea, Dec. 19. — (Wednesday) — Communist newsmen said Tuesday that the 3198 United States soldiers the Reds say they hold are going to have "an old fashioned Christmas."

If true, the prisoners will celebrate in four camps along the bleak Korean border with Manchuria. For the Communist truce negotiators, in releasing prisoner prisoner lists, disclosed the location of the camps for the first time.

There are four camps where Americans are held. All are close to the Yalu River which winds between Korea and Manchuria.

While Communist newsmen may have been trying to make propaganda, they insisted that the Chinese and North Koreans were making preparations for Christmas dinners for all prisoners of war, including non-Americans.

Alan Winnington, correspondent for Communist London Daily Worker, said the main dish will be chicken because turkeys are "virtually unobtainable."

He said he had talked to a Communist official who had just finished a tour of the camps, this official told him that trucks were delivering apples, pears, candy, peanuts, wine, beer and cigarets to the prison camps.

Prisoners were said to be making their own arrangements for Christmas programs and religious services.

Reds Reveal 1058 Captives Left Off List

Claim 571 Dead, Silent About Others

MUNSAN, Korea, Thursday, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Communists Wednesday admitted they had captured 1058 Americans not previously listed, but said 571 were dead and gave no assurance the others were alive.

The UN command called the report a "shocking disclosure." The Allied negotiators had demanded to know the fate of the 1058 whose names were missing from a list of 3198 Americans the Reds produced Dec. 18.

The approaching end of the 30-day cease-fire line trial period found the armistice discussion still deadlocked over the prisoner exchange issue and plans for supervising any truce.

That deadline expires at midnight tonight (9 a.m. Thursday, Birmingham time). If no final armistice agreement is reached by then—and the outlook is hopeless—then the provisional cease-fire line drawn Nov. 27 goes out the window.

Could Be Extended

The deadline could be extended by mutual agreement, but a UN spokesman said neither side has proposed one.

(Diplomatic sources in Washington said Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, supreme UN commander, had been authorized to agree to an extension if he sees fit. These sources said they expected both sides to agree to an extension.

Baring an extension, another line reflecting any changes in battle positions, would have to be drawn when an armistice finally is signed. This opens the way to possible resumption of heavy fighting. The ground war has been quiet through most of the past 30 days.

The UN command at Wednesday's meeting took issue with the Red list of Americans.

Of the 1058 on the list, the Communists said 571 died, 152 escaped, three were released. They professed to be trying to find out what happened to the other 332.

The UN said that of the 155 said to have escaped or released, not one reached Allied lines.

The Communists asserted those who died succumbed to illness or wounds, or perished from air attacks or artillery fire as they were being marched from the front.

The UN also had asked for an accounting of 25 additional American soldiers and 20 from the British Commonwealth whose names did not appear on the Red lists. The Communists have not replied.

50,000 Unlisted

The UN also has demanded to know what became of about 50,000 unlisted, non-American UN prisoners, mostly south Koreans. The Reds, in rejecting an accounting, replied that "many, many" South Koreans captives were released to go home.

The roster of unlisted captives was compiled by the Allies over the months from Red broadcasts or publications and from "confidential sources," presumably secret agents operating behind Red lines.

The only bright spot of Wednesday's prisoner exchange talks was that the Communists delivered the first mail from Allied prisoners. The UN command estimated there were from 800 to 1000 letters. The letters were flown to Tokyo.

Enemy Admits 571 PW's Dead

MUNSAN, Korea, Dec. 27 (Thursday) (AP).—The Communists Wednesday admitted they had captured 1,058 Americans not previously listed, but said 571 were dead and gave no assurance the others were alive.

The U.N. command called the report a "shocking disclosure." The Allied negotiators had demanded to know the fate of the 1,058, whose names were missing from a list of 3,198 Americans the Reds produced Dec. 18.

The approaching end of the 30-day cease-fire line trial period found the armistice discussions

The largest single traffic mishap

still deadlocked over the prisoner exchange issue and plans for supervising any truce.

That deadline expires at midnight Thursday night (9 a.m. Thursday, Dallas time). If no final armistice agreement is reached by then—and the outlook is hopeless—then the provisional cease-fire line drawn Nov. 27 goes out the window.

The deadline could be extended by mutual agreement, but a U.N. spokesman said neither side has proposed one.

(Diplomatic sources in Washington said Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.N. commander, had been authorized to extend the agreement if he sees it. These sources said they expected both sides to agree to an extension.)

Barring an extension, another line reflecting any change in battle positions, would have to be drawn when an armistice finally is signed. This opens the way to possible resumption of heavy fighting. The ground war has been quiet through most of the last thirty days.

The U.N. command at Wednesday's meeting took issue with the Red list of Americans.

Of the 1,058 on the list, the Communists said 571 died, 152 escaped, three were released. They professed to be trying to find out what happened to the other 332.

The U.N. said that of the 155 said to have escaped or been released, not one reached Allied lines.

The Communists asserted those who died succumbed to illness or wounds, or perished from air attacks or artillery fire as they were being marched from the front.

The only bright spot of Wednesday's prisoner exchange talks was that the Communists delivered the first mail from Allied prisoners. The U.N. command estimated there were from 800 to 1,000 letters. The letters were flown to Tokyo.

Meanwhile, there was a flurry of infantry action at two points along the snow-white Korean battle front Wednesday, but the weather aloft was so bad that the Fifth Air Force did not fly a single attack mission.

The ground fighting was west of Korangpo, an Imjin River town on the western front, and in the high peaks of Heartbreak Ridge in the east-central sector.

In the first, a strong Allied combat patrol was counterattacked by two enemy platoons (up to eighty men) shortly after daybreak Wednesday, and forced to withdraw by midmorning after reporting about forty Chinese killed in the action.

The Eighth Army communique used the word "combat" to describe the patrol. It had been understood that since the hold-down order of Nov. 28, only scouting and reconnaissance patrols were to be sent out. There was no indication of its significance.

The Fifth Air Force reported it sent out only seven reconnaissance flights in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

Disease Hinted As POW Killer

Dallas, Texas Dec. 12-28-51

P. I. Morning News

MUNSAN, Korea, Dec. 28 (Friday) (AP).—United Nations negotiators pressed the Communists Thursday for a full accounting of more than 50,000 unlisted Allied prisoners and received a grim inkling of their possible fate—death by disease or exposure.

The ominous intimation that few, if any, of the unaccounted-for American and South Korean prisoners were still alive came from Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, North Korean truce delegate handling prisoner of war exchange discussions.

The U.N. command had intimated for the first time that it might discuss a Communist proposal for an all-for-all prisoner exchange if the Communists would provide an "honest and factual" accounting of all the prisoners they have taken since the Korean war began more than eighteen months ago.

Communist General Lee said: "If you consider the resisting powers against climate and illness we can sufficiently explain the case" of what happened to Americans who have not been listed as prisoners.

The Red delegate then declared that the British, French and Turks "like exercise in their daily life, but the Americans are entirely helpless."

The Red delegate also said that the British, French and Turks "accurately publish their missing persons while the Americans and South Koreans we can not consider to be correct."

These excuses prompted Rear Admiral R. E. Libby of the U.N. delegation to tell correspondents it was an "ominous note." He said, "it might have been a forewarning that all these people (the missing 50,000) died of illness."

Further talks on prisoners and terms for supervising an armistice were scheduled for separate subcommittee sessions in Panmunjom Friday.

There was no progress Thursday on either topic as the 30-day provisional cease-fire line agreement expired.

Now it will be necessary to redraw the cease-fire line whenever all other armistice points are settled.

However, it appeared that for the time being at least, the lull in Korean ground fighting would continue without a formal extension.

Even so, part of the military job Thursday was a small but sharp battle on the east-central front west of the Mundung Valley.

A company (possibly 200) of Reds cut off an advanced Allied position. Allied troops counterattacked during the morning, and at last report were struggling through knee-deep snow in bitter cold to regain the position.

Remainder of the front was reported quiet.

A 30-minute air battle occurred Thursday between thirty-two Sabres of the United States 51st Fighter-Interceptor Wing and fifty MIG jets. Two MIG's were shot down, one was badly damaged. All American planes returned safely.

PW List Omits Names Used In Red Propaganda

post-Herald P. 1

Birmingham, Ala.

800 GIs Mentioned In Broadcasts And Letters Missing From Official Count Handed To U. S.

BY FREDERICK WOLTMAN
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Hundreds of names of American war prisoners, which Red China exploited for propaganda purposes over the past year, are missing from the official prisoner list handed the United Nations command a week ago in Korea.

More than a third, or nearly 800, fail to appear on the enemy's current list, it was established today.

These names were systematically fed out by the Chinese Communist government to promote the Soviet-inspired world-wide "peace offensive" against the democracies. They were names of prisoners who allegedly signed "group statements for peace," gave individual statements or made broadcasts over the Peiping radio.

Herald 12-27

All of the names were sent throughout Red China by the official New China News Agency. They were widely published in China's Communist newspapers and used for Communist propaganda abroad, including the United States.

This reporter has two such lists, published in Shanghai last May and June.

They total 759 names. A majority include Army serial numbers, home addresses or both.

36 Per Cent Missing

Yet out of the 759 names, at least 324 (or 36 per cent) are missing from the recently released "official" roll. An additional 45 names are doubtful but left out of these calculations.

As originally listed, the names now missing were those of men from all over the United States. Among the home cities cited were Montgomery, Pa., Austin, Tex., Omaha, Miami Beach, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Caledonia, Mich., Tacoma, Wash., Chicago and Brooklyn.

One name was that of a Lt. Col. Campbell, listed by the Red China News Agency as "advisor to SR's forces," meaning the South Korean army of President Syngman Rhee. No such name appears in the official list.

To avoid any change of misspelling, this reporter made a spot check with the Pentagon over the holiday week-end. The names of the first 11 were compared with the serial numbers made public in China by the Hsinuhua News Agency last Summer.

In each instance, the name was correct, and the servicemen is still listed by our side as "missing in action." In not one instance, does the name appear in the enemy's official list of war prisoners.

This means:

The enemy got hold of the names and serial numbers of dead American soldiers and used them to bolster the spurious "peace" build-up, or,

It simply withheld the names from the official list, perhaps for future bargaining purposes.

There is always the possibility, of course, that some of the missing names may represent captured soldiers who died in prison camps.

Whatever the fact, the Chinese Reds' own propaganda proves the unreliability of their prisoner of war listings. Post Herald

Glaring Examples

Two more glaring examples have been uncovered. Herald 12-27-51

Last May, radio Peiping, the Communist government's station, announced the names of 39 prisoners, both officers and enlisted men, who were to make broadcasts during the week of May 7 and 14. These names were republished in this country by the U. S. Communist Party's newspaper. The Daily Worker. Nine of the 39 who purportedly spoke over the air under enemy auspices are missing from the current POW list.

Also last February, the Mao-Tse-Tung government announced, through its English-language magazine, People's China, that 400 American prisoners in a North Korea camp had signed a "peace appeal." A piece of straight Communist propaganda, the appeal read: "We are ashamed of the part we Americans have played in this senseless war." The story was widely exploited throughout the Communist world.

Because many of the signatures were "very poorly written" only 33 were published, along with serial numbers. A check showed today that 24 of the 33 names are not included in the current list.

Here again, the names may have been faked or may now be withheld.

Pfc. William Brown Jr., 1818 12th St., N.W., who was on an early unofficial list as a prisoner of war in Korea is in Washington and has been home since Thanksgiving. He was reported missing November 1950. He says his record had been mixed up and he had much difficulty getting home, which may account for the impression he was a prisoner of war.

NAMES 54 MORE REDS SAY THEY HOLD PRISONER

Sun. Herald

List Is Made Public by Defense Dept.

Sun. 12-30-51

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—The defense department today made public the names of 54 additional men reported by enemy sources in Korea to be prisoners of war.

The list includes the soldier's serial number, his unit, the prisoner of war camp where he is being held, and his next of kin.

Post Herald P. 5

Those from Chicagoland:

ILLINOIS

Denny, Pfc. Donald L.—RA16276245, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Denny, Eldorado.

McClain, Pvt. Roy H.—RA16332888, 24th division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Joseph H. McClain, 1104 Ave. A, Rochelle.

Burnett—Pvt. Harold D.—RA26362602; 24th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr.

Harold Burnett [left] and Leonard Beasley Jr.

and Mrs. Harold D. Burnett, 3263 W. 109th st., Chicago.

INDIANA

Runyon, Pfc. William R.—RA16320341, 24th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mrs. Juanita G. Jackman, Beech Grove.

Beasley Jr., Pfc. Leonard—RA16311314, 25th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mrs. Bernice Beasley, 2665 Adam st., Gary.

MICHIGAN

Hewitt, Pfc. Gerald W.—RA16268872, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of Gerald A. Hewitt, 1484 Field av., Detroit.

WISCONSIN

Fleming, Maj. Harry—01308131, 6th R.O.K., camp at Pyoktong; husband of Mrs. Gladys M. Fleming, 2325 19th st., Racine.

Those from other states:

ARKANSAS

Sirratt, Corp. Dewey R.—ER18281758, 1st Calvary division; Changsong; son of Mrs. Neatie Sirratt, McGehee.

CALIFORNIA

Quarles, Sgt. 1C Deward E.—RA6833586, 2d division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mrs. Bertie F. Jones, 414 W. Date st., San Diego.

Arias, Pfc. Raymond—RA19360761, 7th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mariano Arias, Compton.

Montejano, Pfc. Edward—NG28127358, 2d division; camp at Changsong; ward of Manuel T. Montejano, 120 E. Delhi rd., Santa Ana.

Rye, Sgt. Jay—RA6286089, 24th division; camp at Changsong, husband of Mrs. Lorraine Rye, Norwalk.

Porter, Pfc. Fred W.—RA19360788, 2d division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mrs. Bonnie Lynk, 13303 McKinley, Los Angeles.

Bracomonte, Pfc. Alverto—RA19338718, 2d division; camp at Changsong; brother of Benny R. Bracomonte, 1487 W. 9th, San Bernardino.

Van Orman, 1st Lt. Chester W.—02212006, 24th division; camp at Pyoktong; husband of Mrs. Viola E. Van Orman, 1430 40th av., Oakland.

GEORGIA

Alford, Pvt. Raymond K.—RA14337264, 24th division, camp at Changsong, son of Mrs. Lula K. Alford, Decatur.

Moreland, Pvt. William G.—US53027268, 2d division; husband of Mrs. Geraldine L. Moreland, 1857 Volberg st., Atlanta.

Gauldin, Sgt. 1 C Jack E.—RA14011544, 5th air force, camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Vance, Ashburn.

KANSAS

Glasgow, Sgt. George W.—RA16269913, 7th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Glasgow, Mulberry.

KENTUCKY

Taylor, Pfc. Charles E.—RA15441754, 17th field artillery; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Colson Taylor, Raywick.

Fitzgerald, Pfc. Bobby F.—RA15284076, 1st cavalry division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Fitzpatrick, Clifford.

LOUISIANA

Dartez, Pvt. Linton J.—RA38224652, 2d division; camp at Pyoktong, son of Mrs. Olita Chevalier, Opelousas.

MARYLAND

Grouse, Pfc. Denzil W.—RA13295798, camp and unit unknown; son of Mrs. Emma Crouse, 319 N. Poppleton st., Baltimore.

MISSISSIPPI

Spears, Pfc. James D.—RA14397702, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay L. Spears, Philadelphia.

McVay, Sgt. Rivers L.—RA24890031, 24th division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Jess McVay, Saltillo.

Morgan Jr., Pvt. Charlie—RA11198949, 2d division, camp at Changsong; son of Mrs Lucille Morgan, Brookhaven.

MISSOURI

Warren, Pfc. Don L.—RA15236041, 24th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr and Mrs. Raymond A. Warren, Williamsville

NEW JERSEY

Hutton, Sgt. Walter A.—ER32593278, 1st cavalry division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Hutton, Union Beach.

NEW YORK

Wills, Pfc. Morris R.—RA12356664, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of William H. Wills, Fort Ann.

Isula, Corp. Henry J.—RA12113065, 1st cavalry division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Isula, Lackawanna.

Diaz, Pfc. Rafael—US51062727, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of Mrs. Patria Plana, 725 Prospect av., Bronx.

Panco, Corp. Charles H.—RA15069901, 24th division; camp at Changsong; brother of Mrs. Anna Zamski, 241 60th st., Brooklyn.

Pantazis, Pfc. Emmanuel N.—US51063684, 2nd division; camp at Changsong; friend of Anthony Jiotis, 26th st., Astoria, L. I.

NORTH CAROLINA

Bullock, Corp. James W.—RA44057611, 2d division; camp at Pyoktong; husband of Mrs. Madeline G. Bullock, Washington.

OHIO

McConaha Jr., Pfc. Emery—RA15277294, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of Mrs. Rosey E. McConaha, Logan.

McClain, Capt. William A.—O2001746, 1st cavalry division; camp at Pyoktong; husband of Mrs. Elizabeth L. McClain, Youngstown.

Ruiz, Pvt. Frank G.—**RA15298765, 2d division**; camp at Changsong; brother of Mrs. Rose Escobar, Sylvania.

Roosa, Pvt. William F.—US52053364, 24th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Roosa, Middletown.

OKLAHOMA

Wilkerson, Pvt. Thomas D.—RA25797115, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of Mrs. Leona K. Parack, Shawnee.

Gardmer, Pfc. Elmer D.—RA18317010, 7th division; camp at Changsong; nephew of Joe E. Cain, Carter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fedenets, Maj. Andrew—O-1175433, 2d division; camp at Pyoktong; husband of Mrs. Marie M. Fedenets, Uniontown.

Heller, Pvt. Joseph J.—RA13344378, 24th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mrs. Mary Earley, 80 E. Bringhurst st., Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND

Silva Jr., Corp. Manuel—RA11189237, 1st R.O.K. division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel M. Silva, East Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Finley, Pvt. Earlie E.—US53071940, 25th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. George Finley, Donalds.

TENNESSEE

Ray, Pfc. Elmer—RA34146561, 2d division; camp at Changsong; brother of Mrs. Lorine Bowling, Clinton.

Bailey, 2d Lt. James V.—02263103, Korean military advisory group; camp at Pyoktong, husband of Mrs. Margaret R. Bailey, Mount Pleasant.

TEXAS

Conway, Pfc. Mitchell R.—RA19368660, 2d division; camp at Pyoktong; son of Mrs. Ola M. Conway, 547 Hatton st., Dallas.

Hinojosa, Sgt. 1C Joel A—RA18319590, 2d division; camp at Ploktong; husband of Mrs Olga Hinojosa, Falfurrias.

Almendarez, Pfc. Reymundo—RA18345964 25th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Luciano Almendarez, Edinburg.

Galvan, Pfc. Gilberto—ER38676313, 2d division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Guedgulupe Galvan, Raymondville.

Humada, Pfc. Alferdo Z.—ER38764662, 2d division; camp at ChangSong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Macario M. Humada, 2541 Halsey Corpus Christi.

VIRGINIA

Hadder, Pvt. Jesse T.—US52023118, 25 division; camp at Ploktong; son of Mr. and Mrs John B. Hadder Sr., Louisa.

WASHINGTON

Blackburn, Pvt. William L.—RA14273083 24th division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Blackburn, Sedro Wooley.

WEST VIRGINIA

Hart, Pvt. Charles E.—RA13350944, 24th infantry division; camp at Changsong; son of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Hart, Duo. [Pvt. Hart is carried on department of the army records as killed in action.]

As in the case of earlier enemy listings, the defense department said it could not vouch for the accuracy of the information and that the official casualty status of the men would not be changed as a result of the enemy report.

Defender Talks With Happy Kin Of Missing GIs Listed By Reds

Defender. Sat. 12-29-51 P. 1

By LEE BLACKWELL

Santa Claus came a little early for many Chicago families last week and in his pack he carried a new lease on life for many mothers, sweethearts and wives of American soldiers missing in action in Korea or held prisoner by the Chinese Communists.

Among 3,198 names of U. S. prisoners of war on lists released by the Reds early last week were the following:

- Captain Clifford Allen, nephew of George Moore, 4345 Indiana ave.
- Pfc. Don H. Calvin, 25th Inf. son of Mrs. Carrie E. Calvin, 6711 Rhodes ave.
- Pvt. Frederick Gale, son of Mrs. Mary D. Gale, 310 E. 44th st.
- Cpl. Tommie Hampton, husband of Mrs. Felmon Hampton, 1527 W. 13th st.
- Pvt. Rothwell Floyd, brother of Doctor Floyd, 2744 W. Adams st.

Most of the mothers and sweethearts of missing soldiers had never given up hope their loved ones were still alive.

Mrs. Carrie Calvin, whose son, Don, 20, joined the Army a few days after graduating from Englewood high school in February, 1948, said she never stopped believing that Corporal Calvin was alive.

Defender 12-29-51

Surprised Tuesday

Mrs. Calvin, a widow, received word last year that he was missing in action Nov. 28 following an attack by enemy forces near Auju, North Korea. Mrs. Calvin hadn't heard the list was going to be printed and was surprised Tuesday night when informed of the good news.

Capt. Clifford Allen, executive officer of the Ninth Infantry Regt., Second Division, was included on the list of U. S prisoners Captian Allen's uncle, George Moore, lives at 4345 Indiana ave.

Defender 12-29-51 P. 1

MRS. FELMAN HAMPTON, 1527 W. 13th st., is overjoyed as she sees her husband, Tommie's name on the prisoner of war list. She said this news was the best Christmas present she could possibly receive.—Photo Herald-Examiner.

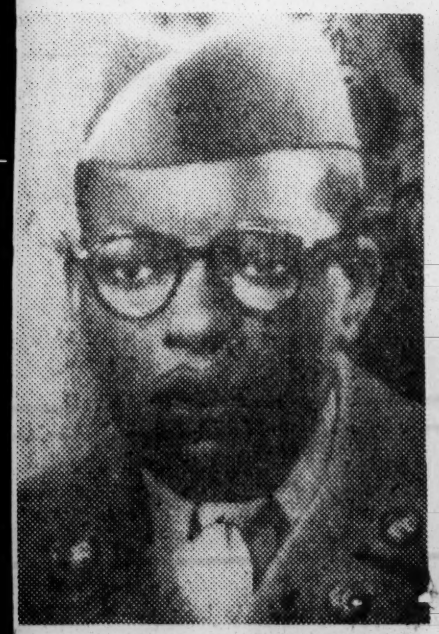
Defender 12-29-51

Defender 12-29-51 P. 10 - Part 14.

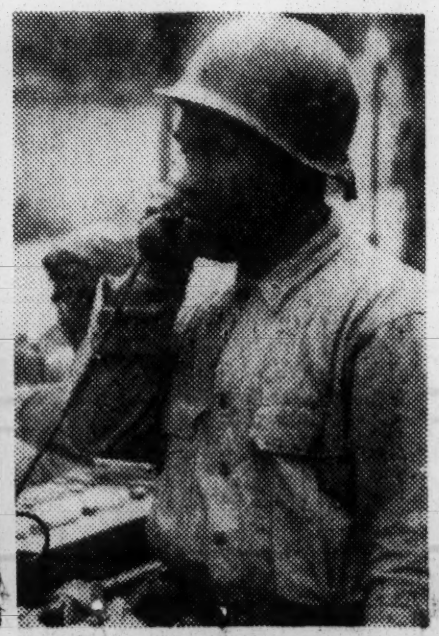
[Acme Photo]

One of first Chicagoans to get news that her husband was on Korean prisoner list was Mrs. Thomas Hampton.

CHRISTMAS CAME a week early for relatives of Pfc. Don H. Calvin, reported missing in action Nov. 28, 1950, while fighting with the 25th U. S. Infantry Division around Auju, North Korea. Seeing the 20-year-old soldier's name among a list of 3,198 U. S. soldiers named on prisoner of war lists released by the Chinese Communists early last week was an ideal Christmas present for his mother, Mrs. Carrie E. Calvin, a widow (right), of 6711 Rhodes ave. Thankful, too, is his sister, Mrs. Margrenee Williams (left). Mrs. Williams holds her two-month-old daughter, Donna. One sister, Mrs. DeWise Ward, is not shown in photo.—Defender photo by Rhoden.



PVT. FREDERICK GALE



CAPT. CLIFFORD ALLEN

PVT. ROTHWELL FLOYD

Lt. Dayton Ragland Prisoner In Korea

Lt. Dayton Ragland, credited with downing an enemy jet, is being held prisoner by the Chinese Reds following a dogfight over MIG Alley in North Korea.

The young pilot, from Kansas City, Mo., served with the Fourth Fighter Wing.

Flyer Listed Among PW's By Enemy

P.1. Dat. 12-29-51

Lt. Ragland, Hero Of "Mig Alley," Was Missing In Action

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The name of Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland, colored jet pilot of Kansas City, Mo., was included in the list of United States prisoners held in Korea by the Communists.

Lieut. Ragland, known as "Rags," was mentioned in dispatches last month as having downed a MIG-15 Russian-built jet, in air fighting over Korea. Inclusion of his name in the list of prisoners, released last week apparently was the first word of his capture by the Communists.

Missing for more than two weeks, Lt. Ragland failed to return with his squadron on the same day he was credited with shooting down an enemy plane.

Lt. Ragland, 22 years old, attended Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., before joining the United States Air Force. He was graduated from jet school in May, 1950, and served with the 46th Fighter Interceptor Group at Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan, before going overseas. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dayton B. Ragland, live at 2004 East 27th street, Kansas City.

Korean Armistice Hinges on POW Exchange Terms

The following exclusive story on Allied prisoners of war is the product of days of painstaking reporting and was cleared through censorship.

By William C. Barnard

TOKYO, Dec. 15.—(AP)—The Communists must give in to Allied conditions on an exchange of prisoners of war or accept the responsibility for a complete breakdown of the Korean armistice talks. Richmond, Va.

This unwavering position of the United Nations high command was learned today by the Associated Press. It is solidly based on the command's loyalty to and anxiety for those Allied soldiers now in enemy hands. Times-Dispatch

Even as this stand became known, censorship eased off and permitted the Associated Press to give for the first time since the Korean war began some background on how American soldiers are faring in Communist camps.

Some are having a bitter time of it. Others are comparatively well treated. P. 7

The Allied command has compromised on other armistice issues. But on this one point—now under strained discussion at Panmunjom—it will remain inflexible.

Before it makes any decision on point four of the armistice agenda—prisoner exchange—it will insist that the enemy provide a list of the names and nationalities of the United Nations prisoners and the location of the camps where each is held captive.

11,000 UN Troops Missing

The Reds have airily called this a "technical detail." Such information can be supplied, they said, after the United Nations agrees to the cool Red proposal that the Allies first agree to exchange all Communists in Allied camps for all Allied soldiers in Red camps.

Approximately 11,000 United States soldiers are missing in action. An unknown number of thousands of these are in enemy hands. But the Allies hold an estimated 165,000 Reds prisoner.

Should the United Nations high command agree now to an "all-for-all" exchange, it would be breaking faith with Allied soldiers captured by the enemy. That is the current Allied viewpoint.

This is why: Dispatch, 12-16-51

At this stage of the game, the United Nations does not know how many Allied prisoners are Communist captives, who they are or where they are held. If the United Nations agreed to an "all-for-all" exchange without first getting such information, it would permit the Reds to offer ten, twenty or one hundred Allied prisoners in exchange for the 165,000-odd Communist prisoners.

And there would be no recourse. The Allies might never know how many more remained captive in distant labor camps or were callously "lost" by the Reds.

Enemy Rejects Conventions

While the Allies have consistently adhered to provisions of the International Red Cross Committee and supplied the names and locations of the 165,000 Red prisoners, the enemy has refused to abide by the Geneva conventions.

In the whole war, the Reds have supplied the names of only 110 United Nations captives. Of these, 107 were infantrymen and the other three were airmen.

What sort of lives are American boys leading in prisoners' camps behind enemy lines? As far as available information goes, carefully pieced together from various informed sources, which cannot be identified, here is what is known:

(1) In some Communist camps, American prisoners are made to work very hard. In others, captives are assigned no jobs.

(2) Food in some of the camps is adequate. In the remainder, it is extremely poor.

(3) Some American prisoners in Communist hands are well treated. These are the men the Communists feel they can use for their own purposes—such as propaganda broadcasts.

(4) Other prisoners are not so fortunate. They are badly treated.

(5) Nothing is known of the morale of American prisoners of the Communists.

Barriers Thrown Up

In some cases, letters from Allied captives have been allowed to filter through Red Cross channels to relatives in the free world. But no Red Cross food packages have ever reached the United Nations' soldiers in Communist camps.

Dr. Paul Ruegger, of Geneva, president of the international committee, after much haggling, was allowed entry to China. But he was balked in Peiping. Ruegger was not allowed to tour China. He saw no prison camps and got nowhere with his arguments. After a brief stay in Peiping, he flew home.

In contrast, the Red Cross neutrals have a full-time job, touring and inspecting prisoner-of-war compounds in Allied territory. They have consistently rated conditions excellent.

For such grim reasons, the Allied truce negotiations are approaching Point 4 of the armistice agenda with absolute firmness. They realize the welfare of thousands of American and other United Nations soldiers is at stake.

It is too early to say the armistice negotiations might founder on this point. But it is not too early to say this is one on which the Communists will have to recede from their present position.

DEMAND REDS HAND OVER LIST OF KOREA POWs

U. S. Drops Insistence on Red Cross Checkup

Mon. 12-17-51

MUNSAN, Korea, Dec. 17 [Monday]—(AP)—Gen. Ridgway's command sought a showdown today on exchanging lists of war prisoners in Korea with the Communists. Only 10 days remain before expiration of a provisional cease-fire line across the battle front.

The Ridgway call was sharp and clear, altho a spokesman said it was "not an ultimatum."

Dual subcommittee sessions on the prisoner question and on the deadlocked truce supervision issue were scheduled to resume today in Panmunjom. Part 1, P. 7

Drop Red Cross Plan

Ridgway's negotiators agreed to drop a previous demand for Red Cross inspection of prison camps behind communist lines before exchange talks proceed.

However, Rear Adm. R. E. Libby did not budge in his insistence that the Reds hand over a complete list of the captured troops they now hold, before talks continue.

Libby called on the Reds 11 times to hand over their list.

He backed up his readiness by placing the bulky Ridgway list of prisoners held in South Korea on the conference table.

The list contained 2,000 typewritten pages.

Libby said the Reds could have it when they gave him their list.

About 120,000 Names

According to previously published figures the list was believed to contain 120,000 names—18,000 Chinese Reds and the rest Korean.

[*Other estimates from South Korean sources run as high as 170,000 Red prisoners, including 21,000 Chinese and 671 women.*]

The Reds indirectly offered to hand over their list yesterday but not until Ridgway's team would agree to bulk exchange of all prisoners.

Communist correspondents have said the Reds were afraid to hand over their prisoner list because they suspect Ridgway wants a man-for-man exchange.

Spokesmen have refused to estimate the number of troops which they believe the Reds hold prisoner.

Only 4,000 Yanks Held

However, information from an enemy source indicates that of more than 11,000 Americans missing in action, fewer than 4,000 are held by the Reds.

[*Communist propaganda broadcasts listing the names of United States prisoners were started last February and have continued intermittently. Only 1,100 names have been given on these broadcasts, some of them being repeated as many as four and five times.*]

In addition to the 11,000 missing Americans, 1,500 associated soldiers are listed as missing in action, and the republic of Korea defense department estimates the Reds hold at least 70,000 South Korean soldiers.

Batter Red Lines

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 17 [Monday]—(AP)—Jet fighters shepherded hundreds of United States fighter bombers over Red Korea yesterday for their daily battering of Red communication lines but failed to draw the communist air force into serious battle.

However, two planes were shot down by communist ground fire, the 5th air force reported.

On the ground there was only minor activity. On the eastern front the Reds probed the United States 5th marine regiment lines northeast of the "Punchbowl," more than 20 miles north of the 38th parallel. On the western front, raiders fought an hour yesterday morning against two Red platoons—possibly 30 men—south of Panmunjom where conference talks on an armistice were being held.

Norse Willing to Serve

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Norwegian government announced today its willingness to participate in the proposed neutral truce supervision commission for Korea.

The United States state department approached the Norwegian foreign office on the matter yesterday. The foreign office said members of the commission could be named as soon as its establishment is decided upon.

Atlantans Among Prisoners Of War Now Held In Korea

On the national scene Wednesday was a day of rejoicing and sadness for countless mothers and fathers as the Korean prisoner of war list was released.

Here in Atlanta it was good news for three Negro families after the names of more than 80 Georgia prisoners of war appeared in newspapers.

One mother, Mrs. Fannie Maddox, of 15-A Crawford Place, N. W., sat up all night Tuesday, waiting, waiting. At 4 a. m. Tuesday she heard the name of a "Maddox" come over the radio, but it was the wrong name. And Mrs. Maddox wasn't sure until the letter of confirmation came Wednesday.

The happy mother exclaimed, "I am so proud I don't know what to do."

She had reason to be. She last heard from her son, Sgt. Horace Maddox, in August of this year. This letter was dated March 9, and he was listed as a prisoner of war even then.

Sgt. Maddox was a volunteer soldier, serving with the 24th Infantry Division, when captured. He is a graduate of Booker T. Washington Evening school.

MRS. BARBER'S SON HEADS THE LIST

Mrs. Mary Barber, of 82 Sunset Avenue, S. W., Apt. 7, also was the happy recipient of word that her son was all right.

Mrs. Barber said she last heard from Pvt. Julius J. Barber in February. Early in March he was reported missing in action, but in September received a letter from him saying he was a prisoner of war.

Pvt. Barber was in battle only about one month before he was captured while serving with Company K, 9th Infantry Corps. Mrs. Barber related he served in the Navy during World War II. He finished high school and volunteered for the Army in June, 1950. He planned to serve in the Army band, but was shipped overseas soon after completing training. Pvt. Barber went to Korea last January.

PVT. JULIUS J. BARBER

[Acme Telephoto]

Some of the 3,198 American soldiers held prisoner by Reds in Korea, according to information supplied with this photo from Red source and released by East photo service.

Reds' POW List Cheers Families

Courier P. 1

Atlanta Wife Faints After Hearing Husband Still Alive; Many Wives, Mothers in Tears

Post 12-29-51

(By Courier Staff Correspondents)

Human emotions knew no color line across the length and breadth of this nation last week when harried workers in Uncle Sam's Pentagon in Washington began sending out those drama-charged telegrams which bore the glad tidings that some loved one was not dead in Korea as previously thought, but was a prisoner—and alive—in Red hands.

What happened last week set new records for all times in how human beings react to news which is of vital import . . . regardless of color.

For example, in St. Louis, Mo., the flash of the name of a prisoner of war in Red hands brought back together a husband and wife—mother and father of a Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment doughboy missing since that bitter attack of September, 1950—who had been separated . . . From down in Columbus, Ga., the whole nation heard—over a coast-to-coast radio network broadcast—a mother, a Negro mother, thud to the floor in a dead faint as she listened over her telephone when radio broadcasters called and told her her son's name was on the Reds' prisoner of war list.

JET PILOTS HAPPY

High-flying jet pilots winging their way through the upper stratosphere over North Korea were elated when they heard that Negro Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland of Kansas City, Mo., was a prisoner in North Korea. You see, they had just last month heard Jet Pilot Ragland cited for having shot down one of the Reds' vaunted MIG-15's over the Sinanju Corridor—refuge for Red jets when chased by U. S. Air Force pilots. Color just didn't have a darned thing to do with it; that's why these jet pilots—white and Negro alike—were happy when word came through that the former Lincoln University (Mo.) student was safe and sound.

Back here in the United States there were countless replicas of those heart-touching incidents. "Thank God, My boy is safe!" That was a father in New York.

TOP NEGRO OFFICERS

Highest ranking Negro officers on the prisoner lists released by the Communists and confirmed by Pentagon checks were two majors. they were:

Major Clifford Allen, 2617½ Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., only Negro officer to serve as a member of the UN War Crimes Commission in Japan, and Major Frank Walker of 262 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, who was once reported as "killed in action." Courier

There are no words to describe the feelings of Major Walker's mother at her Miami Avenue home in Columbus when the fateful words reached her that her son was not dead, but alive and a prisoner in a Communist prisoner of war camp. Mrs. Walker said she had never given up hope that her son was not dead.

"I have always felt that he was alive," she said, "And I kept praying that he would sooner or later turn up on a prisoner list, rather than be finally listed as a dead man." Her prayers were answered. Her son is alive today.

WIFE SAW PICTURE

Major Allen of Los Angeles was captured while in action with his troops attempting to run through a roadblock near Sunchon in North Korea. His wife, Mrs. Clara Allen, said she had believed him alive because she had spotted him in propaganda pictures sent out by the Reds. Post, 12-29-51

Another Negro officer found to also be a Red captive was Lieut. Alvin A. Anderson, also of Los Angeles. His mother, Mrs. Myrtle Anderson, wept for joy when she heard the news, and like thousands of other mothers around the nation proclaimed: "I never stopped praying."

There was no way of making a final determination of the exact number of Negroes included in the 3,196 prisoners listed by the Reds, due to the integration policy in the Far East Command which has reduced racial identification to a minimum in that theatre of operations.

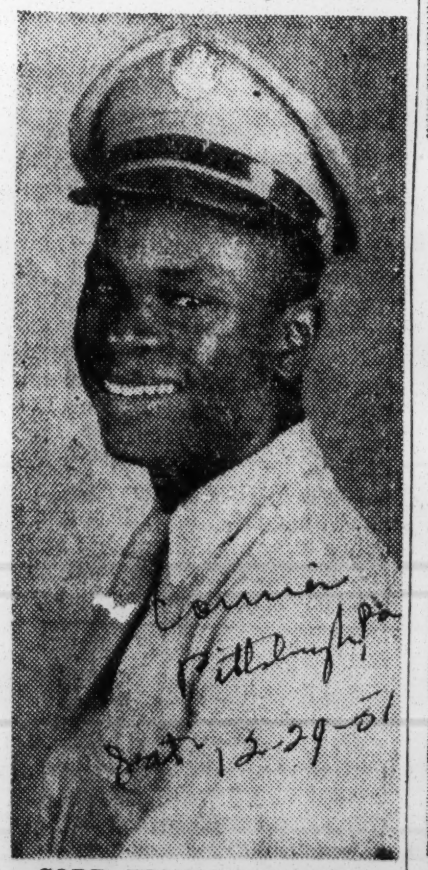
ATROCITY—KILLINGS

However, the small number of U. S. prisoners actually listed, as compared to the large number actually missing, gives rise to much speculation that many Negro GIs have suffered as victims in recently reported Red atrocity-killings. A Chinese Nationalist official said in Taipeh, Formosa, recently that more than 150 Negro prisoners had been butchered by the Reds.

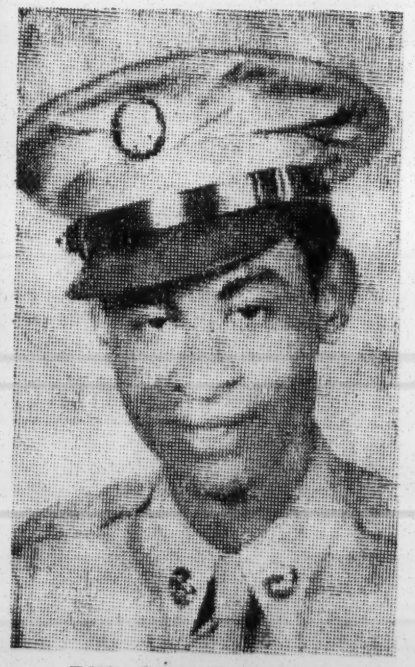
But last week's news brought new hopes into the hearts of many and their prayers were answered. On the other hand, grim disappointment made Christmas a dull and hollow shell for thousands of others who did not find the names of their loved ones on the list and who did not receive one of those eagerly awaited and prayed-for Pentagon telegrams.

PFC. DONALD H. CALVIN
. . . Chicagoan on list

CORP. BENJAMIN CONLEY
. . . Columbus, Ohio, POW



CORP. RICHARD BARNES
. . . from Houston, Tex.



PFC. LEROY SYKES
. . . Savannah, Ga., POW

MRS. ROSIA GATES
. . . prayed for nephew

CORP. GEORGE ATKINS
. . . Cincinnatian on list

Wife Faints When She Hears News

BY WILLIAM FOWLKES
(Staff Correspondent)

COLUMBUS, Ga. — "She just fainted!" The caller on the other end of the telephone line had heard a dull thud and the almost equally as dull sound of the telephone receiver hitting the floor. The caller was in a local radio station and had just answered a question put by Mrs. Joe N. Black, wife of a master sergeant and medic with twenty-four years' service in the Army.

Mrs. Black had just been told by the radio station that her husband's name was really on the POW list released by the Reds, and the happiness was so great that she did the most natural thing for a woman to do under great stress: she fainted dead away with the telephone receiver still in her hand. A brief pause and a voice on Mrs. Black's phone told the radio station: "She just fainted!"

Mrs. Black of 4703 Fourteenth Street had been told over a year ago that her husband was missing in action. She said she had felt all the time that "he wasn't dead." Her faith paid off in a big way last week.

POWs FORCED INTO RED ARMY, ENVOY CHARGES

Demands Facts on 50,000 Missing

MUNSAN, Korea, Dec. 26 [Wednesday]—(AP)—The United States 8th army command demanded Christmas day that the Communists return to prisoner status thousands of captured South Korean troops who, it charged, were forced into the Korean Red army after retraining in Manchuria.

The Communists contended they had "reëducated" and released "many, many prisoners" and that the charge was a false rumor. It was the first time the Reds had been charged with taking prisoners outside of Korea.

The accusation, one of the most serious yet leveled against the Reds, apparently blasted what little hope remained that a truce accord could be reached by tomorrow [Thursday]. At that time a 30 day trial period for reaching an armistice comes to an end.

50,000 Have Disappeared

Rear Adm. R. E. Libby leveled the prisoner coercion charge at North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho. Pressing for an accounting of more than 50,000 soldiers the 8th army contends have disappeared, Libby charged the Reds with forcing a "sizable bloc" of South Koreans into their army.

"You label this procedure of impressing captured Republic of Korea army members into your army as voluntary induction, as re-education and release," Libby said.

"It is nothing more than forced induction—impressment. It is a complete violation of the rights of the individual. We ask that they be restored to prisoner of war status and added to the data you have furnished us. If this is done it might account for a sizable bloc of the missing 50,000 men."

Hold Up Discussion

The Americans hold that they cannot discuss exchange of prisoners unless they get factual data on the 50,000. The Reds have acknowledged holding only 11,559 prisoners, including 3,198 Americans and 7,000 South Koreans.

Lt. Col. Howard S. Levie, delegation member, said that, while there is no legal reason why the Reds could not take prisoners out of Korea, the Communists have insisted that all prisoners were in 11 North Korean stockades and listed their location.

Levie also noted that China claims to be a neutral in the Korean war, and that her large forces are all volunteers. If this is the case, Levie said, then the prisoners taken to China should be interned rather than placed in prison camps.

Levie said China would be obliged to return the internees to their native countries and not to North Korea under the Geneva convention, but that the Chinese Red regime is not a signatory of the Geneva convention on the rules of war.

"Many Have Gone Home"

Communist Delegate Lee denied any South Korean soldiers were impressed into the communist army. He told Libby "we have released many, many prisoners who have gone home. You don't have to worry about 'hem."

He charged that Libby's detailed account of impressment was "just starting false rumors" and "making a manuscript for the newspapers."

Libby told Lee that in the fall of 1950 the Communists moved most captured South Korean soldiers across the Yalu river into Manchuria. After a period of indoctrination he said they were sent into service with the 6th, 7th, and 8th corps of the North Korean army.

Most Are 'Re-Educated'

Libby said some Red divisions contained as many as 30 per cent of the former South Korean soldiers and that they were forced to fight against 8th army forces. Most of them, Libby said, were "re-educated" in various communist replacement regiments. He listed as two of these the 289th unit of the 3d Korean corps and the 792d unit of the 5th Korean corps.

Libby estimated the strength of these replacement regiments at 1,200 to 3,000 men. He said the captives received two weeks to three months indoctrination and then were assigned to front line units. Libby told the Reds that "your prisoners of war tell us they saw large numbers of our prisoners in China. Can you furnish us with a list of these prisoners of war?"

The admiral said he did not know the number or the nationality of the prisoners taken out of Korea.

The only communist reply was to call attention to their "revolutionary policy of re-educating prisoners of war and releasing them at the front." They also claimed that many escaped poorly guarded convoys moving at night, that others died of wounds, sickness or injury, and many were killed by bombing raids.

Meet Again Today

The subcommittee working on truce supervision met for only an hour yesterday and then gave up for the day. Subcommittees scheduled sessions again today on prisoner exchange and truce supervision.

The Reds admitted in a Peiping broadcast there was no hope of reaching an agreement by Thursday. The broadcast quoted the Peiping Peoples Daily as saying "it appears impossible to end negotiations by Dec. 27." It blamed the American envoys for dragging out talks by treating the question of prisoner exchange "frivolously."

Newsmen Sing Carols

News correspondents covering the armistice talks joined last night in Christmas songs in seven languages. The songfest took place in a stove heated mud hut across the highway from the tents where negotiators were discussing armistice terms.

American, British, and Australian correspondents offered Christmas carols in English. There were also songs from French and Yugoslav newsmen. Communist correspondents from Poland, Hungary, and Red China sang in their native tongues. There were also Korean songs by correspondents from North and South Korea.

Area Men Listed As Red Prisoners

St. Louis Tues - Argus P. 1. Sun. 12-21-51

"WE SAT UP ALL NIGHT TUESDAY" listening to reports over the radio of names released by Communists of American prisoners of war. These were the words of Mrs. Katherine Woods, mother of Cpl. David Woods reported to be among the prisoners in Korea. Mrs. Woods is shown with young daughter Celeste and her husband Robert in their home at 1514 Inge Place. Mrs. Woods said she notified all of the four boys and three girls, that at last they knew where their brother was. He has been missing since a year ago.

Sgt. Who Wrote Argus Named

Among the 3198 Americans included in the prisoner of war list released this week by the Communists are the names of Negroes from the St. Louis area. One is the name of a soldier who wrote to the St. Louis Argus back in August, 1950 to let his friends and hometown paper know how the boys were "faring in this Korean crisis."

Names of the Negro soldiers appear among the first 10 listed for this area.

While special workers checked the Communist-dipatched list with official Missing-In-Action rosters in the Pentagon, President Truman issued a special message Wednesday, warning citizens throughout the nation that the lists were unverified and should not be taken too seriously.

Officially, there are 11,051 Americans listed as missing, but the report from Communist authorities states that the 3198 names cited by them includes all the prisoners they hold. Thus, a question is raised concerning the other 7853.

THE LIST:

The names listed from St. Louis include the following:

PFC. J. W. BOWENS, Army RA 37865513, nephew of Miss Ardella Harris, of [redacted] Aldine Ave.

SGT. NINEVAH A. CARTER, RA 34045081; Second Division, Pyoktong; Mrs. Florence Carter, 207 South Twenty-second St.

PFC. EDGAR J. HINTON, Army, RA 17275179; Twenty-fifth Division, Pyoktong; son of Mrs. Julia Hinton, 3141A Thomas St.

CPL. AMOS McCLURE, Army, son of Mrs. Marie McClure, 2708 Dayton St.

CPL. DAVID WOODS, former member of the 24th Infantry; son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods, 1514 Inge Place. Woods had been missing for a year. Relatives heard from a returning soldier last summer that he was a prisoner. He has been overseas three years.

M/SGT. CLARENCE COVINGTON, Army, 0-1949515, Twenty-fifth Division, husband of Maude Ella Covington, 1524 Deer St., has two children, Frederick Leon and Brenda Olivia.

The family of Cpl. Woods was relieved after a full year of wondering where he was. He has four brothers, Robert Jr., Irvin, James and Donald. Donald and James attend Patrick Henry school. There are three sisters, Gloria, Celeste and Patricia. Patricia and Gloria attend O'Fallon school.

Mrs. Covington told the Argus "I will have a Merry Christmas this year," after receiving the news about her husband.

It was M/Sgt. Covington who wrote the letter to the **Argus.** At that time, he was a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment attached to the 25th Infantry Division.

In his letter, Covington declared, "We are fighting to the last man, if necessary for this democratic principle."

Describing an attack on a hill which resulted in "heavy casualties", Sgt. Covington said, "We never gave up hope . . . we were still fighting."

"America should know of the gallant fight of the 24th Infantry Regiment against the outnumbering enemy . . . this group did fight hard."

Covington was wounded in the leg, neck, hand and shoulder by mortar fire while leading his company forward. He wrote the letter from a hospital bed, Somewhere in Korea.

Later, in an official release from Washington, Covington was reported missing.

All this week, telegrams have been pouring from Washington informing next of kin:

"The Secretary of the Army has asked me to inform you that the name of———believed to be that of your———(son, husband, etc.) is included in unverified lists released by opposing forces of prisoners in their custody. No assurance as to accuracy can be given at this time.'

Washington put repeated emphasis upon the fact that the list was UNVERIFIED and should be viewed with skepticism.

Defender
Sat. 12-29-51
Chicago Def.
P. 13.

NO MERRY CHRISTMAS is in sight for Mrs. John Elam, of 622 E. 68th st., as she searches in vain to find the name of her son, Cpl. Arnold E. Toole, listed among 3,198 U. S. prisoners of the Chinese Communists. Mrs. Elam's daughter, Tyanne, 5, holds tightly to a photo of her brother, who was listed as missing in Action Aug. 11, 1950, 11 days after landing in Korea. Despite the fact Corporal Toole's name didn't appear on list released by the Chinese Communists early this week, Mrs. Elam clings to faint hope that her 21-year-old son may be alive. Other children in the family are Doris Toole, 23; Toussaint Toole, 16; and John Elam, Jr., 11.—Defender photo by Rhoden.

Christmas Dim For Chicago Mother Who Searches POW List In Vain

By LEE BLACKWELL

In sharp contrast to the joyful jubilation of many others, Mrs. John Elam of 622 E. 68th st., Chicago, was saddened by the publication of 3,198 names of American prisoners of war held by the Chinese Communists last week.

Mrs. Elam searched the list over and over, but the name of her son, Cpl. Arnold E. Toole, was nowhere to be found. With the passing of each new name her hopes grew dimmer and a dark shadow hovered over her Christmas.

Corporal Toole landed in Korea, Aug. 1, 1950, with the Ninth Inf. Div. Eleven days later, the young soldier moved up to the front to help defend a strategic air strip. He didn't come back.

The young soldier joined the Army in February, 1948, two weeks after graduating from Chicago's Englewood high school.

During an interview, Mrs. Elam read a letter from Arnold written a day or two before he was sent to the front — he talked about the Korean mountains, his brothers and sisters.

They don't show their anxiety like their mother, but they all think their brother is a wonderful guy — Doris, 23; Toussaint, 16; John Elam Jr., 11 and Tyanne, 5.

Mrs. Elam, in her quiet manner, told how Arnold was recommended for West Point. "He made the highest average in his unit," she said.

She counted the Christmases her son has been away from home. He would be 22 years old on Dec. 31 she remembered, too.

Some shouted and rejoiced at the news. Others, like Mrs. Elam, sat in a darkened corner, shed a tear and waited anxiously.

A STORY OF DEAN CAPTURE BURIED IN POLICE FILES

PUSAN, South Korea, Dec. 21 (AP) — The Communists were unaware they had captured Maj. Gen. William F. Dean for some time after he was taken prisoner, a South Korean official who saw Dean in a prison camp said today.

Lee Byung Ho, prosecutor for the South Korean ministry of justice, was in the Chonju prison when the former commander of the United States 24th division was questioned by his captors.

Lee escaped and brought information given him by Park Whan Sang, a South Korean impressed into service as an interpreter by the North Koreans. At the time, his data about Dean was not believed because of the general opinion that Dean was dead. The general's bullet pierced helmet liner had been found.

Hid in Hills for Month

Lee's account:

Dean hid in the hills for more than a month after he was cut off from his troops following the fall of Taejon.

On Aug. 25, 1950, he approached a Korean farmer on the road near Sedong to ask for food. Dean's face was swollen and he was tired and dirty.

As he was talking with the farmer, two communist guards took him prisoner. They did not recognize him. P. 6. Part 1

Dean was taken to the Sang Chun police station near Chinan, where security police questioned him at length.

Lee said Dean refused to answer questions and told his captors:

"I am an American soldier—a professional soldier. All I need to give you is my name and rank."

Didn't Know His Rank

The Reds thought they had an important man, but they had no idea he was a general, even tho he had a calling card in his pocket.

Dean was taken to the prison commander's home and kept there until Sept. 3, 1950. Then he was moved to Taejon and later sent to Seoul and on into North Korea.

Until Dean's name appeared on the list of war prisoners released by the Reds Tuesday, most officials had believed him dead.

Lee's story was found in police records and he was persuaded to tell it for the first time for publication.

Lee said he was a political officer in the Seoul area when war broke and was picked up by the Communists as they swept south. He concealed his identity by posing as a teacher.

[AP Correspondent O. H. P. King reported Wednesday that Dean had eluded capture 33 days after he was reported missing. King obtained his information from an unidentified South Korean source. Thursday an army war historian at Richmond, Va., quoted a Korean interpreter as saying Dean was "sick and despondent" in a prison camp in the summer of 1950.]

Korean War

L. Alex Wilson
War Correspondent

BOMBS, BRASS and BROTHERHOOD

Tells How Jim Crow Was Broken In A Regiment Of The Second Division

Leavenworth Sat 2-17-51 Chicago Sun.

By L. ALEX WILSON
Recently Returned From Korea

THE BARRIERS really came tumbling down in one regiment of the Second Infantry Division. There the most unusual and significant progress is evident in the Army's front-line program of integration.

Negro officers and non-commissioned officers are leading mixed units in the First and Second Battalions of the Ninth Infantry Regiment. Yanks are integrated in squads throughout the two battalions.

THIRD OF A SERIES

Here again the refrain is the same: Integration born of necessity rather than plan. The regiment has one other battalion, the Third. It is all - Negro and a battle - seasoned outfit, commonly known as the "Troubleshooters" of the outfit.

Blood, Then A Change

To get the pitch on how the interracial policy started in the regiment, we'll have to take a look at some background facts. Unfortunately, the outfit got off to a bad start in this conflict. Unfortunate in one respect and fortunate in another.

The chain of events started when the regiment permitted to function as a unit after entering the Korean theater. Its battalions were ordered on separate missions.

This was done through the orders of Col. John G. Hill, of Sharon, Pa., who was commanding officer of the regiment. It is reliably reported he "wanted nothing to do with Negroes." Before Hill took over Col. Charles C. Sloane Jr., of New York commanded the outfit. He is a colorful, daring, pipe-smoking Irishman who is tagged as a liberal by his men.

Sloane Praised

The regiment would not have been split up, spokesmen say, if Col. Sloane had not been replaced as Ninth RCT commander by Col. Hill. The men had trained under Sloane and to a man were devoted to him.

When Col. Hill ordered the three battalions of the regiment to different missions, the all-Negro Third Battalion and attached units were sent to Pohangdong as a security force. Enroute, it was ambushed twice. That was on August 10. About 50 men were lost in the fray and the casualties exceeded 100.

However, the Third and supporting units blasted their way out of the mess. Furthermore, remnants of the battalion held off the commies for 31 days, giving ample time to clear the airstrip at Pohang, which was vitally important to the UN forces.

Those Gaping Holes

When the third was recalled to the division, that unit as well as the two white battalions were in need of replacements. For, meanwhile the first and second had had their share of fighting, and casualties had left holes in the ranks

Division command made this decision: That when Negro replacements came in they would not only be assigned to the Third but the First and Second Battalions. This new policy went into effect in August.

Among the Negro officers heading mixed units as squad leaders were: 1st Lt. Ellison Wynn, of Durham, N. C. and 1st Lt. Phillip E. Mallory, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Ties That Bind

How are the Negro officers accepted? This is what Corp. Mel Scott, of 1230 East Adams blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. told me:

"I know of instances where the white boys kicked like the devil when they learned a Negro officer or NCO was to leave the former lily-white units." Scott was a member of division public informaton staff.

Sergeant First Class Cornelius Sharrock, who served in the First and second Battalions, agreed in my presence, with Scott's statement. Sharrock hails from 77 Ege ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Commanding officer of the Third Battalion is Lt. Col. D. M. McMains, of Dallas, Texas. An able CO, he is popular with the men of his command.

Death: One Of Each Kind

The following incidents reveals what he as leader of an all-Negro outfit thinks about integration: The commanding officer was told by Capt. Clifford Allen of Chicago, battalion executive officer, "one of each kind were brought down from the hill this evening--one white, a Negro and a South Korean."

Capt. Allen said McMains acknowledged the information, after a moment of silence. Later, in a tent that served as a war-room-where battle plans are made-the colonel unburdened himself as never before in the presence of his officers, Negro and white.

Texan Raps Bias

The Texan roundly criticized segregation in the Army and declared that if men of different races could live and fight together against a common enemy, they should and must be given an opportunity to enjoy the other privileges of democracy.

Here is an incident that illustrates how the white enlisted personnel of the First and Second Battalions have fallen in line with the interracial program:

Two weary Negro infantrymen one evening, finally got their wounded white comrade down through the dense growth and over the rocky side of a hill-out of the enemy's line of fire-to a dusty road.

Along the road, a line of white infantrymen was moving up. The wounded white southerner, who "got it" in his leg, raised up from the stretcher and returned a greeting and answered a veiled question.

Troubleshooters Spearhead

"Everything is going OK up there," he answered, "and if any SOB tells me here or back home that Negroes can't fight, I am going to use my gun on him."

That incident occurred when the Third Battalon of the Ninth was pushing the Reds from the highly commie fortified Hill 201. Previously two white outfits had been driven off 201. The victory scored by the "Troubleshooters' which exacted a high toll of casualties, spearheaded the 2nd Division drive across the Naktong River and toward the 38th.

The wounded southerner was a member of the Second Battalion which was giving support to the Third. He is one of a crop of converted southerners who see the "light" now. (Next week, Integration in the Navy.)

L. ALEX WILSON
WAR CORRESPONDENT

BOMBS, BRASS and BROTHERHOOD

General Traces High Casualties Among Troops To Army Jim Crow

Independent Sat 2-10-51 Chicago Def.

By L. ALEX WILSON
Recently returned from Korea
Second of a series

JIM CROW caused a terrific casualty toll in the famed formerly all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment.

On Sept. 1, 1950, the list of wounded, missing in action and dead among officer personnel stood at more than 90 per cent. Only three Negro officers who landed in Korea with the outfit were still on active duty.

In the ranks, one battalion had been decimated more than 50 per cent and the others had been hit hard. The 24th is one of the three regiments in the 25th Infantry Division.

Said Brigadier Vennard Wilson, assistant commanding general of the division: "If the 24th Infantry Regiment had been integrated, the casualty rate would not have been as high."

What the General apparently meant was this: The regiment would have had its proper share, according to supply and availability, of automatic weapons, which it didn't have at one time; that the morale of the Negro fighters would have been even higher, if they were not in a Jim Crow outfit; and that the outfit would not have had to await the arrival of colored troops for replacements.

A trickle of white replacements was coming to Korea, but very few Negro combat infantrymen were available. Hence, with no color barriers, a fair share of the white replacements would have been assigned to the 24th.

He pointed out that a good balance is effected when white and Negro troops are permitted to fight together and added:

"I am not interested in the color of a man's skin. I want good soldiers, regradless of color. A to share in the plant's employment opportunities, despite intimidations from local white landowners.

Reporting on a meeting he and the State NAACP officials had with representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army Engineers Corps and the Dupont Company in Augusta, Ga., which adjoins the area to be developed, Mitchell said they have been assured that there would be "no racial segregation" in the selection of workers for both the plant construction and in its actual operation.

However, Mitchell said the Dupont Company already has agreed to give local American Federation of Labor building trade locals in the area the first crack at supplying the workers, and that the State Employment Service would recruit and refer the labor supply. Both have notorious records of discrimination against Negroes.

AEC said landowners would have to take the price the Government offers, with the right to file for court action if there is any disagreement. Mitchell said many of the farms in the area are owned by young Negro veterans who recently purchased them with Government financial assistance.

AEC also promised to pay farmers for any crops which may be destroyed in constructing the plant, but he said there is no provision for the imbursement of sharecroppers in the area who will be left "completely at the mercy of the landowners."

Employment schedule in the new H-bomb plant calls for a total of 35,000 construction workers at the peak which is expected to be reached by July, 1952. Operational personnel would reach about 6,000 by January, 1954, according to AEC estimates.

Attending the Augusta conference with Mitchell were: Rev. J. M. Hinton, president, and Eugene Montgomery, executive secretary of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP branches; President R. A. Brooks and H. J. Hardy, secretary of the Aiken Branch NAACP; Dr. C. C. Johnson and J. C. Artemus; only Negro member of the South Carolina State Federation of Labor, AFL. William Willburn, resident of Augusta, also joined the group.

BOMBS, BRASS and BROTHERHOOD

Integration Is Forced To Test By War In Korea

Independent Sat. 2-3-51 Chicago Def.

By L. ALEX WILSON
(Recently Returned from Korea)

THE BLOODY KOREAN WAR has done more to wipe out Jim Crow in the Army than any other campaign —civilian or military — during the past 30 years.

Negro and white GIs during the grave crisis in Korea — the first armed showdown between American

FIRST OF A SERIES

tion of integrating Negro troops.

War, the purgative of race hate among comrades on the front lines, has proven without doubt Negro and white doughboys can pray together, eat and sleep together, work together and fight shoulder to shoulder — and LIKE IT, IF LEFT ALONE. That's true regardless of what section of America they come from.

Today, there are American GIs serving on an integrated basis thorughout Korea.

Integration — it should be pointed out here — though planned by the President's Commission on The Equality of Treatment in the Armed Forces was brought to fruition by necessity.

The American public did not know or sense that through opposition to the build-up of a strong peace-time Army, a booby trap was being constructed for the Army's Jim Crow policy.

The stage for springing that trap was set when the Army cockily gambled on a show of power against the North Koreans last June.

Following the swift action of President Truman and the UN, only one division was committed under the UN banner. This element was the 24th Infantry Division.

Our gamble exploded in a blazing hell for the men sent to Korea to contain the Reds. The North Koreans cut loose with everything they had at the crack 24th Infantry Division.

The 24th Division dug in and held on for dear life. By this time, the outfit had been cut up pretty badly by the Indian type of combat employed by the North Koreans.

It took time to get replacements overseas into Korea. And it is here where the Army's Jim Crow policy began to get the boot. When the replacements began to arrive, black and white, they looked very good to the embattled fellows who had been fighting and sweating it out on the front lines.

What was the net results? When units of the 24th Division were alternately pulled of the lines in August and September for a little rest, they accepted some Negro infantrymen. The units were pleased to get the Tan GIs. And into the gaping ranks of the division came also South Korean recruits who couldn't speak a lick of English. They too were taken in, but with a questioning eye.

When I reached Pyongyang in October, I was told by 1st Lt. Kleinman, of the 24th Infantry Division, that Sergeant First Class Wandle Legan, of Junction City, Kans., platoon leader in the 24th Division MP Company:

"We have a number of good Negro infantrymen in the division. I have seen some of them in action with the 21st Regiment."

A Negro, Sgt. Dudley had continually exposed himself against the enemy. Major Klienman revealed that Dudley had killed at least 100 North Koreans "and there was proof of this gallantry in action."

Commenting on integration in the division, he stated that when the outfit was understrength and needed replacements back in July, it was learned that Negroes would be sent to the divsion.

A Captain Bailey, of Birmingham, Ala., said then: "That is the last straw. Negroes for replacements!"

When the Negro replacements arrived, officers only had time to

L. ALEX WILSON

Independent 2-3-51

democracy and communism—have made liars out of such bigoted politicians as Senator George of Georgia, Talmadge, the late Bilbo of Mississippi and others of the like.

And the breakdown of the barriers has pin-pointed for closer scrutiny and re-evaluation General Ike Eisenhower's hedging after World War II on the ques-

give a few instructions and direct them to foxholes. Major Kleinman said the replacements dug in and did a good job.

The Negroes who came to the division, were favorably accepted by white comrades. Capt. Bailey, who was prejudiced, even changed his mind.

The chance came for our boys to prove without doubt their ability and courage as infantrymen through the need of replacements. They have met the challenge and lifted it out of the experimental stage. And they are "in."

Their performances and acceptance on an equal footing, is a resounding answer to "the raised eyebrow and tongue-in-cheek advocates of Army segregation" and to the blatant divisive propaganda spread by present day Bilbos.

(Next Week: Integration in the 25th Infantry Division).

Reveals Facts About North Koreans' Alleged Contempt For Negro GIs

By L. ALEX WILSON
(Recently Returned From Korea)

THE NORTH KOREANS viewed Negro GIs as they did other doughboys in the theatre of war — AS ENEMIES.

Correspondents and military officials found this evident not only among North Koreans, but among a sig-nificant number of South Koreans. They were unanimous in one thing: They wanted American troops, regardless of color, to get out of Korea!

Through the publication of a highly questionable story in a national weekly publication last September, then picked up later by the daily press, the American public got the idea the North Koreans hold some kind of special contempt for Negroes.

5TH OF A SERIES

This yarn about the enemy scorning Negroes was peddled to the press by Lt. Billy Rountree, of Victoria, Texas. He, at one time of all things, was a platoon leader in the 24th Infantry Regiment, the famous all-Negro outfit which scored the first sizeable victory in the Korean war.

Voice of Bias

Rountree told the press that he and several of his men were captured by the North Koreans; that during the time they were held he was treated as an equal but that Negro GIs were held in contempt. Rountree said that he managed to escape from his captors.

This is what aroused suspicion about the officer's tale. The West Point graduate submitted to his superiors a most vicious report about the alleged capture, in which he unleashed a bitter attack on the fighting ability of Negro troops and the men of his unit especially.

The commanding officer of the 24th and the war-room brass of the 25th Division knew the fighting ability of the men was good and that the charges were without firm basis. So that report was tabled.

Correspondent's Fair-Play

Rountree learned the report was pigeon-holed and in typical unreconstructed Dixie style he started looking for an attentive ear of the press to tell his story. One of the first correspondents he cornered happened to be an AP man who had demonstrated again and again his ability as a newsman and fair-play in dealing with a touchy situation.

The AP man listened to Rountree and noted everything reported. Later he made known to other correspondents including members of the Negro press, that he would release such information as he thought factual but not one word about Rountree's contemptuous opinions of the 24th. That he did.

The West Pointer didn't stop there. He finally found the ear he was looking for when he told his story to a representative of the national weekly magazine. And it was from that story American citizens got the idea North Koreans held more scorn for Negroes than whites.

Fodder For Gullible

That story had its effect on the morale of Negroes fighting in the theatre. They, as others, knew it was false, but that a gullible and prejudiced segment of the American public would more than likely accept it, word for word.

Later, a check on the officer's alleged capture revealed he could have deserted his men under fire. In fact, there was no substantial proof that he did not. Fortunately, this wind-storm blew over.

When the press learned the truth about Lt. Rountree's deep-seated prejudice and contempt for Negroes, and the facts about the North Koreans' attitude toward all troops began to mount, the officer's bigoted cause was lost.

It has been reasoned that if the North Koreans were more scornful of Negroes than whites, there would have been more atrocities among the minority group. Evidence points to the contrary.

From Masan, Korea to Chinju, Kunsan to Seoul and above the 38th Parallel beyond Pyongyang the Reds left a bloody trail of atrocities. Only a few of them were Negroes.

The Same In Death

Near Chinju, in the dense growth of a ravine, we found 12 American GIs machine-gunned to death. The Reds, to show apparently they had no regard for race nor color fighting against them, tied the wrist on one Negro to that of a white. The soldiers were found sprawled on the side of one bank, the same in death.

It is difficult to evaluate the true attitude of the Japanese toward the American Negro. That country is still occupied by our troops. A few Negroes were living in Japan before it fell. They are still in the country. This indicates they are satisfied with the interracial relations. Personal contact with the people and interviews with American Negroes in the Far East, reveal that the Japanese are tolerant and friendly, except where American race prejudice influences them for economic reasons to be otherwise.

But a true picture of the Nippon attitude toward Negroes will have to wait until the occupation is ended. The people are too clever, too frighteningly efficient in disguising their true feelings to obtain an accurate picture now.

(Next Week: Can we hold gains?)

MILTON A. SMITH
War Correspondent

Yank Once Slated For Execution

Sgt. Wayman Most Frequently Wounded GI In Korean War

BY MILTON A. SMITH

KOREA — The most frequently wounded G. I. in this entire campaign may be Master Sergeant Ransom Wayman, 28 of Detroit, Mich.

Since July 12 when the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division started in Korea, Wayman has been: shot six times, hit with shrapnel fragments once, peppered with grenades once, beaten over the head by Communist rifle butts twice, and stood up for execution once. After he was captured by Chinese Communists, he was robbed of his shoes while playing dead.

The only visible marks of this torture are a pair of tiny blemishes on one of his cheek. His right knee won't bend yet, but superb army medics are sure they'll be able to fix that and Sgt. Wayman is confident of it.

* * *

SGT. WAYMAN'S FIRST pair of wounds came on Sept. 2 and 5 when the regiment was on attack. In his words: "I got sprayed with shrapnel on the face and shoulders on the second, but it was nothing that could not be picked out with tweezers and a needle."

He reported back to duty and three days later, Sept. 5, he was hit by grenade fragments. For the second time he walked to the Field Station, had his wound dressed and returned to his platoon.

He led his platoon in numerous engagements with guerillas and North Koreans and finally against Chinese Communists.

* * *

THEN ALL HELL broke loose, but the Detroit non-com licked it.

"We were at a little town with what was left of the South Korean police force. They were supposed to take a hill and arrange an ambush for the North Koreans. We attacked that evening and left the hill in the hands of the South Koreans.

"With one platoon of a rifle company we moved a little piece down a road in the morning. We were preceded by another platoon of my company. Many North Koreans, wearing ROK armbands passed us up and we let them go. They got out of sight soon of their ROK bands and jumped the platoon ahead of us. Then they turned on us. One of my squad leaders managed to get a machine gun in action.

* * *

"WE HAD NO COVER, being in an open field. I got hit in the knee with a machine gun bullet. A Korean officer ran up and he and I tangled for my rifle. Another Korean yelled at him and he dropped down on one knee. Then I caught four shots from a sub-machine. I fell down and played dead.

"Next thing I recall was some Koreans trying to steal my shoes. Korea is no place to be without shoes now so I put up a fight. They hit me over the head with a rifle butt and knocked me out. Then they started burning our vehicles.

With five bullets in him, Sgt. Wayman lay in the field all night. Next morning Communist came through the field shooting the wounded colored soldiers. One other soldier survived the slaughter. The Communists perhaps expected to take Wayman and the other GI back for questioning, but a Yank battalion passed nearby and the Koreans ran. Before they left they shot him again. That made six bullets in him in 24 hours.

* * *

WAYMAN LIVES AT 14714 De Quinder street in Detroit. He has been in the Army seven years. "It's not that I like the Army, it's just that it's a better job than I'd have had in civilian life." He worked at Briggs plant before signing up the second time. His brother, Donald, is a 23-year-old seaman who will be able to visit him when he gets to a hospital in Tokyo.

"Will you give my regards to Raymond Weir of Washington, D. C.," he asked. "It was Lt. Weir when I knew him last. Anyhow, tell him 'hello' for me."

Cheerful is the word for this often wounded soldier.

AFRO Correspondent in Korea

Milton Smith, AFRO war correspondent is shown in Tokyo prior to returning to Korea.

NEGRO AIR FORCE MAJOR CENSORS KOREAN NEWS

By Milton A. Smith

TAEGU, Korea — Every news story about the Air Force that passes through press security here between 1 a. m. and 9 a. m., is censored by a Negro Air Force Major from Washington, D. C.

Each of the three services has its own press security officers who pass on material reporters write about their services. It is Major Lee Rayford's job to check all Air Force stories between those hours.

Major Rayford, who is 32, lives with his wife, the former Doris Jones, at 1725 Tea St., N. W. He has been in the Far Eastern theater for seven months. Five of those months were spent in Korea where he was first in the logistics department.

When there was a vacancy in the Press Security Division Air Force, personnel men ran down a short list of possible candidates for the highly skilled, vitally important job.

They needed a man who was thoroughly familiar with all Air Force operations, planes and methods. The ideal candidate for the job also had to be a college graduate and be mature and personable. Ideally a press security officer should be liked and respected by the correspondents with whom he deals. He should be the kind of man who can cut a story to pieces—if security demands—and still see that every reporter is satisfied with the end result.

The Air Force found this combination in Major Rayford. I'm sure they didn't pay any attention to my color," the Major said. "They just thought I had the qualifications, and so they put me here—that's just Air Force policy."

Because of the present tactical situation most war news concerns ground force activity. For that reason Major Rayford now handles "only two or three stories a night. But when Migs and other Russian built planes first appeared here we had plenty of work."

To the Air Force, press security means preventing information on new tactics, planes and armament from reaching enemy hands through news stories cabled or mailed from this theater.

Specific losses of ships and crews are also banned in news stories until a report on them would no longer be of value to the enemy.

Since most Air Force task missions are daytime assignments reporters covering them write their stories in the afternoons, submit them for press clearance in the early evening or night.

The only problem Major Rayford has about his new assignment is that "it interferes with my flying time."

Although he has only been on this job a month he has already won the respect and confidence of the score or more newspaper correspondents and photographers here.

Another Negro officer who has a specialist's job at 5th Air Force headquarters here is Lt. Norman E. Hodges of 4515—24th Place, Detroit, Mich. At 22, he is the youngest second lieutenant at Air Force Headquarters in Korea and has been in the services exactly nine months. He is Chief Feature News Editor for Air Force publications here.

AS HEAD AMMUNITION MAN:

Major Woods Guides Top War Operation

By MILTON A. SMITH

SOMEWHEREIN KOREA — A colored major is operations officer of the biggest active ammunition storage point in the Western nations struggle against Communist forces.

Every scrap of ammunition fired by United Nations guns a few miles from this point and all the paper work connected with it pass through the dark hands of Major Jacob C. Woods of 818 Fuller St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

In terms of area, Major Woods's province covers some 27 square miles of rugged, steep hills, open plains and nearly 30 miles of roadway.

Covers 3,000 People

In terms of people, it means about 3,000 South Korean laborers who work under the direction of nearly 800 white and colored GI's —all of whom are in Major Woods's command.

In terms of towns, it means: one smelly walled city, one city of stone houses, a railroad station and several open markets.

"This is one operation colored soldiers have completely sewed up," a junior officer said.

"In World War II they segregated us into ammo companies and ordnance. In this war they have discovered that the only people who know how to handle, load, store and ship this stuff are — guess who? Us," the officer said.

Top Ammunition Man

Major Woods is, perhaps, the result of this pattern because he is the top ammunition man in Korea. He knows ammo.

The problems of storing, protecting and issuing ammunition are numerous. In this instance, a place had to be found to store the stuff and that place had to be enlarged as the operation got bigger.

The area now used for storage was once a land of reasonably productive rice fields and vegetable gardens.

Someone had to talk the farmers into giving up their paddies and someone had to figure out how to store dry ammo in a wet rice paddy.

Few Westerners had been confronted with this combination of problems before.

Major Woods talked the farmers into surrendering the rice paddies without getting peeved with UN; he worked out a way to use rice paddies as storage depots, and now the area hums with activity. Methods he invented are now part of army rules.

Made Friends With Koreans

In talking to the Korean people, Major Woods made friends. He is called on by them to help with marital problems, relocation of refugees and personal matters.

The entire area is surrounded by Korean hills in which Red guerrillas roam. Once they attacked a village and killed the head man before they were driven out.

When he goes out to talk to the Koreans, the Major uses an interpreter. South Koreans, like Japanese, are aware of the discrimination against colored Americans.

Unlike some Japanese, they generally identify themselves with U.S. colored soldiers and were pleased to learn of the Major's promotion.

Lauded Highly

Col. Henry R. Jordon of Florida, who is Major Woods's senior officer, said:

"He is one of the finest soldiers and gentlemen I have ever met. He is a soldier and a gentleman both on and off duty. I recommended him for a Bronze Star in appreciation of the fine job he is doing."

Major Woods was, for five years, a policeman in Chicago, but now he and his wife, Edna, and their two adopted children, Tony and Barbara, live in Ann Arbor. Tony, 3, and Barbara, 2, are brother and sister.

Milton Smith
War Correspondent

Big Tanks Lead Troops To Seoul

Independent
Sat. 2-17-51

By MILTON SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent

NORTHWEST KOREA — Battle - tested Negro tankmen and infantrymen were among the first UN troops to re-enter Seoul, the battered former South Korean capital, Saturday.

Negro tankmen of the 64th Heavy Tank Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division spearheaded a steel-pincered drive to and across the Han River.

Following in their wake was the Turkish Brigade, many of whom are Afro - Turkish infantrymen. They seized Kimpo Airfield, giving the Allies a strategic supply base only eight miles from the capital.

With the "Mighty Mo" laying down a blazing shield, a unit of the crack 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, dashed up from the south into Inchon, large seaport town. Light tanks spearheaded the formerly all-Negro outfit's drive on the town.

GI Wounded In Action

Among the GIs I talked with since returning here was Pfc. Fos-Carter of 520 1-2 North Mount st., Baltimore, Md.

He had a story to tell but was reluctant to relate it. However, I bit. This is it:

"I'm no hero," he said modestly. finally persuaded him to open up a "I just did what I had to do

"We were moving up a hill when a shell burst over my head. I kept moving up and finally began to feel a little weak. I looked down and, fellow, I was shot twice in the right leg."

Carter was evacuated from the hill. When he recovered from the wounds, he was transferred to another company.

He talked as we jeeped over one of Korea's roughest and narrowest roads.

These Fellows Are Pitching .. ..

During the past few days I have seen the following fellows: Corp. Henry Allen, of 611 Pond st., Rock Hill, S. C.; A. Bates of Box 86 Crittenden, Ark.; Pvt. Jennings Brown, of Rt. 2, Box 127, Fairmont, N. C.; Cpl. John L. Brooks, of 1404 East Chase st., Baltimore, Md.

Roseboro Durham, of 1010 1-2 Fourth st., N. W. Washington, D. C.; Corp Cleve Carter Jr.; Pfc. James T. Thatcher, of 1019 Elmwood st., Detroit, Mich.; Corp. Randolph Kemp, of Texas; Pfc. Harry Hutchinson, of 1135 Zane st., Louisville, Ky.; Walter G. Reed, of 8601 Vance st., Philadelphia; Pvt. Sydney Smith, Beckford ave., Princess Anne, Md.; 1st Lt. Royal J. Nickens, of 3945 N. Nice st., Philadelphia.

Taking Korea In Stride

Carrol Wychie, of Richmond, Va.; Lt. Lloyd C. Mitchell, of Baltimore, Md.; Pvt. James H. Foster, general delivery, Bastrop, Texas; Pfc. Roy Blackwell, of 2931 Thomas st., St. Louis; Pvt. Kenwood Dissie, of Leicester st., Detroit; M-Sgt. Ernest Venison, of P. O. Box 144 Whipple, West Va.; Pfc. Richard Stephens, of Rt. 1, Box 67, Norcrofs, Ga.

Pvt. Claude Steiger, of Rt. 1., Box 25, Atlanta; Corp. Henry C. Thompkins, of 1237 Mathewson, Wichita, Kans.; Corp. Phillip Lett, of 412 N. Guillemard st., Pensacola, Fla. and Pvt. John Lee, of 1034 Whittingham pl., N. E., Washington, D. C.

All of these GIs are in good condition, are taking Korea in stride and are elated over the apparent turn of the tide against the enemy.

MEET 'HOT ROD RUN' HEROES:

551st Trucking Co. Delivers 'Stuff' to Front Line GI's

Afro-American Post. 2-24-51

By MILTON A. SMITH

With 551st Trucking Co., Korea —"This is one smart trucking company," the G.I. said as he jumped out of the open cab of the grimy six by six.

"We take the stuff right up to the lines and deliver it to the retail boys. We take it up wholesale and they deliver it piece by piece."

Pvt. James A. Gibson, of Rt. 6, Birmingham, Ala., thought that was a pretty good joke and so did I.

From All U.S. Cities

The men in this company come from all the places where colored people live in America.

Men who were once thinking in terms of Kansas City, that's Pfc. Obie O. Goldston's home at 925 Nebraska St., and Washington, D.C., the Company's captain, Alexander Myers Jr., comes from 216 T Street, N.W.

But they new think in terms of Teagu and Chongin and Kunsan and other strange Oriental Cities.

These truckmen can find these places in the night roughing it along the poorest roads in the world and through sniper fire and over wiggly bridges until they deliver the goods - wholesale.

Hot Rod Runs

Trucking over here is bad on the kidneys because the roads are rougher than washboards, have more twists in them than an acrobatic pretzel, and are so narrow an ox cart crowds them.

Day in and day out these men haul the stuff up. On rather frequent occasions they are ordered out on a "hot rod run," which is no joy ride.

A "Hot Rod Run" is the delivery of emergency supplies directly to an artillery position. Sometimes the ammunition is carried directly from the truck to the hungry gun.

In a situation like that the truck parks as close as is tactically reasonable to the gun, and artillerymen and truck drivers lug the shell boxes to the gun pit.

48 Trucks Kept Busy

The company has 48 trucks and although most of them are in constant use a few of the best ones are set aside for the Hot Rod Runs which can be called for at any time, day or night.

"When they need stuff they call for it and know damned well that every unit in the Army necessary to produce that stuff will work like mad to get it."

On such a run the trucks are equipped for combat because although there is little organized communist air power, the Korean natives take shots at vehicles and still throw up road blocks and ambushes.

Drive 24 Hours Paid

Combat equipment means an open cab - nothing to interfere with vision, and a heavy machine gun on the top of the truck.

On such a three-day run the GI's heat their rations on the manifold of the truck. If they wash socks they hang them over the radiator and heat face washing water the same way.

They drive 24 hours a day without stopping until they reach their destination. Now they have trucked Korean roads so long they know them as well as they know their own cities.

Roads Hard on Vehicles

Biggest worry the men have is keeping the trucks in condition.

The roads tear up shock absorbers. Springs and clutches and as rapidly as they are torn up the men repair and replace damaged parts.

Keeping spare parts on hand is a job. One truck, which has outlived its usefulness, is kept as a laboratory piece.

Anytime a piece of equipment is needed they take it off that truck, a GI said. But he would not say how that truck got its replacements.

No Accidents

To see these trucks charging over rocky roads which are partially concealed by clouds of dust you feel that the accident rate must be high.

It is not. No man or truck has been lost in accident, and the company has been here since Dec. 13 last.

Company Personnel

Some of the men now in the company are

Thomas O. Ashe, 1611 Dock St., New Hanover, N.C.; Cpl. Will P. Bell, 421 Smith St., Detroit; Pvt. Albert Benton, 811 Tinton Ave., Bronx, N.Y.;

Cpl. Clyde Benn, Rt. 1, Box 46, Choctaw, Ala.; Cpl. Earnest Bookman, 1410 Monroe Ave., Lawton, Okla.; Pvt. Herman Boone, 3806 Harris St., Philadelphia; Corp Oree Brumfield, 634 South Ave., Gogalus, La.;

Sgt. Cordell Burton, 2002 Iva St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Pvt. Tracy L. Campbell, Box 248, Marshall, Tex.; Sgt. Willie D. Carswell, P.O. Box 14, Irwinton, Ga.; Pvt. Peter Carey, General Delivery, Bayou-Current, La.;

Cpl. Charles W. Clarke, Box 75, Ehrets Rd., Ft. Kennedy, Pa.; Pfc. Marion . Coleman, 2727 E. 8th St., Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Johnnie W. Collins, Rt. 1, Box 43, Malone, Fla.; Pfc. Walter Dean, 140 E. New Comer St., Alco, Tenn.; Pfc. James A. Florence 355 Mann Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Many Easterners Serve

Also, Pfc. Alvin Ford Jr., 407 West St., Yoakum, Tex.; Cpl. Simon Ford. 105 and-one-half Webster St., New Haven, Conn.; Pvt. James Gibson, Rt. 6, Box 208, Birmingham, Ala.;

Pvt. Ernest H. Green. 243 McDowell St., Columbus, Ohio; Cpl. Sam Green, 2627 W. Columbia Ave., Philadelphia; Pfc. Robert C. Guinyard, 841 - 41st Newsome Park, Warwick County, Va.; Sfc. Edward Haith, Rt. 3. Mebane, N. C.; Sgt. Emmett H. Harris, 607 E. Perkins St., Guthrie, Okla.;

Pfc. Carl Haygood, 2611 Cummins St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pvt. Steve Hutchings Jr., 306 Lincoln St., Hobson, Ala.;

Cpl. John C. Ivey. 600 Sandford St., Monore, N.C.; Sgt. Nimrod L. Jackson, 110 W. Lecister St., Va.; Cpl. Mack H. Jacobs. 827 Stewart St., Kansas City, Kansas; Cpl. Ruben T. Jenkins, 602 E. 64th St., Chicago; Cpl. Arthur Jones, Rt. 1, Box 254. Monroe, Tex.;

From Other States

Pvt. William H. Jones, 46 Monroe St., Aberdeen, Md.; Pfc. Ernest Kight, 3114 Wilcox St., Toledo Ohio; Pvt. Willie B. Knowles 354 E. 56th St., Chicago; Cpl. Willie E. Lando. 1341 2nd St., N. Birmingham, Ala.;

Cpl. Herman Lewis, 1924 Washborn St., Chicago; Pfc. Alvin Lipscomb, 1419 W. First St., Brenham Tex.; Pvt. Sam Loyd Jr., Rt. 2 Eastover, S.C.; Pvt. Willie J. Maxfield, 2104 Greenbay Rd., Evanston, Ill;

Ovt. Acy Maxfield Jr., 1120 W 9th Street, Little Rock, Ark.; Pvt Daniel Mayfield, 461 W. 141st St. New York, N.Y.; Cpl. Hayes H McClarron, Box 722 Mt. Pleasant Tex.; Cpl. Hayes H. McClarron Box 722 Mt. Pleasant, Tex.; Cpl George Mitchell, 116 Norton St. Frankfort, Ky.;

Pennsylvanians Listed

Cpl. John L. Moncreary, Rt. 1 Lucedale, Miss.; Sgt. Clifford Sea y Rt. 1, Box 86, Masontown, Pa Pfc. Edmond Shelton, Box 332A New Salem, Pa.; Pfc. George Smitherman, General Delivery, Hartshorne, Okla.;

Pvt. Ralph A. Spencer, 248 Anderson Ct., Riverside, Calif.; Pvt. Clifford J. Sperland, General Delivery, Heritta, Tex.; Sgt. Clarence Taylor Jr., 2131 Duckade St., New Orleans, La.; Cpl. Albert Terrell, 4932 S. Well St., Chicago; Cpl. Maurice A. Terrell, 4110 General Ogden St., New Orleans, La.;

Pfc. Robert Thompkins, 1923 Christian St., Philadelphia; Pvt. Edward A. Tiller, 181 E. 4th St., Wilmington, Del.; Cpl. Paul L. Tucker, 1409 Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif.; Sgt. John H. Turner, 906 W. 10th St., Junction City, Kans.;

Other Officers

Pvt. Francis L. Upton, Rt. 3 Box 95, Sweetwater Tenn.; Pfc. Raymond Vaughn, 16 Carson Rd., South Kinloch, Mo.; Pfc. John D. Morgan, Rt. 4 Box 288, Dunn, N. C.; Pvt. John E. Nunley, 601 Nunley, 601 south St.; Petal, Miss.;

Sgt. Samuel H. Paschal, 609 Patton Ave., N.E., Roanoke, Va.; Pfc. Ellis Pitt, Rt. 1, Box 246, Edgecombe, N.C.; Cpl. Gene Robinson, 126 Walnut St., Newark, N.J.; Jesse Robinson, 2500 Highland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Cpl. Louis Valorie, 11 Pine St., Rayno, La.

Officers in the Company, aside from Capt. Meyers are 1st Lts. Royal J. Nickens, 3945 N. Nice St., Rayno, La.

Officers in the Company, aside from Capt. Meyers are 1st Lts. Royal J. Nickens, 3945 N. Nice St., Philadelphia; Wilfred Yelland, white, 309 Prospect St., Vassar, Mich.; and Elgin Perkins, Oakes, N.D.

These 73 Boys in Korea Send Hellos to Folks at Home

Mentioned in the accompanying story are the names of 73 boys from 28 States and the District of Columbia, who asked the AFRO correspondent, Milton Smith, to remember them to folks at home.

Included here are the names of 5 men from N.C., 3 from N.Y., 5 from Ala., 1 from D.C., 2 from Mich., 1 from N.J., 1 from La., 1 from N.D., 2 from Ga., 1 from Fla.;

Also mentioned are 1 from Conn., 3 from Va., 3 from Okla., 7 from Pa., 4 from La., 4 from Tenn., 6 from Tex., 2 from Ark., 2 from Kans., 5 from Ill.; 1 from Md., 1 from S.C., 1 from Ky., 2 from Miss., 2 from Calif., 1 from Del., 2 from Mo., and 4 from Okla.

Milton A. Smith
War Correspondent

Reds Give Prisoner 'Safe Conduct Pass'

TREAT WOUNDED LEG TOO:

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
(Copyright 1951. Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or Part)

WONJU, Korea—Cpl. Roland Haynes was captured by Chinese Red troops and for some reason no one can figure out was issued a "Safe Conduct Pass," printed in Korean, Chinese and English which urged him—in all three languages—to go "states side and enjoy applesauce mother makes and also caress wife's brown hair."

Cpl. Haynes took the pass and walked through enemy lines with it. However, he is not going home 608 W. 8th St., Lakeland, Fla. just yet. Also, he hates applesauce and has no wife.

With Integrated Patrol

Corporal Haynes was captured when he participated in a company-size patrol operating in a valley west of Wonju.

Reds had reportedly infiltrated between the U.S. and ROK lines. The Integrated company of which Corporal Haynes is a member was ordered out on a patrol.

The company was divided into two forces. One force entered an unidentified Korean town, which was really a wide spot in the road, and another part moved along the wreckage of a railroad.*

His BAR Jams

Corporal Haynes, who was with the former group, said that about 50 Chinese soldiers ran out of the village and fired on them. Haynes and the other men returned the fire, but his BAR gun jammed.

Haynes then threw a grenade in-to the midst of the approaching Chinese. A bullet through his leg below the knee knocked him down.

The Chinese surrounded the group and they surrendered.

Made to go Faster

After the Chinese had searched him and the five other prisoners, all of whom were white, they marched the men back to the unidentified village.

From this village they were forced to march to another smelly Korean town. Because of his bad leg, Haynes could not walk fast enough for his captors.

The Chinese speeded up the wounded colored GI by a blow over the head with a rifle butt and a hard kick in the pants.

Leg Treated, Then Fed

In the second village they were treated better. A Chinese medical-aid man took Haynes's first aid kit and dressed the GI's leg. Then the men were given a meal of Chinese rice and beans and water.

Later a Chinese officer gave Haynes the safe conduct pass and

Sunday, Feb. 11, 1951. Temp. today about 40 degrees; nites around 25. Today clear and sunny. Last several days, dense clouds and wet snow. Roads becoming muddy, quite aromatic. All this part of Korea now smells like old, unflushed toilet.

issued similar passes to the other men who were marched away and released from another point.

Pass an 'Open Sesame'

As Haynes told it

"I sat around until 5 p.m. We had got captured at 2 p.m. After I did not see any more Reds I got up and walked out of the village.

I saw a gang of Chinese soldiers—maybe 20—I showed them the pass and they grunted at me and let me go.

"At about 11 p.m. I came to another village. I went into the sturdiest hut I saw, to sleep. On the floor was a Korean guerilla—sound asleep.

Both of Us Unarmed

"He heard me come in and got up to surrender. I looked him over but he did not have a weapon and neither did I.

"All night long we sat on opposite sides of the room looking at each other in the moonlight. If he made a move so did I. Finally he went to sleep.

"When it got light, I left the hut and made for here. I was pretty scared because I thought I was in for a trip to Manchuria."

Tan GI's in Korea Envoys of Good Will

Afro-American

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

(Copyright 1951. Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or Part)

SOUTH KOREA—The very best good-will ambassadors America ever had in this singularly unattractive peninsula are colored GIs.

Colored soldiers from Mobile and Akron, Baltimore and Los Angeles have captured a lot of Korean territory and captivated the Korean people too.

"Colored GI's don't push us around," a Korean told me, "and they are not so apt to give us a hard time as many white soldiers."

No Ugly Names for Them

Further proof of the good will South Koreans hold for colored soldiers is in the important business of names. Koreans have no offensive name for the colored American soldier.

They do have opprobrious names for every other racial and national group with which they have come in contact. This list of names also includes a rather strange one for Americans.

Japanese Stature Noted

The Japanese, who are disliked, are called —phonetically— "waynoom," which means dwarf people. The Koreans are generally bigger and fatter than Japanese.

Despite their dislike for Japanese, Koreans have said the Japanese were less rough in their treatment of Korean people in cities.

The Korean word for Chinese is "chang ko ro," which is not a term of endearment.

Whites 'Gooks' to Koreans

Oddly enough their word for American soldier is "me gook nom."

It is understood to mean white GI and when it is applied to a colored soldier it is used to mean he is acting like a white soldier.

To the Korean this is no compliment.

This is not to say white GIs are brutal to Koreans. They are not. But Koreans say they are rougher than colored soldiers.

Not Consistent

As an example of general GI kindness to youngsters Rutherford Poates, UP correspondent, and I were jeeping through Taegu with a crying Korean baby we were delivering somewhere else.

The youngster's screams attracted the attention of a white MP who stopped the jeep, questioned us and after satisfying himself that we were not beating the child, gave him a package of lime Lifesavers.

This kind of behavior puzzles Koreans because sometimes Americans are extremely kind, and at other times they give Koreans contemptuous treatment.

English Also Adopt Youngsters

Practically every U.S. and English military unit here of company strength has "adopted" a Korean youngster.

Koreans say that kids "adopted" by American colored soldiers are better treated, better dressed, and better mannered than those "adopted" by whites.

Looks After His Waif

A colored sergeant stationed in the Seoul area, adopted a Korean waif.

He gave the eight-year-old boy to a middle-aged Korean woman and paid her 30,000 won (4000 won equals one U.S. dollar) a month to care for the child.

In the escape from Seoul, the colored GI lost trace of the woman. He obtained a pass and searched for the woman and child until he found them again.

Korean people like to tell this story.

Know of Our Race Problem

Villagers 20 ox-cart miles apart are strangers, and Koreans are notably uninformed on affairs any where else in the world too.

They have, however, heard of a race problem in the United States and although they see little jim crowism here, they tend to identify themselves with colored soldiers.

In Heunde when a colored captain was promoted to major, the Korean villagers congratulated him.

Pity for Poor Koreans

The feeling is not fully reciprocated. Colored GI's feel sorry for Koreans. One GI said, "I'd rather be a poor colored man in West Dogpatch, Mississippi than a rich Korean in Korea."

On the other hand, some colored GI's say Koreans remind them a little of stateside colored folks.

Since the 1920's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been popular among Christians here. There are many Christians in this country.

AFRO Found in One Hut

The very literate few Koreans are familiar with Richard Wright and Langston Hughes.

In one Korean hut I saw a 1948 copy of the "AFRO-AMERICAN" and "Journal and Guide." I was unable to learn how they got there or by whom they had been left.

Koreans also like U.S. jazz, but not bop. "St. Louis Blues" and "Stormy Weather" are perennial favorites. They also like any spiritual.

Not Attractive to Older Koreans

Older Koreans, the pipe-smoking old men who wear cylindrical hats that look like rolls of window screen with a brim, baggy white ankle length knickers and equally ancient women who wear similar costumes with canoe shaped rubber shoes, think American colored soldiers are physically unattractive.

They also think anyone who does not look like a Korean is unattractive. This view is not shared by the younger generation.

Old and young, the Koreans like the treatment they generally get from colored GI's. In fact, their word for colored is "kamdoongyi" which simply means "dark person."

Rayford Must Okey Releases

Afro-American 3-3-51

D.C. Major Assigned Key Air Force Spot

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

TAEGU, Korea: Every news story about the Air Force that passes through press security here between 1 a. m. and 9 a. m. is censored by a colored Air Force major from Washington.

Each of the three services has its own press security officers who pass on material reporters write about their services. It is Maj. Lee Rayford's job to check all Air Force stories between those hours.

Major Rayford, who is 32, lives with his wife, the former Doris Jones, at 1725 Tea St., N.W.

He has been in the Far Eastern theater for seven months. Five of those months were spent in Korea where he was first in the logistics department.

Definite Standards to Meet

When there was a vacancy in the Press Security Division Air Force personnel men ran down a short list of possible candidates for the highly skilled,, vitally important job.

MAJ. LEE RAYFORD

They needed a man who was thoroughly familiar with all Air Force operations, planes and methods. The ideal candidate for the job had to be a college graduate and be mature and personable.

Ideally, a press security officer should be liked and respected by the correspondents with whom he deals.

He should be the kind of man who can cut a story to pieces—if security demands—and still see that every reporter is satisfied with the end result.

Color No Concern

The Air Force found this combination in Maj. Rayford, a World War II flyer and wearer of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

"I'm sure they didn't pay any attention to my color," the Major said. "They just thought I had the qualifications, and so they put me here—that's just Air Force policy."

Because of the present tactical situation, most war news concerns ground force activity. For that reason Major Rayford now handles only two or three stories a night.

"But when Migs and other Russian built planes first appeared here we had plenty of work."he declared.

News Must Not Leak Out

To the Air Force, press security means preventing information on new tactics, planes and armament from reaching enemy hands through news stories cabled or mailed from this theater.

Specific losses of ships and crews are also banned in news stories until a report on them

uld no longer be of value to e enemy.

Since most Air Force task missions are daytime assignments, reporters covering them write their stories in the afternoons, submit them for press clearance in the early evening or night.

No Time to Fly

The only problem Major Rayford has about his new assignment is that "it interferes with my flying time."

Although he has only been on this job a month, he already has won the respect and confidence of the score or more newspaper correspondents and photographers here.

Detroit Officer a Specialist

Another colored officer who has a specialist's job at 5th Air Force headquarters here is Lt. Norman E. Hodges of 4515 24th Pl., Detroit.

At 22, he is the youngest second lieutenant at Air Force Headquarters in Korea and has been in the services exactly nine months. He is chief feature news editor for Air Force publications here.

Bradford P. Laws
War Correspondent

Heroic Yanks Rocked Reds Back on Heels

Courier
Date 10-6-51
Pittsburgh, Pa

On Land and in the Air Negro Soldiers and Airmen Gave Their Lives Unflinchingly

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles by Bradford P. Laws, Courier Far East war correspondent, who is authoring a book, "The United Nations' Soldier." The book is scheduled for publication this winter. The Courier is presenting it in condensed form.

By BRADFORD P. LAWS
(Veteran Correspondent in Korea)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Carrying on continuous attacks and counter-attacks, the doughboys of the Twenty-fourth Regiment kept the Reds constantly back on their heels. They suffered heavy casualties in performing their mission as the enemy fought viciously to hurl them back along the battle-scarred front.

Saga after saga was written of the heroic deeds performed by Negro soldiers fighting under the UN banner as they gave their lives defending the rights which many of them had never had an opportunity to enjoy back home in their own country.

August

Mud-soaked and weary after weeks of constant Red attacks, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment with **Lieut. Col. Harry F. Lofton of Washington, D. C.,** its ranking Negro officer, withdrew several thousand yards to another mountain range and began to merge with the right flank of the U. S. First Cavalry Division. I reported this move straightened and strengthened the whole UN line.

Capt. George E. Hardy, then first lieutenant, of Philadelphia, Pa., flying combat missions with the Nineteenth Bombardment Group of the Far East Bomber Command, was the first and only Negro B-29 pilot of the Korean war. The first Negro enlisted man to fly a combat mission in a B-29 was **S/Sgt. Abraham G. Gross of St. Louis, Mo.,** a radio operator also with the Nineteenth Bomb Group.

* * *

ALTHOUGH WOUNDED and suffering from concussion so badly he couldn't hear, his white buddies said **Hospital Corpsman Arthur Singleton of Huston, Tex.,** the first Negro Marine to win honors in this war, "kept on giving first aid under machine gun fire and grenade fire ignoring the savage onslaught of the enemy for four straight days."

Aug. 12—Infantrymen of the Twenty-fourth Regiment silently climbed a precipitious mountain in the dead of the night, slipped behind North Korean positions and without a single casualty captured "Little Casino," a Buddhist temple west of Haman. It was high ground for which scores of Negro soldiers had fought bloodily for three days. To top this off, other American troops not aware that "Little Casino" at last was ours, unleased a mortar barrage of white phosphorus and high explosives that wounded one Negro infantryman.

During the second week in August after failing to stop the eighty-one-year-old Negro unit, I reported that the Reds were beginning to blacken their faces and dress in captured American uniforms in an effort to penetrate the "Eagles" lines. After four weeks of fighting the Twenty-fourth Regiment supplied the Reds with their first nickname by branding the North Koreans "Jo-Kos."

James L. Hicks led the first group of colored war correspondents, representing every major national Negro weekly, arriving from the States to report the epic of Negro doughboys.

* * *

A FEW days later the North Koreans counter-attacking with huge numbers of tanks and heavy artillery inflicted heavy casualties upon the Negro troops guarding the southern flank of the attacking UN forces by shelling them with highly accurate artillery as the Reds fought to cut off the American-held Taegu-Pusan supply road. Rows of seriously injured Tan Yanks were seen lying on stretchers in Massong waiting to be carried out of the battle zone.

About this time, Pfc. Jessie Hooks of Pittsburgh, Pa., saved a platoon of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, who were withdrawing to prevent being cut off by the Reds, by leaving a secure position to weave his way through a fusillade of enemy bullets and returned the fire single-handedly with his automatic weapon as his buddies escaped the trap. Men like Sgt. Junior Johnson, Marion, S. C., and Lieut. James A. Harris recorded acts of heroism by storming a hill held by an entire Red battalion while Lieut. Frank E. Earl of Charlottesville, Va., led his lost weapons platoon of "green kids" back to safety.

One of the most unselfish acts of the whole bloody Korean conflict was recorded when the U. S. Army's heavyweight boxing champion, **Corp. Levi Jackson of Philadelphia, Pa.,** was cut down by enemy bullets as the Twenty-fourth Regiment medic protected several wounded buddies with his own body after trying to bring the injured and trapped fallen GIs out of the range of enemy fire.

24th Infantry 'Eagles' Regiment Scored First Big Victory for UN

(Editor's note: Bradford P. Laws, who has written exciting and factual stories from the front line in Korea for the Courier, is authoring a book, "The United Nations' Negro Soldier." The book is scheduled for publication this winter. The Courier, beginning this week, is presenting its thousands of readers a condensed version of the historical volume. The first in the series follows.) Courier Sat 9-29-51

By BRADFORD P. LAWS

(Veteran Correspondent in Korea)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—The exploits of the Negro soldier in Korea are not unusual. The history of the United States of America, alone, contains innumerable instances of the bravery of the black man at home and abroad in defense of the land he loves so well.

What probably has astounded impartial observers is that the Negro soldier continues to perform deeds of valor in the full knowledge that what he is fighting for abroad is denied him at home.

No better statement than that of Fleet Admiral Chester V. Nimitz, commenting on the superb job our boys have done, could express the Negro GIs one year in Korea. He said: "The Negro troops at the front rank with the world's foremost fighting men."

* * *

July

On Sunday, July 9, 1950, after reporting the fetes of American Negroes in the Far East for little more than a year, I had the privilege of covering the first units of U. S. Negro troops leaving Yokohama, Japan, for the newly started Korea War. It was this story containing the reactions of the first tan Yanks to leave for battle that gave me the honor of becoming the first United Nations' Negro war correspondent. Now, one year and some months later, I thank God that I am able to summarize, still, the combat events of America's and the UN's fighting Negro soldiers.

JULY 10, the advanced party of the famed all-Negro Twenty-fourth Infantry "Eagles" Regiment arrived in Korea.

Three days later, 49-year-old Capt. Theodore P. Carter of Boston, Mass., with twenty-seven years of service in the U. S. Army, led the 933rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery unit's "A" Battery ashore at Po-Hang-Dong to become commander of the first complete Negro combat mobile unit to enter the war.

On the afternoon of July 14 you could see Communist troops moving through rice paddies and around hills down to the Kum riverside as American decimated regiments of the green but gallant Twenty-fourth Infantry Division fell back around Taejon. It was Taejon . . . where a new chapter in American military heroism was written. Taejon . . . where the green outnumbered kids fought until they were hopelessly surrounded and they fought their way out over the hills. Taejon . . . where the exploits of the first Negro Air Force combatant came.

First Lieut. Harold A. Hillery of New York, later promoted to captain, the first Negro flyer in Korea, was assigned as a forward ground controller with the ill-fated Twenty-fourth Division fighting near Taejon.

Lieutenant Hillery was one of the two last Americans to see Maj. Gen. William Dean, the missing commanding general of the Twenty-fourth Division who refused to leave before his men, after escaping from beleaguered Taejon.

After being returned to his combat unit with the Fifth Air Force some weeks later where he flew both F-80's and F-51's, Lieutenant Hillery on his tenth mission became the first Negro fighter pilot to be shot down when a Communist-captured American anti-aircraft gun hit his F-51. He was immediately picked up at sea by the U. S. Navy and later returned to action.

* * *

THEN ON JULY 19 the news that the celebrated all-Negro Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment of the U. S. Twenty-fifth Infantry Division had participated in the first amphibious landing of the war at Pohang, sixty miles north of Pusan, came from this very same portable typewriter.

It was the same Twenty-fourth Infantry "Eagles" Regiment that recorded the first United Nations' victory of the war by capturing the highway center of Yechon, sixty miles east-northeast of Taejon.

One week later the Twenty-fourth Regiment doughboys smashed the North Korean drive after other U. S. troops had made an orderly withdrawal two days before.

Sgt. Joseph Simmons of Charleston, S. C., a member of the Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat Team, became one of the first Negro heroes of the war as he wiped out single-handed an enemy column by killing thirty out of thirty-six Red troops during a sixteen-hour battle in the mountains about fifteen miles northeast of Yongdong. Other heroes of the battle were **First Lieut. Oliver W. Dillard,** Margaret, Ala.; **Sgt. Lawrence Patterson,** Chicago; **Corp. Robert Jones,** Washington, D. C., and **Corp. Andrew Jackson,** Chicago.

First Lieut. Daniel (Chappie) James, Pensicola, Fla., the first Negro jet pilot with the Thirteenth Air Force in the Philippines, narrowly escaped death when his jet plane crashed into high mountainous grass. He was later reassigned to combat duty as a jet reconnaissance pilot and is now a captain.

July 31, Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert Jr. of York, Pa., a World War II combat officer, was arrested on the front lines and later given the death penalty after a front line court-martial for not carrying out an order which would have led him and twelve men of the Twenty-fifth Division to "certain death" on July 30. This was the beginning of a series of front line court-martials for Negro combatants.

Courier Sat-9-29-51

Rugged Going—Troops of the "Tropic Lightning" Division (25th Infantry) are shown during an advance over some rugged terrain in Korea. Enemy troops are just over the ridge and so close that the GIs are getting to them with hand grenades.—INS Photo.

Bradford Laws
War Correspondent

REDS WASTING THEIR EFFORTS:

Chinese Propaganda Big Joke to GI's in Korea

Balto. Sun Sat. 6-30-51

By BRATFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

WITH U.S. FORCES IN KOREA—One morning recently, I came across M-Sgt. Josh Cunningham, Mobile, Ala, sitting on the fender of a jeep with a big smile on his face.

I had met the elderly non-commissioned officer, who is assigned to the 2nd Logistical Command Truck Battalion, some months ago and we had built up a speaking acquaintanceship. I walked over to him and asked what put a smile on his face so early in the morning.

"Wuz jest readin' this here Chinese People's Volunteer Forces Forces propaganda leaflet, which one of my drivers brung in frum up front," he replied, adding:

"Starts off with, We sent some captured men back to your lines. Why did MacArthur stop them from talking'?"

Sergeant Cunningham went on, "well, there's two angles there."

Getting down off the jeep and coming closer so that I could hear him plainly as well as jot down some notes, he went on:

"In the first place, Mr. Chinese People, MacArthur didn't stop 'em frum talkin'. Only thing is — they didn't report bein' 'sent' back. Seems they wuz overlooked when a group of prisoners wuz bein' murdered—they escaped back.

"Another point—Mr. Chinese People," the sergeant said as though he was personally delivering a speech to them, — General MacArthur ain't workin' there anymore.

If you want to keep on bein' funny at the expense of yore taxpayers by spreadin' leaflets, you better re-read the place where it says 'Get Wise to Yourself,' then have some new ones printed up."

A "Journalistic Gem"

When I asked Cunningham was that all he had to say about the pamphlet, he added:

"Yeah, that's my only criticism of the leaflet as it now reads. Journalistically it is a gem. They's nothin' I kin think of you could add to it to make it any funnier.

"However—I'm shore our boys here wud appreciate it if you wuz to increase the section which teaches how to speak Chinese. You could print it on the back of yore present leaflet."

"What would you like the Communists to put on their propaganda pamphlets?" I asked the truck battalion sergeant major, and he answered:

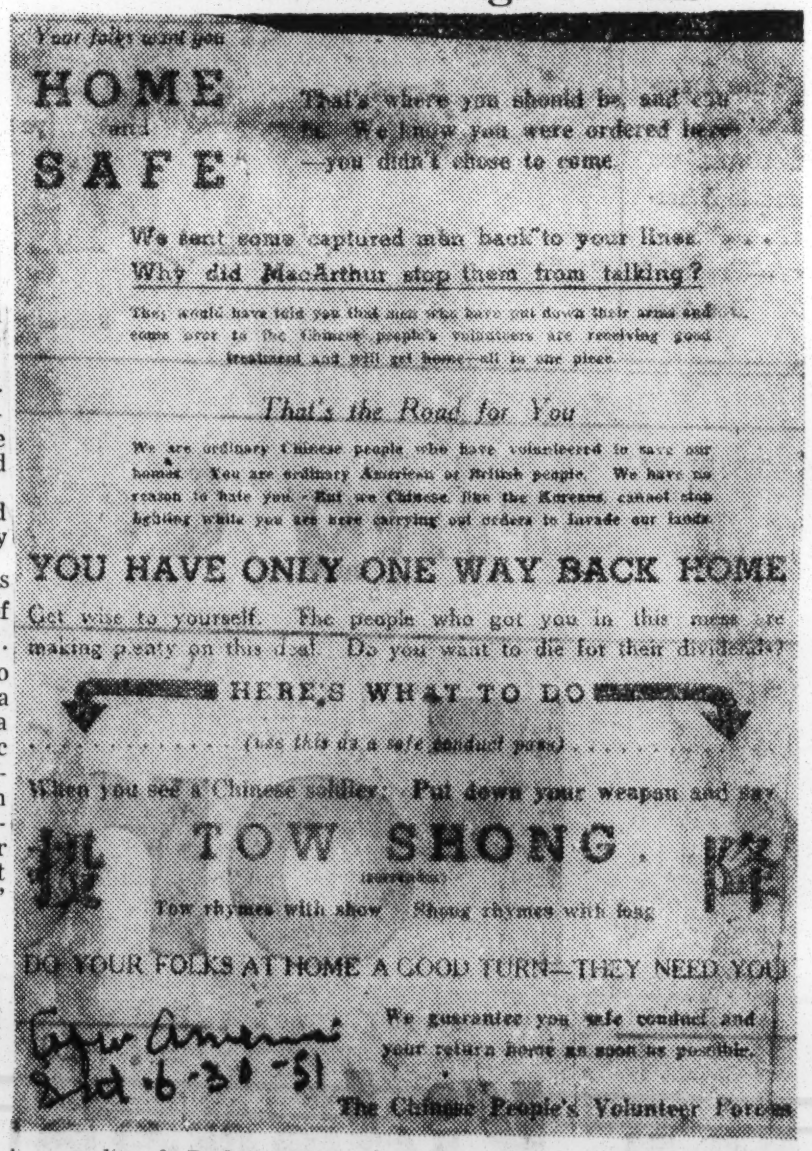
"Things like — how much is cold beer in this town? Are there any girls around here? and which is the road to Peiping? are a few of the phrases my boys'll be needin'.

"And by the way—if you keer to Tow Shong and git to America yoreself, I'm shore you kin land a good steady job with the comic book publishin' people. I ain't never seen one of their books which wuz up to yore level for sheer bein hilarious. Tell them that for me young fellow. Tell 'em to put that in their pipe and smoke it."

PEOPLE OF DEMOPOLIS GET SWIMMING POOL

DEMOPOLIS, Ala. — The Recreation Board opened a 45x105 foot swimming pool here last week. It is equipped with bath houses and was built by the Robert Jones Construction Co.

GI's in Korea Laugh at This



Your folks want you

HOME and SAFE

That's where you should be, and you know it. We know you were ordered here—you didn't chose to come.

We sent some captured men back to your lines. Why did MacArthur stop them from talking?

They would have told you that men who have put down their arms and come over to the Chinese people's volunteers are receiving good treatment and will get home—all in one piece.

That's the Road for You

We are ordinary Chinese people who have volunteered to save our homes. You are ordinary American or British people. We have no reason to hate you. But we Chinese, like the Koreans, cannot stop fighting while you are here carrying out orders to invade our lands.

YOU HAVE ONLY ONE WAY BACK HOME

Get wise to yourself. The people who got you in this mess are making money on this deal. Do you want to die for their dividends?

HERE'S WHAT TO DO

(Use this as a safe conduct pass)

When you see a Chinese soldier: Put down your weapon and say

投 降

TOW SHONG

(surrender)

Tow rhymes with show. Shong rhymes with long

DO YOUR FOLKS AT HOME A GOOD TURN—THEY NEED YOU

We guarantee you safe conduct and your return home as soon as possible.

The Chinese People's Volunteer Forces

Balto. Sun 6-30-51

A sample of Red propaganda dropped to United Nations troops by Chinese.

Bradford Laws Reports From Korea:

Heroic Yanks Rocked Reds Back on Heels

On Land and in the Air Negro Soldiers and Airmen Gave Their Lives Unflinchingly

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles by Bradford P. Laws, Courier Far East war correspondent, who is authoring a book, "The United Nations' Soldier." The book is scheduled for publication this winter. The Courier is presenting it in condensed form.

By BRADFORD P. LAWS
(Veteran Correspondent in Korea)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Carrying on continuous attacks and counter-attacks, the doughboys of the Twenty fourth Regiment kept the Reds constantly back on their heels. They suffered heavy casualties in performing their mission as the enemy fought viciously to hurl them back al along the battle-scarred front

Saga after saga was written of the heroic deeds performed by Negro soldiers fighting under the UN banner as they gave their lives defending the rights which many of them had never had an opportunity to enjoy back home in their own country.

August

Mud-soaked and weary after weeks of constant Red attacks, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment with **Lieut. Col. Harry F. Lofton of Washington, D. C.,** its ranking Negro officer, withdrew several thousand yards to another mountain range and began to merge with the right flank of the U. S. First Cavalry Division. It reported this move straightened and strengthened the whole UN line.

Capt. George E. Hardy, then first lieutenant, of Philadelphia, Pa., flying combat missions with the Nineteenth Bombardment Group of the Far East Bomber Command, was the first and only Negro B-29 pilot of the Korean war. The first Negro enlisted man to fly a combat mission in a B-29 was **S/Sgt. Abraham G Gross of St. Louis, Mo.,** a radio operator also with the Nineteenth Bomb Group.

* * *

ALTHOUGH WOUNDED and suffering from concussion so badly he couldn't hear, his white buddies said **Hospital Corpsman Arthur Singleton of Huston, Tex.** the first Negro Marine to win honors in this war, "kept on giving first aid under machine gun fire and grenade fire ignoring the savage onslaught of the enemy for four straight days."

Aug. 12—Infantrymen of the Twenty-fourth Regiment silently climbed a precipitious mountain in the dead of the night, slipped behind North Korean positions and without a single casualty captured "Little Casino," a Buddhist temple west of Haman. It was high ground for which scores of Negro soldiers had fought bloodily for three days. To top this off, other American troops not aware that "Little Casino" at last was ours, unleased a mortar barrage of white phosphorus and high explosives that wounded one Negro infantryman.

During the second week in August after failing to stop the eighty-one-year-old Negro unit, it reported that the Reds were beginning to blacken their faces and dress in captured American uniforms in an effort to penetrate the "Eagles" lines. After four weeks of fighting the Twenty-fourth Regiment supplied the Reds with their first nickname by branding the North Koreans, "Jo-Kos."

James L. Hicks led the first group of colored war correspondents, representing every major national Negro weekly, arriving from the States to report the epic of Negro doughboys.

* * *

A FEW days later the North Koreans counter-attacking with huge numbers of tanks and heavy artillery inflicted heavy casualties upon the Negro troops guarding the southern flank of the attacking UN forces by shelling them with highly accurate artillery as the Reds fought to cut off the American-held Taegu-Pusan supply road. Rows of seriously injured Tan Yanks were seen lying on stretchers in Massong waiting to be carried out of the battle zone.

About this time, Pfc. Jessie Hooks of Pittsburgh, Pa., saved a platoon of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, who were withdrawing to prevent being cut off by the Reds, by leaving a secure position to weave his way through a fusillade of enemy bullets and returned the fire single-handedly with his automatic weapon as his buddies escaped the trap. Men like Sgt. Junior Johnson, Marion, S. C., and Lieut. James A. Harris recorded acts of heroism by storming a hill held by an entire Red battalion while Lieut. Frank E. Earl of Charlottesville, Va., led his lost weapons platoon of "green kids" back to safety.

One of the most unselfish acts of the whole bloody Korean conflict was recorded when the U. S. Army's heavyweight boxing champion, **Corp. Levi Jackson of Philadelphia, Pa.,** was cut down by enemy bullets as the Twenty-fourth Regiment medic protected several wounded buddies with his own body after trying to bring the injured and trapped fallen GIs out of the range of enemy fire.

Ethiopians in Korea—The first contingent of Emperor Haile Selassie's Imperial Bodyguard arrives at Pusan, Korea, for duty with the UN forces on the front. They are the first Ethiopian troops to fight outside their native land in over 1300 years. All are picked troops.—U. S. Army Photo.

Courier Oct. 6-14-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bradford Laws
War Correspondent

Ethiopians Get Huge Welcome

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

WITH UN FORCES IN KOREA (Delayed) — After three weeks of sailing away from their homeland, Ethiopia, 1,153 chosen soldiers of Haile Selassie's Imperial Bodyguard reached their destination and became the seventeenth member of the United Nations forces in Korea.

That thousand joined the thousands of others in the United Nations' defense of a principle so great that Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie said shortly before his men left, "No small state, no democratic nation, no people imbued with charity towards its fellowmen, could do otherwise."

TREMENDOUS WELCOME

Arriving abord the USS J. H. McRae with several hundred Greek, Dutch, and Thailand soldiers and sailors, replacements for those countries' units of the UN force, the Ethiopians were given a tremendous welcome by a crowd that included nearly every nationality in the United Nations. Thailand nurses and soldiers; Turkish, Netherlands, and American Ambassadors; Danish and Swedish nurses and doctors; Greek, Dutch, Canadian, English, Australian and American GIs were all there to welcome this new member of the United Nations, forces.

The Republic of Korea Naval Band and the Fifty-sixth U. S. Army Band kept the air filled with both martial and swing music and when Syngman Rhee, President of Korea, stepped aside to allow a tiny Korean girl, dressed in a colorful native costume, to present a bouquet to the Ethiopian commander, Col. Kebbede Guebre, the crowd broke out with a wild cheer.

A few minutes later another cheer rose above the pier as the first man to leave the ship, Lieut. Col. Emanual Andon, assistant commander of the Ethiopians, strode down the gangway and was introduced to the many officials and high-ranking soldiers of the UN forces in the welcoming party. The soldiers of Ethiopia, intermingled with those of Greece, Holland, and Thailand, formed the side of the ship to get a be-

Courier 10-6-51

man ahead, eyes forward, backs straight as ramrods, and their arms swinging as uniformly as on parade. Down the gangway they marched, each company headed by its captain, each platoon by its leftenant and each squad by its corporal, in cadence through an empty warehouse and into waiting trucks.

GIs and Koreans who were still were left on the pier.

Off the ship came the Ethiopians — dressed in woolen battle garb, a pith helmet at an exact angle on their heads, and a full field pack on their backs.

But they didn't "come off" the ship, they marched off and in measured strides of great length, with each man in step with the

ter view and joined in the cheers.

DISEMBARKING ORDERS

A loudspeaker aboard the McRae then began announcing disembarking orders in four different languages and the official welcoming came to a close.

The bands played a final number and marched away, and the crowd began to disperse until only a few liaison and movement offi-

watching looked in awe as the Ethiopians filed by.

A SOLDIER'S PRAISE

In a voice that was filled with emotion, one of the onlookers, an American GI with a Combat Infantryman's Badge his only decoration, then paid tribute as only a soldier can do: "Those are real soldiers!" and although the voice was low it carried the praise of one soldier to another soldier.

And as each fiercely proud warrior from Ethiopia marched by he seemed to personify Emperor Haile Selassie's words when he said, "You have been fortunate, soldiers, in that each one of you has been selected thus to testify before the world to the flame of liberty and of devotion to the cause of international justice which has fired the breasts of our patriots!"

Each seemed to carry the proud traditions of his ancestors who have for more than a thousand years tenaciously defended the freedom and independence of Ethiopia.

REFRESHER COURSES

After loading aboard the heavy U. S. Army trucks of the Second Logistical Command's Seventh Truck Battalion, a dusty trip over Korea's sun-dried roads was made to the United Nations Reception Center located several miles away. Here they got their weapons, became accustomed to the UN Army procedures, and were given refresher courses in the use of various types of American equipment.

The UNRC, as it is unofficially called, was set up several months ago for just this type of work. At the present time it is finishing up the training cycle of several hundred men, transferred to combat units from service groups. It has also served as a training area for nearly all the various UN forces and replacements that have arrived in Korea.

As the Ethiopians arrived, each company was shown its respective area where tents, beds, mess halls, and orderly rooms were already set up.

The mess halls and orderly rooms which are just being finished are quonet and prefab constructions. An open-air theatre is also in operation for entertainment of the troops. Firing ranges, able to handle al weapons up to 75 mm. DAT guns, are at the disposal of the unit.

It will not be long until the former members of Haile Selassie's Imperial Bodyguard take their places alongside the other members of the United Nations in combat.

Their first week was filled with conditioning, supplying, and just getting used to Korea, after which the training began. There shouldn't be much trouble in training and instructing the new arrivals for all of the officers speak English.

ITCHING FOR ACTION

For Leftenant Lemma Gebresadick, a commander of one of the Ethiopian heavy weapons platoons, even that length of time would be too long, and his men were itching to get into the fight. "We already know how to use the American .30 and .50 caliber machine guns, so it should not be hard to learn the rest," he concluded.

As an added incentive for them to learn quickly, many of them will remember Haile Selassie's closing words in the speech he made to them April 12, shortly before they left their homeland: "You are laying the basis for a universal system of collective security in behalf of your own homeland as well as of all nations of the world, be they great or small, powerful or weak."

Bradford Laws Reports From Korea:

Liberated GI's 'Cried Like Babies'

Courier Post 10-20-51

'Glory Road' Was a Bitter Trail From Hungnam; Our First Negro Naval Aviator, Jesse L. Brown, Died in Action

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fourth in a series of articles by Bradford P. Laws, Courier Far East war correspondent, who is authoring a book, "The United Nations' Soldier." The book is scheduled for publication this winter. The Courier is presenting it in condensed form.

By BRADFORD P. LAWS
(Veteran Correspondent in Korea)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—October, November and December were three months in which Negro soldiers continued to write heroic sagas on Korean battlefields. Many things happened during those three months which went into the history records to the everlasting glory of the Negro GI.

For, in these three months as the year, 1950, eked its way into the past, was written the great story of the Hungnam evacuation, and the death of the first Negro Naval aviator in history, Ensign Jesse Brown of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Courier Post

October

Fortune enabled this correspondent to report that the first Negro GIs crossed the imaginary 38th Parallel into the front door of the retreating North Koreans. Although the famed Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment had high hopes that they would be the first American Negro unit to cross the line, Negro airmen of the Fifth Air Force beat them to it when they landed at Wonsan airstrip just four days after it was captured by South Korean troops. T/Sgt. Hugh Lee of Washington, D. C., and Corp. Charles Roberson of Philadelphia were among the very first.

Flight 13 on Friday, Oct. 13, made Naval history when the first Negro Navy fighter pilot, Ensign Jesse L. Brown of Hattiesburg, Miss., flying a Corsair fighter on his first combat mission ripped up seven loaded boxcars, damaged a warehouse, disabled tanks and other military vehicles of the North Koreans in a series of attacks on Chonhi.

The "Top Hatters" two precision dancers from the West Coast were the first Negro entertainers to come to Korea when they arrived with Bob Hope and company.

On the 26th, the Chinese "volunteers" entered the war and the first prisoners were taken.

After living sixty-one days on rations of three bowls of rice per day in spite of wounds he sustained when a USAF B-29 bombed the Communist held area, Pfc. Joseph Boyd of San Francisco, with eleven remaining members of a small unit of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division combat team that was beaten, cut off and captured shortly after entering battle, cried like babies at the sight of American GIs when they were liberated at Hadong.

During the latter part of October the ranking Negro Air Force officer in the Korea war, Lieut. Col. Vance H. Marchbanks Jr. of Los Angeles, will return to the States with the Twenty-second Bomb Group in which he is senior medical officer and flight surgeon. He is now, once again, commanding officer of Lockbourne Air Force Base Hospital.

* * *

November

Battleworn sepia soldiers were given their first rest and recuperation leaves in Japan where occupation forces had planned a royal welcome for them near Osaka.

Distinguished Service Cross winner Sfc. Arthur C. Dudley, Nineteenth Infantry Regiment, Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, was made leader of the first international combat team. The nation's second highest award winner from Sanford, Fla., is credited with killing more than fifty known enemy soldiers with his M-1 rifle. Lieut. General Walton H. Walker, the late commanding general of the UN ground forces in Korea, personally congratulated Dudley and called the United Nations' squad leader the "best damnon-com" in the war.

Activated in November, 1869, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was still engaged in battle as the organization's eighty-first birthday rolled around. Indeed, in eighty-one years from the battle of San Juan Hill in Santiago, Cuba, the sepia doughboys whose motto is "Semper Paratus," "Always Ready," had established a proud record of honor and glory in the service of their country.

Advancing units of the Second Infantry Division's Negro regimental combat teams — first troops to knife through West Central Korea to the Yellow Sea —have been greeted in every town and hamlet with celebrations.

* * *

December

The first Negro aviation officer in American Naval history gave his life for his country on Dec. 4. Ensign Jesse L. Brown, flying on a fighter mission over the Chosin Reservoir, made an emergency landing in a field after his plane had been hit by the Chinese Reds. He died in his burning aircraft before anyone could reach him.

A gallant Negro infantry platoon of the Third U. S. Infantry Division led by Lieut. Harry E. Sutton of Bronx, N. Y., fought off the most threatening approach yet to a Communist break-through into the Hungnam beachhead. The Red assault disintegrated after a day and a half of savage battle when each American was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets.

Courier Post 10-20-51

With flashing bayonets the Red's suicide force burst into the strong point on "Sutton's Ridge." The Reds even turned an overrun American machine gun down the ridge on the Negro GIs once inside the trenches. Pfc. Elijah Whitley, of Toledo, Ark., replied with his automatic rifle silencing the gun as Lieutenant Sutton led the American counterattack. The enemy was driven off and the Americans again held "Sutton's Ridge." The Negro GIs had saved the Hungnam beachhead in the closest thing yet to breaking the UN outer defense ring.

At Christmas time, Corp. Vincent Marsh of Philadelphia and Corp. Meddie L. Smith of Pinola, Miss., combat medics with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, organized an a cappella choir and a quartet and sang spirituals during those brief off-time moments.

They're Good at Both

77th Engineers Fight and Work

Sat. 6-16-51

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA—The Seventy-seventh Engineer Combat Company is a typical fighting engineer outfit. Handy with weapons as well as proficient in engineering, its personnel are prepared to defend their installations as well as build them.

Arriving in Korea with the vanguard of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division in early July, 1950, the Seventy-seventh was already constructing bridges and building roads when the main body of Tropic Lightining troops disembarked at Pusan two days later.

Now among the most efficient and highly decorated Eighth Army units, the company started earning its present reputation at the beginning of the Korean fighting.

PASSED BIG TEST

The Seventy-seventh passed its first major test last summer when in collaboration with another Twenty-fifth Division engineer combat company, it completed four miles of strategic roadway through solid rock formation in the record time of seventy-two hours.

The road furnished highly necessary communication between two key regiments of the Twenty-fifth Division. The only other communications route had been cut off by enemy action. This new passage came to be known as "Engineer Road."

It was on this job that these new fighters, like Pvt. Leroy O. Sellers, Chesterfield, S. C.; Corp. James G. Boyd, St. Louis, and Pfc. Willis J. Foster, Richmond, Cal., discovered why they were called "combat" engineers. They learned then why weapons must be handy at all times when on the job.

WORKED AND FOUGHT

On this project their time was divided between hacking at the rocky passage and defending it against the attacks of North Koreans, who seemed determined to halt the construction at all costs.

The Reds soon found that hands which guided bulldozers and set demolition charges could quickly become skilled at aiming M-I rifles and hurling grenades.

At the end of the third day the job was finished. The engineers had cut four miles of road through solid rock at an average depth of five feet to set a record for this type of construction.

EASED RED PRESSURE

As a result, enemy pressure on the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was relieved and the regiment mover over the stony highway to take up positions a few miles to the rear.

Although most of the personnel of the company had been new to combat engineering when the unit arrived in Korea, there were some who had enough experience to qualify as superintendents of the projects.

Among these was SFC. Herbert S. Davis, Cincinnati, who had served ten years with the Army engineers. He had the know-how to direct others, having once been an instructor.

Another experienced hand is WOJG Thomas H. Pettigrew, supply officer, Pittsburgh, Pa., who can furnish from his supply tent anything from bangalore torpedo to a small wood screw.

Lieut. James Wilson of Corona, N. Y., helped build many of the important airfields on the Pacific Islands during World War II. He is the present commander of the fighting, building, Seventy-seventh Engineer Combat Company.

PRESERVING THEIR HANDIWORK:

Tan Engineers Build, Help Shield Korea Installations

Sat 7-7-51

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

WITH U.S. FORCES IN KOREA—The 77th Engineer Combat Company is a typical fighting engineer outfit. Dexterous with weapons as well as proficient in engineering, its personnel are prepared to defend their installations as well as build them.

Arriving in Korea with the vanguard of the 25th Infantry Division in early July, 1950, the 77th was already constructing bridges and building roads when the main body of Tropic Lightning troops disembarked at Pusan two days later. Now among the most efficient and highly decorated Eighth Army units, the company started earning its present reputation at the beginning of the Korean fighting.

First Test Last Summer

The 77th passed its first major test last summer when, in collaboration with another 25th Division engineer combat company, it completed four miles of strategic roadway through solid rock formation in the record time of 72 hours.

The road furnished highly necessary communication between two key regiments of the 25th Division. The only other communications route had been cut off by enemy action. This new passage came to be known as "Engineer Road."

It was on this job that these new fighters like Pvt. Leroy O. Sellers, Chesterfield, S.C., Cpl. James G. Boyd, St. Louis, and Pfc. Willis J. Foster, Richmond Calif. discovered why they were called "combat" engineers. They learned then why weapons must be handy at all times when on the job.

Build, Fight at Same Time

On this project their time was divided between hacking at the rocky passage and defending it against the attacks of North Koreans, who seemed determined to halt the construction at all costs.

The Reds soon found that hands which guided bulldozers and set demolition charges could quickly become skilled at aiming M-1 rifles and hurling grenades.

Although most of the personnel of the company had been new to combat engineering when the unit arrived in Korea, there were some who had enough experience to qualify as superintendents of the projects.

Among these was Sfc. Herbert S. Davis, Cincinnati, who had served 10 years with the Army engineers. He had the know-how to direct others, having once been an instructor; Wojg Thomas H. Pettigrew, supply officer, Pittsburgh, and Lt. James Wilson of Corona, N.Y., who helped build many of the important airfields on the Pacific islands during World War II. He is the present commander of the fighting, building, 77th Engineer Combat Company.

Negro Infantrymen, ROKs

Doughboys Vanquish Reds In Behind-the-Line Attack

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far Eastern Correspondent)

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA—A youthful Negro infantry lieutenant recently told the story of how his patrol traveled seven miles across open terrain behind enemy lines and returned with its mission accomplished.

Second Lieut. John C. Thompson, Jacksonville, Fla., with one squad of infantrymen and about fifty South Korean soldiers left his headquarters at midnight with an assignment to locate and determine the strength of the enemy forces in the the front of their lines.

"Our first problem was getting across a large stream," Thompson said, "since the entire patrol had only one small boat in which to make the crossing. On the trip across the boat cracked in the center and sank, leaving us with only one way of getting over and that was swimming.

"After about an hour we had all men and equipment on the other side and ready to move on," Thompson went on. "We took to the rice paddies; started our move inland and traveled about seven miles across seemingly open terrain before we came upon a small Korean village where an estimated company of Reds were spotted.

"I gave instructions to my platoon sergeant, SFC Ernest Rogers, St. Louis, Mo., to have the men surround the village and prepare for an attack. At a given signal the attack was made and my boys went into town with rifles and machine guns blazing. We took the Reds by surprise and they began running up the road through the village and taking to the hills trying to escape our fire."

At the end of the fight Lieutenant Thompson said they counted approximately thirty dead North Koreans lying in the streets and when his men returned to the group they had with them fourteen North Korean guerrillas.

The patrol arrived safely at its headquarters by 7 A. M., with its mission accomplished. "The trip back wasn't so rough," according to the lieutenant, "but precautions were taken since we had the prisoners with us. Artillery fire was directed on the town to take care of anything we might have overlooked."

North Korea Natives Help 2 Negro GIs

Courier Post 5-10-51

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA—The Twenty-fourth Infantry Division soldiers who spent three nights behind enemy lines were directed to UN lines by friendly North Koreans who plotted a course for them on a captured Communist map.

Pfc. Robert L. Stewart of Los Angeles, Calif., and Pfc. Henry T. Booker of St. Petersburg, Fla., told of being fed and sheltered by North Korean villagers who mapped a return course for them on a captured military map, showing them how to avoid the Chinese troops.

They had originally set out to contact a forward observer of a division regiment but missed the rendezvous. It became dark before they were able to find friendly units again.

WELL FED, TOO

Friendly North Koreans took them into a village and fed them before hiding them in a storage room. They ate chicken, rice, chestnuts and eggs. When they offered money for the food, the villagers went to the Mayor to make sure it was all right to make the sale.

Apparently, it was unlawful to sell anything without the Mayor's approval.

On the second day they ran into a patrol of their own battalion who directed them the wrong way, sending them north again. That night the villagers repeated the welcoming. In the morning, they said, they would take the GIs to a road outside the village and point the way to safety.

To pass the time at night, Stewart and Booker made a phonetic dictionary with the aid of villagers. Through sign language and pointing to objects, the Koreans would make known what the word meant. Then the GIs would write it as it sounded with its English equivalent alongside. To make it complete, the Koreans would then pencil in the Korean symbol for the word.

FASCINATED

A two-headed pen, that wrote blue or red, carried by the soldiers, fascinated their North Korean protectors. The Koreans closely examined the weave, texture and tailoring of the GIs' clothing. They were also interested in the workings of their weapons but the Negro doughboys kept that secret for safety's sake.

By building a wall of stones and indicating that it symbolized a walled city, the villagers told the two soldiers that the town was now in friendly hands and that they should go there. They also mentioned that another nearby town contained many Chinese soldiers.

On the morning of their fourth day in enemy territory, Stewart and Booker crossed the UN lines and rejoined their units.

Bradford Laws
War Correspondent

Purple Hearts, Money, Flowers, Gifts

Our GIs Do All Right For Selves When They're in Hospital

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA—Huge vases of spring flowers gave the war a festive air. Pretty nurses and hospital attendants scurried around, busy with the task of seeing that their twelve charges were comfortable and wanted for nothing here.

The best wasn't quite good enough for these men who had returned to safety from North Korea, where they were held captive by the Communists.

The chief of medical services at the 255th Station Hospital here, had a short ceremony during which he presented each man with the Purple Heart award, "For wounds received in action against the enemy in Korea," and pinned a ribbon on their pajama robes.

FLASHBULBS EXPLODE

Flashbulbs exploded as each man was photographed receiving his award. They asked for copies of the pictures and were assured they could have them in a few days.

Sgt./1st Class Frank P. Freeman of Monett, Mo., a veteran of World War II, said, "This will add the second cluster to my ribbon." While serving in Europe in the Ninety-second Division, Freeman was wounded twice, but each time returned to his old unit. He was fighting at Yongdong in the Second Division when he was wounded a third time and taken prisoner.

The wound in his leg didn't seem to be bothering **Pvt. James E. Martin of San Andreas, Calif.,** as he stood up on his bed to peer over a partition and talk to his buddies on the other side. The 17-year-old soldier, who was serving as a replacement with a regimental combat team when he was captured, remarked that he was glad it was over, but he wasn't sorry he joined the Army so young. "I wouldn't take anything for the experience now that it's all over," he said.

"OLD" SOLDIER

Sgt. Elmer J. Grady, Seattle, Wash., a 26-year-old soldier with six years' service, said, "When I was captured, I had a three-day growth of beard. Most of the men

who were taken at the same time were younger and beardless. The Commies couldn't understand how such an 'old' man happened to be in the American Army."

Nurses passed around thermometers, but this didn't alter the flow of conversation. **Pvt. Paul E. Robertson of New Windsor, Md.,** remembered how his captors lined him and other prisoners up against a stone wall and put target rings just above their heads.

"They thought it was game to make us stand there while they shot at the rings with pistols," Robertson said, with the glass tube protruding from his mouth. "Fortunately for us, they were good shots and no one was hurt."

Pvt. Louis D. Johns of Wausau, Fla., had just weighed himself and was proud that he gained two pounds. "I lost thirty-six pounds since going into combat, but the way they are feeding us around here, it shouldn't be long before I weigh 200."

Sgt./1st Class John E. Goodman of Brewton, Ala., and Pvt. Don M. Wheldon of Oregon City, Ore., were rather angry over the loss of wedding rings and pictures of their wives and children. The Communists had taken—them—wallets, watches, fountain pens, cigaret lights and rings. They could understand the confiscation of everything but the pictures and wedding rings. They were still pretty sore about that.

One of the attendants came in loaded with packages and began distributing them to the beds. She had make a trek to the post exchange to buy watches, fountain pens and wallets to replace the ones that had been lost.

PAID THAT MORNING

The men had been paid that morning for the first time in months. They were eager to own again the gadgets they'd missed so much. Each item was examined and admired as huge boxes of candy bars were passed around.

Pvt. Donald E. Gilbert, Elmonte, Calif., was about the only man who hadn't asked the girl to buy him a cigaret lighter. His proudest possession was the lighter he took from a North Korean soldier. It was an oversize brass thing suspended from a heavy chain. It worked, too.

Corp. Robert R. Nelson, Chicago, was told that this correspondent was writing a story about his buddies and wanted to include him. Nelson was skeptical. "What kind of a story? I didn't do anything." The corporal was assured that he'd soon be able to read all about himself and permission to use his name, which I already had obtained, by the way, was granted.

Doctors came in to hold consultations over individual cases and three of the men, **Corp. George F. Flad, Trout Run, Pa.; Pfc., Lionel J. Meyers, Broadway, Va., and Pvt. Walter J. Webster Jr., of Salisbury, Mass.,** all wanted to know when they were going to get to go home. They didn't get much out of the doctors about that, but with the care and attention they are getting it won't be too long before they will be released.

FEW COMPLAINTS ON TREATMENT:

Freed Army Captives Now in Korean Hospital

Afro-American Sat. 6-19-51

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

WITH U.S. FORCES IN KOREA—Huge vases of spring flowers gave the war a festive air. Pretty nurses and hospital attendants scurried around, busy with the task of seeing that the 12 charges were comfortable and wanted for nothing.

The best wasn't quite good enouh for these men who had returned to safety from North Korea, where they were held captive by the Communists.

The chief of medical services at the 155th Station Hospital here held a short ceremony during which he presented each man with the Purple Heart award, "for wounds received in action against the enemy in Korea," and pinned a ribbon on their hospital robes.

3rd Wound for Missourian

Sfc. Frank P. Freeman of Monett, Mo., a veteran of World War II, said, "This will add the second cluster to my ribbon."

While serving in Europe in the 92nd Division, Freeman was wounded twice but each time returned to his old unit. He was fighting at Yongdong, in the 2nd Division, when he was wounded a third time and taken prisoner.

The wound in his leg didn't seem to be bothering Pt. James E. Martin, of San Andreas, Calif., as he stood up on his bed to peer over a partition and talk to his buddies on the other side.

The 17-year-old soldier, who was serving as a replacement with a regimental combat team when he was captured, remarked that he was glad it was over but he wasn't soory he joined the Army so young.

Beard Causes Questions

"I wouldn't take anything for the experience, now that it's all over," he said.

Sgt. Elmer J. Grady, Seattle, Wash., a 26-year-old soldier with six years service said:

"When I was captured, I had a three days' growth of beard. Most of the men who were taken at the same time were younger and beardless. The Commies couldn't understand how such an 'old' man happened to be in the American Army."

Pvt. Paul E. Robertson of New Windsor, Md., remembered how his captors lined him and other prisoners up against a stone wall and put target rings just above their heads.

"They thought it was game to make us stand there while they shot at the rings with pistols," Robertson said, adding: "Fortunately for us, they were good shots and no one was hurt."

Gain Weight in Hospital

Pvt. Louis D. Johns of Wausau, Fla., had just weighed himself and was pround that he gained two pounds. "I lost 3 pounds since going into combat, but the way they are feeding us around here it shouldn't be long before I weigh 200."

Sfc. John E. Goodman of Brewton, Ala., and Pvt. Don M. Wheldon of Oregon City, Ore., were rather angry over the loss of wedding rings and pictures of their wives and children. The Communists had taken them—wallets, watches, fountain pens, cigaret lighters and rings.

They could understand the confiscation of everything but the pictures and wedding rings. They were still pretty sore about that.

Replaces Lost Articles

One of the attendants came in loaded with packages and began distributing them to the beds. She had made a trek to the post exchange to buy watches, fountain pens and wallets to replace the ones that had been lost.

The men had been paid that morning for the first time in months. They were eager to own again the gadgets they'd missed so much. Each item was examined and admired as huge boxes of candy bars were passed around.

Pvt. Donald E. Gilbert, Elmonte, Calif., was about the only man who hadn't asked the girl to buy him a cigaret lighter. His proudest possession was the lighter he took from a North Korean soldier. It was an oversize brass thing suspended from a heavy chain. It worked, too.

Cpl. Robert R. Nelson, Chicago, was told that this correspondent was writing a story about his buddies and wanted to include him. Nelson was skeptical. He asked, "What kind of a story? I didn't do anything."

The corporal was assured that he'd soon be able to read all about himself and permission to use his name, which I already had obtained by the way, was granted.

Doctors came in to hold consultations over individual cases and three of the men, Cpl. George F. Flad, Trout Run, Pa.; Pfc. Lionel J. Moyers, Broadway, Va.; and Pvt. Walter J. Webster Jr., of Salisbury, Mass., all wanted to know when they were going to get to go home. They didn't get much out of the doctors about that, but with the care and attention they're getting it won't be too long before they will be released.

HILLBILLY HERO

This happened in a remote part of the Ozark mountains. The mountaineer, who had never seen an automobile or a motorcycle, saw a motorcycle and rider going along the road, grabbed his rifle and shot at it.

Wife: Did yew git the varmint, Zeke? I didn't kill it. I can still hear it growling, but I sure made it turn that man loose.

BRADFORD LAWS
War Correspondent

ONE HID IN ICY RICE PADDY:

Red Guerrillas Hit GI's From Ambush

By BRADFORD LAWS

Far East Correspondent

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA — While the battle rages in North Korea, there are other battles—a different kind of warfare—taking place miles behind the main front.

To the men who fight, it, like PFC Ralph White of Covington, Va. it is a deadly, personal type of conflict.

White was introduced to guerrilla warfare one night when his platoon was ambushed. Suffering from exposure he told his story from a stretcher.

Shivering uncontrollably he described the massacre of his buddies and of two days and nights of hiding in icy rice paddies while Communist guerrillas hunted him.

Ambushed Near Small Village

His platoon, an intelligence and reconnaissance outfit, was ambushed as it covered the withdrawal of a company from a small village.

"The lieutenant (1st Lt. Lee Beech of Charleston, S.C.) shouted, 'Get out of here if you can, boys!' He had blood on his lip where a bullet creased him."

White ran back to his jeep, but a bullet must have found the motor for it wouldn't start. He tried hiding in a rice paddy, with another man, but the guerrillas saw them and began shooting.

"I ran until I couldn't run any more, then dropped and crawled until I could find cover to hide again. The other guy kept going and was hit—got it five in one leg."

Civilians Strip Buddies

Later, he confronted two Reds he mistook as Republic of Korea soldiers, but managed to escape back to his hiding place, where he saw civilian-dressed Koreans strip his dead buddies of their uniforms and valuables.

White stayed there until the next morning, then struck out up a road. Guerrilla pot-shots showed him he was going the wrong way, so he went back and spent another night in the cold rice field, eating a few turnip tops he found.

The next morning, he was picked up by a GI in a truck and taken to the aid hospital station.

The Virginia soldier closed his eyes, indicating that his story was finished.

Korea's Icy Blasts Thrill, Chill Second Infantry GI's

By BRADFORD LAWS

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA — Sub-freezing temperatures, the icy blasts of winter and the snows drifting through the high mountain passes of North Korea, have sent men of the Second Infantry Division scurrying for their long underwear, pile liners, heavy socks and woolen gloves.

A few warm-blooded individuals, however, farther north than any other American unit, are still running around in their light fall uniforms.

"This is child's play," they readily explain to any inquirers "compared to where I come from!"

One such hardy viking is Sgt. Robert M. Brunell, Augusta, Me.

"Yeh, this reminds me of home in a way - plenty of rocks in the soil, plenty chilly."

"Snow? What snow?" protested Cpl. John C. Gillis of St. Paul, Minn. "Heck, I'd be shovelin' my way out of the front door by this time back home!" As if to emphasize his point, he causally opened the top button of his fatigue jacket.

M-Sgt. Woodrow W. Haines of Baltimore claims the five-below-zero Korean weather has introduced him to a new delicacy. "Frozen tomato juice!" he chortled. "Nothing like it!"

Sgt. Grady Land of Huntsville, Ala., unobtrusively inched a bit closer to the fire. Casting a dubious eye at his frolicking buddies, he drawled, "Plumb touched in the haid—all of 'em" But he couldn't suppress a smile.

Korean Vets Rest in Japan

Recuperation Plan Welcomed by Wives

By BRADFORD LAWS

Far East Correspondent

OSAKA, Japan—The first group of Korean veterans of the 25th Infantry Division, many of the 24th Infantry Regiment, arrived here recently for a brief stay provided by the Japan rest and recuperation plan.

Transported from a Korean airfield to Osaka in less than 20 hours, the operation received the praise of all the men, who, since last July, have been fighting with the United Nation forces in Korea.

The transportation from Korea to "R and R" headquarters at Camp Kokura was provided by the Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command. This is the same unit that has flown tons of supplies to the armed forces in Korea.

Sergeant Praises Plan

According to M-Sgt. Raymond Coleman, Washington, "The operation is a swell deal. We were given a fine meal at the air base before leaving, which included turkey, a can of beer and a can of chocolate candy.

"We also received a full month's pay, and were issued an "Ike" jacket and woolen trousers."

In Osaka, surprised and excited wives, many of whom received phone calls from their husbands the night before from Kokura, greeted the "Tropic Lighting" men as they got off the train.

Others to Follow

There will be a continuous stream of men returning from Korea to Japan for their much-deserved rest.

Sergeant Coleman added "The men of our company were chosen by the number of military decorations, with married men having dependents in Japan receiving preference."

Medics Happy Too

"The division medics," Cpl. John A. Patterson, Little Rock, Ark., said, "have a different set up.

"As there were no men with dependents in Japan, all the fellows who had been with the division medics since last July had their names placed in a hat. They were drawn from the hat by the unit commander."

Hospital Ward In Japan Tells Vivid UN Story

By BRADFORD LAWS, Far East Correspondent

UN HOSPITAL, Japan—In hushed corridors of the largest military hospital in Japan, an American Negro soldier with shrapnel wounds in the legs supported an American Irishman with an injured back.

A Siamese nurse guiding them both made up a trio which typified the comradeship of the free nations in this crusade of the East.

In adjoining wards, Turks, British, Australians, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, South Koreans and a Frenchman were being gentled towards health by American, Japanese and Siamese nurses.

In another ward a Negro GI waved his hands and tried valiantly to carry on a conversation with his Turkish ward "buddy."

Death March in Korea Was 'Hell,' GI Says

By BRADFORD LAWS, Far East Correspondent

AN ARMY HOSPITAL IN JAPAN—The harrowing story of a Twenty-fifth Infantry Division Regiment Combat Team soldier's escape from Communists forces was released recently by U. S. Army Hospital authorities. Courier

He is Corp. Leo C. Ross of Springfield, Mo., who was stationed in Japan with the Eighth Army when the Korean war broke out. In bitter defensive action in Korea on July 15, he was wounded in the leg, arm and left side of the head. Ross and a party of other Twenty-fifth Division RCT men were then taken prisoner. Dat 2-17-51

Ross said he was treated with captured medical supplies, then loaded with four wounded buddies in an American ambulance. After several days of treatment at a field hospital in a village, the wounded men were loaded in trucks and rode all night. "In the daytime they hid out because they were afraid of our planes." Ross said.

With ninety-six other prisoners, they were taken into Taejon, and then on to Seoul. Ross described the march to the Korean capital this way: "We had very little clothes and hardly no food. Some of us walked barefooted. They would march us all night and in daytime turn us over to the civilian police who would kick us and hit us with rifle butts and do anything to torment us." Pittsburgh, Pa.

Later, their captors forced them to march to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang where they said there was a big prison camp. Ross called it a "death march." He said he walked thirty-two miles the first night. "At every stop from there on in, men would either die from overexposure, starvation or from just being too weak to go on," he said.

From Pyongyang they traveled in open box cars—always at night, to escape U. S. planes. One night they stayed in a tunnel to evade planes that had been tracking them all day. They felt cheered because they knew UN troops weren't too far off.

"That evening a North Korean guard wanted a group of the strongest men to help prepare chow. We never saw them again—they took the first group out and we heard shooting, but thought that it was some of our forces coming this way. Then they took the second group and again we heard shooting and knew that they were being shot."

The guards also shot Ross. He was hit in the hip and fell face down. The man next to him groaned, and the guard, thinking it was Ross who made the sound, shot him twice more. But the wounds weren't fatal and he and five others still alive crawled over a small hill and escaped.

He was bandaged and his buddies found some turnips and cabbage. Three days later his buddies ran into a South Korean officer and later an American rescue party which started him on the trip back to the hospital.

Infantry Patrol Does Bang-Up 3-in-1 Job

Courier Dat. 3-14-51

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Courier Far East Correspondent)

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA—An American Negro infantry patrol of the combined UN forces in this particular area was assigned one job recently and wound up handling three. Pittsburgh

Their assignment was to find three American soldiers, released prisoners of the Reds. The patrol, under M/Sgt. Earl P. Prince of Nashville, Tenn., made its way into the little Korean town where they were told they would find the men—but they weren't there.

Prince and his patrol heard three men call to them from a field on the edge of town.

"Boy, were those guys glad to see us," said Corp. Wesley Fulton of Rock Hill, S. C.

The ex-prisoners told the patrol that a Red was still holed up in the town and while Prince's patrol was routing him they received a message from the battalion Command Post to occupy and hold high ground around the village.

When they moved into the hills they discovered 200 Korean Communists. The call for mortar fire quickly dispersed the enemy.

Returning to the CP the patrol reported completing three missions—finding the ex-prisoners, capturing one enemy and holding ground for the battalion's moveup.

Hot Time in Korea

Arty Men Doughboys For a Day

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Courier Far East Correspondent)

WITH U.S. FORCES IN KOREA — Hard-fighting artillerymen of the Third Division's Field Artillery Headquarters Battery once again became "infantrymen for a day."

Their position was overrun with North Koreans flushed out of the rice paddies and off the ridges by American tanks.

The Negro artillerymen grabbed their carbines and pistols and began eliminating Communists as fast as they could find them as well as taking many prisoners.

EMERGENCY Courier

Matters came to a head when the new style artillery-infantrymen got so busy that they didn't even have time to take prisoners back to the stockade. Sgt. George Coleman, Syracuse, N. Y., gave that up when he got caught between fire from the North Koreans on one side of the road and retaliation fire from the American troops on the opposite side. Pittsburgh Pa.

Coleman suggested that they cage the prisoners on the spot and several Korean laborers were put to work stringing barbed wire and hammering down posts.

REDS KILL SELVES

To beat the Negro combat artillery patrols who ranged over Korean hills on foot, two Communists blew themselves up, wounding a Republic of Korea interpreter in the process. All prisoners were carefully searched after that.

Two conversing Korean laborers who had just helped build the stockade, were overheard by a ROK soldier. After he questioned them, they were interned as spies in the new stockade.

War Correspondent
Ralph Matthews, Sr.

Colored Personnel In All Units Of Service In Korea

Afro-American Sat. 12-15-51 P-3

By RALPH MATTHEWS SR.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA— Colored personnel can be found in all branches of the service in Korea.

Major Samuel Coleman is chief of the Movements and Statistical Division in the branch office of the Quartermaster Depot at Taegu. He is the husband of Mrs. Daisy Coleman, 107-32 142nd St., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. His duties are to supervise the routing of all strategic material from the ports to the front lines.

Sgt. James C. King, 615 Seward St., Detroit, is a teletype operator for the Airways and Airways Communication Service which keeps aircraft informed about weather conditions throughout Korea.

Parents Live in West

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Williams and was trained for his work at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Lt. Ellis Richardson, 10 Geneva St., Tuskegee, Ala., is a routing officer at an advanced air strip attached to the 6127 Air Terminal Group. He is the son of Mrs. Ida Mae Richardson and a Tuskegee grad. Baltimore

Sgt. Robert Allen, 4346 Collbrillante St., St. Louis, is a Heavy Equipment Operator with the 35th Fighter Group. He is the husband of Mrs. Geneva Allen.

Radio Operator

Attached to the same unit is Pfc. William Curry, 13 Sanford St., Binghampton, N.Y., the son of Mrs. Mable Curry.

Cpl. Clinton Lewis, 2318 N. Eighth St., Milwaukee, Wis., is a radio operator with the VHF, 38th Signal Corps.

VHF stands for Very High Frequency, a device by which the Army is able to relay telephone messages without laying ground wires which formerly required days of delay and often resulted in broken communications when the wires were cut.

The new radio telephones permit the relaying of messages without lines and without interfering with the regular radio bands due to the high frequency equation.

Haggard Faces of Youths Shot in Combat Haunting

Afro-American Sat. 11-3-51

By RALPH MATTHEWS
AFRO War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Have you ever looked into the face of a boy who has just been shot in combat?

This I can assure you is the saddest experience of this man's war.

There were a score of more of youth lying on stretchers in the evacuation tent of the 569th Ambulance Company, which was trying to get them out as fast as they could, but more kept coming in as a particularly hasty battle progressed on a bloody hill less than three miles away.

I walked between the stretchers looking down into the silent faces as first aid was being administered. The surgeon touched my arm and whispered "There's a colored boy over there."

Forgets Pain Momentarily

I knelt down beside him and saw that one of his arms was swathed in bandages. He told me he was from Cincinnati, Ohio, and his face brightened just a trifle when I told him that my reports appeared in the Cleveland Call and Post.

"Gee," he said, "You're just like someone from home." We chatted about Ohio and he seemed for a moment to forget his pain. He told me of his parents (names withheld).

"Don't know if my arm will be much good now," he said, looking at it. "Maybe it won't be so bad, eh?" There was almost a plea in his voice.

"Naw, just a scratch," I lied reassuringly. The wound was big and long and the blood was thick on the gauze.

"How'd you get it?"

Opened Up With Hell

"We were trying to take a hill. There was little opposition until we were near the top and then they opened up with everything. All these guys here were in it. I'm a corporal and that threw me up front. Do you think we took the hill?" Baltimore

The guns still barking in the distance and the stretcher-bearers, coming in with more silent, bleeding men seemed to answer the question in negative. The finger of the surgeon beckoning me out of the tent came as a relief.

No, this was not a bright and shiny infirmary with white tiled walls and floors which absorbed the sound of many feet. It was a dark, drab tent on the floor of which gravel was spread over black, ugly mud. This was the front and this was war.

Outside the drivers dashed about their work of getting the wounded to the rear.

Ambulance Drivers Noted

Among the drivers were: Pfc. Tommie Mason, 310 Hopper St., Montgomery, Ala., husband of Mrs. Lula Mason;

Pfc. Johnnie Hendrix, son of George Hendrix, Naxapater, Miss.;

Pfc. Leroy Johnson, 1931 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, son of Mrs. Selma Johnson;

Pfc. George Fields, son of Mrs. Maggie Fields, Route 1, Okolona, Miss.; Afro-American

Pfc. Robert Keiser, 234 Court B., College Homes, Knoxville, Tenn.;

Pfc. Steve Garrett, 303 E. 10th St., Hopkinsville, Ky., husband of Mrs. Margaret Garrett; 11-3-51

Sgt. Robert Thatch, 452 Washington Ave., Fayetteville, N.C., husband of Mrs. Sadie Thatch;

Cpl. Jacob Miller, 309½ Berrin St., Savannah, Ga., son of Mr. and Mrs. Major Jordan; and

Pfc. Joseph Wilson, 2413 Felicina St., New Orleans, nephew of Mrs. Carrie Jones.

'Saddle Up' Order Chills Brave Spines

Means Search for Enemy, Evaluate His Strength; May End in Death

By RALPH MATTHEWS Sr.
AFRO War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — 'Saddle Up!'

That command from a platoon leader, matters not how many times his men have heard it, always sends a cold chill down their spines as they latch on their gear and file out of their pup tents somewhere near the front lines.

To these men, groping about in the darkness, saddle up means one thing—a probing patrol to ascertain the whereabouts and possible strength of the enemy and possibly death for some or all if their mission miscarries, as it sometimes does.

But let the men tell their own stories.

Men Tell Own Stories

Lt. Luke Moore of 1225 Cannon St., Fort Worth, Texas, until recently attached to the 24th Infantry, during the bloodiest days of the fighting recalls that he has been forced to issue that command many times.

"It is as hard on the officers as it is on the men, I can tell you," he said, "especially when you think how young most of them are—just kids who should be somewhere in school or having fun sharking at the girls on their corners back home.

"But yo uknow you've got a war to fight and these are the men they gave you to fight it with.

"So you forget everyting else trying to help them protect themselves as much as possible, and you hope against hope you can lead them all back safely.

"What does an officer think about? Well, a lot of things.

Gripes Bring Chuckles

"You chuckle to yourself as you hear the boys griping about those blankety-blank officers who begin to drop out of line the closer you get to the possible enemy positions and you try to explain that they are not dropping out because they are afraid, but they they are doing their jobs just like we are doing ours.

"They are responsible for the overall operations and they cannot protect the flanks of the other units under their command if they stick too close to one company.

"They must take up positions far enough to the rear to keep their eyes and ears open so they can rush one company to save another if the enemy proves too strong at any given point.

Gripers Good Soldiers

"But this does not keep the boys from grumbling about those 'yellow-bellied' S.B.'s, but it's generally in good sport.

A platoon leader gets concerned only when his men stop griping and become sullen and morose. A griping company is generally a fighting company, so we trudge on sometimes for hours before making contact with the enemy."

"But when we do, there is all hell to pay," said Pvt. Robert Gipson of 519 South St., Burlington, Iowa. "I know because I have been on too many patrols to remember them all. The one, though, I will never forget was the night the Chinese got my brother.

"Both George, my younger brother, and I were attached to the Seventh Cavalry, which was a heck of a name because we never saw a horse since we joined up.

"We were trudging along together, making plans to celebrate his birthday. He was lugging an automatic rifle as we approached Hill 487, which was our objective.

Spotted by Enemy

"The enemy spotted us and opened fire. As I was carrying a light weapon, I dashed about 10 feet ahead when a bullet whizzed past my head and struck my brother in the neck. I turned to help him, but the squad leader yelled to me to keep moving, which I did.

"It was not until two days later, when I returned to base, that I learned he had been helped by a Korean boy and given first aid, but he will be paralyzed for life. He is still in Tokyo General Hospital and I am putting in for emergency leave to go see him."

The boys are the sons of James E. Gipson of Burlington.

"Don't let anybody tell you that 13 isn't unlucky," said Pvt. William York of 167 Jersey St., Paterson, N.J.

Swears 13 "Unlucky" Number

"I know because we were trying to take Hill 313 when I got it in the shoulder and lung.

"We left camp about 7:30 in the morning and probed all day. We were just turning back about 5:30 in the evening when we found that the Reds had surrounded us.

"I remember opening fire, but I don't recall anything else because a piece of shrapnel got me in the shoulder. I guess I must have fainted because when I woke up I was in a field hospital and I don't know how I got there or how the other fellows made out."

Private York is on the mend now and ready, but not anxious, to report back to duty. He is the son of Daniel M. York of the Paterson address.

"Yes," said Pvt. Fred Morgan, 719 Saxon St., Knoxville, Tenn., "I've heard that call to saddle up many times, so many in fact that it's just like getting out your lunch pail to head off to a factory for another day's work.

"Still Fighting, Mama"

So far, I've been lucky. I have seen some of my buddies get a bullet with their number on it, but so far mine hasn't come through yet. You can tell Mama I'm still in here fighting." She is Mrs. Naomi Morgan and lives in Knoxville.

There is one thing that all agree on. They would rather meet ten North Koreans than two Chinese. Those Chinese are really tough.

Ralph Matthews
War Correspondent

They Held A Truce Talk 1 oo

Afro-American Sat. 8-11-51

Pvt. Charles White, left, of Hiltonhead, S.C., listens to a Chinese soldier's side of the argument as they sit outside the building where United Nations and Communist delegations are debating truce conditions in Kaesong. The two are attached to the respective truce delegations.

Seoul Is Smelly, Dead--Matthews

Afro-American

By RALPH MATTHEWS
(AFRO Correspondent in Korea)

SEOUL, Korea — I arrived here in Seoul at noon Wednesday, and as I alighted from the plane at the air transport, a voice from a jeep yelled, "Hey, Ralph!"

Sat. 8-11-51

It was the voice of Major Lee Rayford of 115 S St., Washington, who is a commander at the integrated base. He was bronzed and happy. Also on hand was Major Frank Whit, base chaplain of 39 O St., S.W. Washington whose wife is Mrs. Georgia Whit.

Seoul is a ghost city with few stragglers on the streets. Once a metropolis that boasted of 1,500,000 inhabitants, now every building is partially demolished; there is no plumbing, electricity, water or ice. The temperature ranges around 98. There is still a stench from the dead bodies recovered from the debris. The few natives seen about are friendly and accommodating.

Ralph Matthews

Half naked boys shine correspondents' shoes and refuse to accept money saying, "Presento, presento." It's a gift. Refugees try drifting back into the city from the south, but are kept out because of health hazards.

The rice paddies are alive with farmers trying to raise crops. They seem to have forgotten the war.

Sees Baltimoreans

On my arrival in Seoul, I spent the day with Lt. Col. Vernon Greene, Major Melvin Cade, Capt. George Brooks, Capt. Lester Hudgins, Anthony Porter, Maj. Charles Parker, Lt. George Dawson, Chief Warrant Officers Wilbert Armstead and John Holt, all of Baltimore.

In Responsible Posts

All these men are in top spirits.

Hudgins, a school teacher, laughed about the fact that he is housed in a girls' seminary. "To think," he said, "we school teachers are now housed in a girls' school with no students."

Air Force integration working great, reflected in responsible posts held by colored officers throughout Korea. Here they are:

MAJ. LEE RAYFORD
Washington, D.C.

CAPT. JOHN PALMER
Ypsalanti, Mich.

Lt. Colonel Hubert Jones, Denver, Requirements, Estimates Director, 5th Air Force.

Lt. Colonel William Campbell, Tuskegee, Comptroller, Headquarters Far East Command.

Major J. M. McFatridge, Cincinnati, Armament Chief, 5th Air Fore.

Cargo Commander

Major Armour McDaniel, Martinsville, Va., Combat Cargo, 315 Air Division Headquarters.

Capt. Robert King, New York Communications, Far East Bomber Command.

Major Lee Rayford, C.C. Commander, Kimpo Air Base.

Capt. George Isles, Attached Headquarters Far East Air Force.

Major Ulysses Taylor, Maintenance Officer, 49th Fighter Bomber Wing.

Major Joseph Ellsberry, Oklahoma City, Communications, 18th Fighter Bomber Wing.

Communications Chief

Colonel Nelson Brooks, Washington, Chief Communications, Philippine Command.

Capt. James E. Fassett, Camden and Baltimore, Medical Officer, 5th Air Force.

Capt. John Palmer, Ypsilanti, Mich., Surgeon, 121st Evacuation Hospital.

COL. NELSON BROOKS
Washington, D.C.

MAJ. J. M. McFATRIDGE
Cincinnati, O.

Matthews Finds Far East Happy Grounds for Women

By RALPH MATTHEWS
AFRO War Correspondent in Korea

TOKYO — Although we are inclined to think of the Far East war zone as a man's world, it is surprising to know that there are a number of women, Army and civilian personnel, active here and some of them came under their own steam and not as the wives of soldiers.

Typical of this group are Miss Wilma Brazelton, Akron, Ohio, who gave up her job as a clerk in Washington and came to Japan two years ago to work at General Headquarters.

"I just wanted to see what the rest of the world looked like," said Miss Brazelton, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brazelton live at 436 Campbell Street, Akron.

The same idea was expressed by Miss Lela Bryant of 21 Virginia Ave., Pittsburgh, who has spent three years in Japan. She was formerly employed at the Census Bureau in Washington. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bryant.

Don't Want to Go Home

Asked if they would like to go home, both raised their eyebrows and asked:

"What for? Japan is a wonderful place. You can be yourself out here. We go to the beaches, attend dances at the Union Club and are invited to all of the affairs at the Far East Air Forces Airman's Club.

"The only thing we miss is shopping for nylon hose and underwear. The Japanese girls have not caught up with this yet as both stockings and dainty unmentionables are considered a waste of time and money."

"What do they wear under those kimonos," I asked, recalling that I had seen little of the attire they mentioned on display in the stores.

"Ask he Soldiers"

"Don't ask us, ask the soldiers." laughed the girls.

Also working in Tokyo on her own is Miss Malania Stephens, 3116 Fagan St., Houston, Texas, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Mason Beasley.

She is a supervisor at the Pan-American Airlines. She, too, has resided in Japan for two years and obtained a transfer here after being employed by the company in her home city.

Soldiers' Wives Seen

Among the wives of soldiers seen here, many of whom are now employed by the occupation forces, are Mrs. Hattie McFarlin, wife of Sgt. Joseph McFarlin. She has a 2-year-old daughter, Jean. She attended Morris Brown College in Atanta before joining her mate here.

Also seen was Mrs. Eloise Chandler of N. 16th St., Denison, Iowa wife of Sgt. Robert Chandler and an employee at the Quartermaster Depot. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler.

Also from the Lone Star State comes Mrs. Alvirita Little, wife of Sgt. Frank Little. Her sister, Mrs. Christine Johnson, resides at 2405 E. Alabama Ave., Houston, her Stateside home. Mrs. Little is accompanied by her 13-year-old daughter, Vivian, who now attends the Meguro High School here and takes dancing lessons under Japan's most famous dancing master.

She has perfected her art to such a point that she has not only appeared at the Ernie Pyle Theatre, but is in great demand for Red Cross benefit shows.

"Schools here," said little Vivian, "are much better than they are in Texas. I like all my classmates fine and I can speak Japanese very well."

One Woman in Uniform

The only lady in uniform I have encountered to date is comely Capt. Ruth Lucas, stationed at Headquarters Far East Air Forces.

She is the cynosure of all eyes as she tips past the Die Ichi Building in her smart Air Force summer blue, with her bars glistening, which bring soldiers erect in a snappy salute.

Also here are Staff Sgt. Mattie Banks, Capt. Verdie Hickentom and Sgt. Marie Hogan.

Capt. Lucas is a graduate of Tuskegee, a native of Stamford, Conn., and her father, Walter R. Lucas, resides at 2 Ferris Ave. in that city.

Proudest GI's In Korea Handle Field Artillery

By RALPH MATTHEWS
(Amsterdam News Korean Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Every conceivable type of weapon can be found somewhere in Korea, but the real thrill comes when you chance on the heavy field artillery which gives a cover of fire to the advancing troops as they move forward over the rugged terrain. Some of the proudest boys you will ever meet are members of the famous Nickel O. Trey, their name for the 503rd Automatic Field Artillery or members of the "Suicide Six," the name adopted by Battery C of that unit, which claims to hold the world's record for firing the highest number of rounds of ammunition per minute during the war.

Some of the members are Sgt. Leroy Albert Evans, grandson of Mrs. Mary Evans of 7115 Grays St., Philadelphia; Cpl. Anthony Washington of 714 W. 42nd Place, Los Angeles, a cousin of Wilbur LeBeaux; Cpl. Lloyd Ford, 114 Popular St., Clarksburg, W. Va., son of Mrs. Evelyn Ford, and Pvt. Herman McAdoo, 423 11th Ave., North, Nashville, Tenn., son of Mrs. Mattie McAdoo.

The boys are inseparable companions and love to boast about how fast they can fire their big guns. There are six guns to a battery and 13 men to each gun. The shells weigh from 95 to 115 pounds and each man has his job to do. The First Sergeant is the chief of section who directs the operation, the Technical Sergeant sets the elevation, Corporal No. 1 pulls the cord which fires the gun, but before he does the number three man loads the shells, number four puts in the powder, number five primes the gun and number six lights the fuse. Number three is the key man of the operation because he must cut the powder load to shoot the exact distance called for by the battery commander. The commander calls for his load by number. A "Number Seven Charge," for instance, means approximately 1,600 feet and on down the line Both he and his cutter must be accurate or they might shoot short of the necessary distance and fire into their own advancing troops instead of over their heads into the enemy lines as is intended. These boys are proud of their record of firing three shells every 28 seconds.

Other Gunners

Another group of men who who must be deadly accurate are the machine gun crews. Typical machine gunners are Sgt. Otis Walton, 1206 Harris St., Phoenix City, Ala., and Pfc. S. B. Carter of 1300 N. E. Eighth St., Oklahoma City. Walton is the nephew of John Walton and Carter is the son of Mrs. W. L. Carter of Tatums, Okla.

The machine gunners keep about 1,000 feet behind an advancing line and have to fire carefully to keep their aim over the heads of their own troops. They must also exercise extreme care and know when not to fire because the flare from their guns will betray the positions of the troops and give the enemy clear vision for counter measures. They also are the last to leave a scene after a patrol where they conduct what is known as the "Final Protection Line." For ten minutes after the troops withdraw they sweep the entire area with a deadly curtain of fire to wipe out everything and everybody in sight. Nothing is left standing after this final sweep.

"But," says Pvt. Carter, "after we have literally peppered the area for ten full minutes and they still keep coming well we know we are outnumbered so we clear out of there."

"The toughest part about being a machine gunner," said Sgt. Walton, "is the possibility of being blasted out by hand grenades thrown by suicide fighters. I know because one of them got me. Two of our machine guns were knocked out and a lot of our crewmen were killed but I managed to crawl out to safety although I was seriously burned. This was my third wound, but I am still in here fighting."

Ralph Matthews
War Correspondent

Odor of Flowers Thick as London Fog--R. Matthews

By RALPH MATTHEWS

(AFRO War Correspondent In Korea)

HONOLULU (En route to Korea —When our plane dropped out of the sky and landed on the Island of Oahu, one felt as though he had dropped through the glass roof of a florist's hot-house or tumbled head-over - heels in a vat of perfume.

The scent of flowers is as thick as a London fog with all of them trying to outdo the other to make the best impression on your nostrils. The result is a heavy, but indistinguishable aroma.

The scene which greets your eye is also like something out of a fairy story book embellished by Walt Disney.

People, dressed in every conceivable color, line the wire enclosure, looking themselves like a human flowerbed along a country chicken wire fence, and they in turn are laden with multi - hued leis which they are ready to drape around the necks of the disembarking passengers.

Steeped in Commercialism

This old Hawaiian custom of welcome, once bestowed on all comers alike, is now steeped in commercialism.

No longer are the leis plucked at random along the countryside, but are sold by professional florists with concessions at the airports and piers. You get a lei only if you have a friend waiting who thinks enough of you to invest a couple of bucks to prove he's glad to see you.

I got no lei, but I took time out to investigate and found that a five-hundred - blossom yoke of pink, white or purple orchids sells for around $300. I recalled how on occasion I had oversported myself paying as high as five or six bucks for just one single bloom. What a difference a few thousand miles make in prices.

Here Advantages End

But here the advantages of Hawaii end. Everything else is sky high. That is because nearly everything the people eat or wear is imported from the States.

People pay from $80 to $100 per month for two furnished rooms in a thatched roof hovel and think they are getting off cheap.

The biggest industry is the Army and Navy installations and these have brought thousands of colored Americans to the island during the past several years, although many of them have drifted out of government work and have become integrated into the civilian life of the community.

Many such persons have gone into business for themselves and many others have taken jobs in commercial enterprises.

All of the porters and a lot of the mechanics around the airport are colored. Approximately 1200 live in what is known as Area Three and an equal number live in the Hickman Housing Project adjoining the Hickman Airfield.

Only One Church

Others are located in the Scofield Barracks section, another military establishment. There is only one church, the New Area Community Church, which is a combination Presbyterian and High Episcopal, run along Baptist lines. The minister is a Rev. Mr. Spears, an Army chaplain.

Along with the other things which are imported from America, a good-sized cargo of jim crow was also broght along.

While most of the higher class hotels and restaurants draw no color line, it is most pronounced in cheaper establishments and oddly enough at the Brown Derby Night Club, which is the only one that makes a practice of importing top-notch colored entertainers from America.

Because of this very fact and the natural desire of colored residents to see their own performers, the club excludes colored patrons.

"Swim Back to the States"

When the performers themselves raise a howl and threaten to walk out unless the policy is altered, the management tells them, "Ok, you can swim back to the States." So far nothing has been done.

But in spite of this, there are so many other attractions about Hawaii which appeal to the settlers that they have no intention of going back home. Many have married native women, and vice versa, and have started raising families. Some have been here for more than eight years.

At least two will remain here indefinitely. They are Winston Churchill Henry and Rastus Caverniss, who were sentenced to 18 years in Oahu Prison on the day I arrived for selling dope and carrying on other vice operations.

"Worst Block in Whole World"

They are just a pair of those who are booked to go in the island's drive to break up the section known as "Little Harlem." Little Harlem is located on Smith St. and is only one block long, but it is described as about the worst block in the whole world.

It seems that all the hoodlums from the West Coast decided that Hawaii offered easy pickings, so they moved in to make a killing on the wages of the government workers. Prostitutes, gamblers, bootleggers and dope peddlers converged on the section and set up shop. But Honolulu is out to destroy Little Harlem once and for all.

And there are no tears being shed by the Federal workers and there are no cries of race persecution heard as the police and newspapers crack down.

Situation Explained

One young man explained it this way.

"I came out here seven years ago with the first batch of civilian employees brought over by the government. We had to face the ostracism and the aloofness which all colored Americans face when they move into an alien land, where the only knowledge the natives have of us is the biased propaganda spreaded by prejudiced whites.

"Slowly we broke down most of the resentment and suspicion and soon we were accepted on our individual merits instead of a race set apart. Many of the fellows went to school after working hours and took jobs in town.

"People began to invite us into their homes and discovered that the lies they had heard about us were not true.

"Many of the fellows married local girls and some of them went back to the States. But when this bunch of hoodlums drifted in, they broke down much of what we had patiently tried to build up.

Smith St. a Symbol

"Instead of looking at the thousands of us who were law abiding, industrious citizens, the lone block of Smith St., with its vice and corruption, became symbolic of the 'Piali' (Hawaiian term meaning black or colored).

Instead of colored brother, as we had become known, we began to hear the term Papalo, spoken with the same sneer of derision used by Dixie crackers.

The term 'Haole,' referring to whites whom they dislike, was

This Week

By RALPH MATTHEWS

TOKYO, Japan—Do you want to know how it feels to be a millionaire once in your lifetime? Then come to Tokyo and Korea.

Of course, you won't really be a penny richer, but you'll have that glorious feeling of being well heeled for a short time at least, that is, until you come to the ugly realization that you are paying just about the same rate for everything you pay in the States, only the rate of exchange makes it seem bigger.

Money No Good

When my cab from the Hadena Airport pulled up in front of the Foreign Correspondents' Club in Tokyo City, I handed the driver a five dollar bill and waited for my change. "Money no good," he said "can't take."

This was a shock because in most foreign countries I have visited the natives are only too happy to get greenbacks because they are generally worth so much more than native money.

But Japanese are forbidden to accept American currency and cannot reconvert it. He insisted on payment in yen.

Seeing my predicament, Joe Fromm, president of the club, reached into his pocket and tossed me a note.

"Here," he said, "I'll lend you a thousand yen. You can pay me back sometime," and he was off to attend to other duties.

A thousand yen loan from a perfect stranger who had never seen me before! It was fantastic. Who among my tried and true friends of long standing would toss me a thousand just like that?

Of course, what he had actually given me was three dollars and sixty cents—enough to cover my fare, but it sounded astronomical.

Really Loaded

But I was not out of the financial doghouse. The clerk behind the desk could accept neither American money nor yen. After cashing a $20 traveler's check, I was loaded with seven thousand five hundred.

Being a service military establishment, the club could accept only American Army script, so I had to do some more converting.

But you can buy yen with American money at the bank but you can not reconvert yen to American money. So I had to buy up a batch of Army script for use in all places catering to the armed services.

This also calls for a complicated series of bookkeeping. When you arrive in Tokyo, the customs officials give you a little book in which you must keep an accurate record of all financial transactions and this book must be turned in for inspection before you can leave the country.

Not being a particular expert at things mathematical, I am already several thousands off in my calculations because you can lose track of a thousand or so just buying a few cakes of soap or a sandwich.

But this was only the beginning. I had no sooner gotten settled in my room when in barged a returning correspondent from Korea.

"Well, that's my last trip to that hell hole," he said, "I'm going back home." "By he way," he added, "since you are going over, maybe you ca nuse this Korean money I have. He tossed a roll of bills on the bed.

I couned it out, sixteen thousand, nine hundred one. "How much?" I asked. "Give me two bucks," he said.

I gave him the two bucks and put the sixteen thousand, nine hundred in my pocket. It was like having a lucky night in a crap game. At that, I may be cheated out of about six bits.

But the Smith St. block is being cleaned up as some go to jail and others are catching a fast boat for home. Good relations may be restored again, it is hoped.

With His Camera, Typewriter and Bag

Ralph Matthews, veteran newsman for the AFRO, left Thursday morning for San Francisco. From there he will go to Korea where he will cover the war for the paper.

ANXIOUS TO LEARN OF HOME:

Matthews Meets Soldiers From All Over the U. S.

Afro-American Oct. 11-10-51

By RALPH MATTHEWS
AFRO War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Wintry weather definitely has arrived here as I slog and thumb my way from outfit to outfit on the front lines, meeting our soldiers from nearly ever State and hamlet in the United States.

During one tour alone I chatted with the following 75 enlisted men, all of whom were eager to learn about how things were on the home front and each of whom had people he wanted especially to greet:

Pvt. Clarence Brown, Baltimore, son of Mrs. Annie V. Smith; Pvt. Bernestene McGee, New Orleans, son of Mrs. Willie Bridges; Pvt. Choice Thompson, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, son of Mrs. Carrie Hopkins; Cpl. Francis Washington, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, son of Mrs. Pearl Washington. Cpl. Elijah Trimble, McNair, Miss., son of Mrs. Ella Trimble;

Cpl. Garland Edwards, Galveston, Texas, son of Mrs. Della Jones; Cpl. Willie Butler, Annapolis, Md., son of Mrs. Sarah Butler; Pvt. Henry Thomas, St. Louis, husband of Mrs. Emma Thomas; Pvt. Artis Gibson, Los Angeles, son of Mrs. Lenora Lewis; Sgt. Clabon Risby, Canton, Ohio, son of Mrs. Nettie King;

Pvt. Joseph Washington, Barton, Fla., son of Mrs. Amelia Washington; Pvt. Clifford Young, Atlanta, husband of Mrs. Ethel Young, Gainesville, Ga.; Pvt. Floyd Morris, Brooklyn, son of Mrs. Marie Morris; Cpl. Milton Clark, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of Mrs. Willie Height; Cpl. William Kellogg, Washington, Pa., son of Mrs. Laura Kellogg.

Kansas City Soldier

Pvt. James Harlow, Kansas City Mo., son of Lloyd Harlow; Pvt. Carl Taylor, Scott, Miss., brother of Miss Willie Taylor; Pvt. Fred Harrison, Atlantic City, son of Mrs. Lucy Smith; Pvt. Guyler Saunders, Savannah, Ga., son of Mrs. Lucy Saunders; Pvt. Ceasar S. Shack Jr., Jacksonville, husband of Mrs. Annie Shack;

Pvt. Charles Taylor, Los Angeles, son of Mrs. Mary Taylor; Pvt. Herbert Leeseman, Warsaw, N.C., son of Mrs. Lulu Leseseman; Pvt. Harry Perkins, Wilmington, Del., son of Mrs. Louise Perkins; Pvt. Arthur Thorn, Charlotte, N.C., son of Mrs. Viola Thorn, Fort Lawn, N.C.; Pvt. Joseph Washington, Dallas, Texas, husband of Mrs. Doris Washington;

Pvt. Emanuel Harris, New Orleans, husband of Mrs. Mildred Harris; Pvt. Napoleon Henderson, Chesapeake, W. Va., son of Mrs. Helen Henderson; Pvt. Clesvron Leashore, Brooklyn, N.Y., stepbrother of John Williams; Pvt. Louis Shello, New Orleans, son of Mrs. R. Shello; Pvt. Harry Plummer, Atlanta, son of Mrs. Hattie Plummer;

From North and South

Pvt. Frank Taylor, Decatur, Ala., son of Mrs. Ola Taylor; Pvt. Freddie Taylor, Columbia, S.C., son of Mrs. Mae Taylor; Pvt. Marvin Terry, Columbus, S.C., son of Mrs. Alma Terry; Sgt. David Tyesi, Newark, N.H., son of of Mrs. Julia Tyesi; Cpl. Ennis Williams, Columbus, Ga., son of Mrs. Alma Williams;

Cpl. Walter Wilson, Keokuh, Iowa, brother of Mrs. Margaret Tyler; Pvt. Jeremiah Calloway, Cleveland, brother of Miss Johnnie M. Calloway; Pvt. Dennis Issac, Sumter, S.C., son of Mrs. Anna Issac; Pvt. Clifford Hale, Blackwater, Mo., son of Mrs. Lucille Jackson; and Pvt. Leonard Jones, Wichita, Kan., son of Mrs. Texana King.

What impressed me most about the soldiers with whom I talked was their youthful optimism. The rotation programs are working well, with GIs leaving regularly for their short rest leave and for their Big R, the rotation back to the States.

Avid for mail, the soldiers pass around their letters from home, sharing the news about their kinfolks and communities with others who might have come from an area a thousand miles away.

It is also surprising how frequently these "doughfeet" run into men from their own towns whom they knew "away back when."

"Doing All Right"

Other soldiers who wanted to be sure I wrote them up so that mom or dad or another loved one might know that they are "doing all right" are:

Cpl. Purlee Mack, Whiteville, N.C., son of Mrs. Amelia Mack; Pvt. Martin Marshall Jr., Houston, son of Mrs. Martin Marshall; Pvt. J. P. Morgan, Opelika, Ala., son of Mrs. Carrie Morgan; Pvt. Rayford W. Patterson, Granite, N.C., son of Mrs. Florence Patterson; Pvt. James Dixon, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of Mrs. Essie Mae Berr;

Cpl. Charles Simmons, Greensboro, N.C., son of Mrs. Ora Simmons; Cpl. Wilford Fenton, Hackensack, N.J., stepson of Charles Wynn; Cpl. Edward Fletcher, Nashville, son of Mrs. Chemmis Fletcher; Cpl. Paul Gothe, Savannah, son of Mrs. Rose Gothe; Cpl. Ernest Marchin, New Orleans, son of Mrs. Geneva Marchin;

Cpl. James O. Massey, Pulaski, Tenn., son of Mrs. Mary Massey, Cpl. Woodrow Rance, Holly Springs, Ark., brother of Miss Lizzie Rance; Sgt. Oliver Richard, Bryan, Texas, son of Mrs. Pearl Richard; Cpl. Herbert Rosemond, Little Rock, Ark., son of Mrs. Rosetta Rosemond; Cpl. Julius Rippy, Salisbury, N.C.,V son of Mrs. Louise Rippy;

Cpl. Willard Scott, Eolia, Mo., brother of Mrs. Letha Scott; Cpl. John H. Smith, Pittsburgh, son of Mrs. Annie Simms; Cpl. Herman Steward, Fort Worth, Texas, brother of Mrs. Corrine Crenshaw; M/Sgt. Smiley Easley, Renfroe, Ala., husband of Mrs. Ruby Easley; Sgt. George Davis, Macon, N.C., son of Mrs. Lulu Davis;

Sgt. Davis Pool, Junction City, Kan., husband of Mrs. Verelene Pool; Sgt. Oakley Johnson, Commerce, Tex., husband of Mrs. Eddie Johnson; Sgt. Claybon Risby, Canton, Ohio, son of Mrs. Nettie King; Sgt. Thomas Ellerbee, Morvan, N.C., son of Mrs. Jettie Ellerbee; Sgt. J. C. Walton, Hamburg, Ark., son of John Walton.

Several Alabamans

Sgt. Henry Royston, Cincinnatti, brother of Mrs. Bertha Thomas; Sgt. Charles Wright, Corinth, Miss. son of Mrs. Alice Wright; Cpl. Leroy Adkins, Mifflin, Pa., son of Mrs. Fannie Adkins; Cpl. Alexander Carter, Chicago, grandson of Mrs. Charles Cocolough; Cpl. Oscar L. Ellison, Five Points, Ala., son of Mrs. Jammie Ellison.

Pvt. Emory Zimmerman, Montgomery, Ala., son of Mrs. Katherine Zimmerman; Pvt. Baron Fennell, Jasper, Al.a., grandson of Mrs. Maggie Kirk; Pvt. Oscar Nicholson, Macon, Miss., son of Mrs. Mattie Nicholson; Pvt. Charles Oliver, Jackson, Miss., son of Mrs. Jean Oliver; and Pvt. Willie Roberson, Prichard, Ala., son of Mrs. Juanita Roberson.

Ralph Matthews
War Correspondent

Supreme Commander Hails End of Barriers in Far East

General Reaction Is Good; 24th Men Are Jubiliant, Skeptical—Matthews

BY RALPH MATTHEWS
AFRO Correspondent in Korea

TOKYO—Commenting on the latest Army move to bring about complete integration in the Far East Command, a spokesman for Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, supreme commander of the UN Forces in the Far East, told the AFRO:

"Korea has taught us that you can not make first-class soldiers out of second-class citizens (jim crow units)." Dat. 8-4-51

General reaction over the Army's announcement that the 82-year-old 24th Infantry Regiment was being disbanded to bring about complete integration in this theatre is that the Army is making an earnest effort to enhance the efficiency of our fighting forces. All 24th officers will be re-assigned, at their present grades, in mixed units. Afro-American

Men of the famed regiment are jubilant but skeptical.

They had been expecting the disbandment of the regiment for months and now that it has happened they are asking "What happens stateside?" Dat. 8-27-51

Everything is better for them on and off posts, than it had been under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, ousted commander.

Men are now serving in units they had never seen before and the mixing of personnel is working out very smoothly.

GEN. RIDGWAY

Fabled "Battle Mountain", which changed hands 14 times, was finally taken by the 24th, they smashed the Red offensive along the Kuryoung River and saved Taegu — this action was considered the turning point of the war.

RALPH MATTHEWS TO KAESONG TUESDAY

Blame General Almond

The GIs are blaming General Edmond Almond, now attending the Army War College in the States, MacArthur's ex-chief of staff, for breaking up the units that went to Korea already mixed. The new chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Doyle Hickey is considered liberal

Now that integration is in order they are asking "Will we be separated from our buddies while traveling in the South? and Where will we be stationed?"

Many career soldiers, who have not been stateside since the outbreak of the Korean War are wondering whether things have changed for the better at home.

Fighting Pushed Integration

They know that the hard, bitter fighting in Korea rushed integration on the field and are hoping that it is not moving too slow at home. They say that integration has stepped up 100 per cent since MacArthur's ouster.

Some of the veterans fear that the glory the 24th Infantry Regiment won on the battlefields of Korea may die with it. They don't want the world to forget that the 24th was among the first units to land in Korea: —

That it waged the first American offensive of the Korean War and was hardest hit in some of the bloodiest battles that followed.

The Pusan Breakout

The 24th launched the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter and fought delaying action from the Yalu River valley, withdrawing in order.

Aggressive patrol action by 24th units resulted in the capture of 14,675 Communist prisoners.

The president of the South Korean Republic, Syngman Rhee, conferred a mass decoration on the regiment and the men are justly proud of their war record, but now they say:

Want to Come Home

"Stop yapping about cease fire and let us come home."

Supreme Headquarters spokesmen also said that peace negotiations in Korea have not caused any relaxation at the fighting front.

The men are still tense, homesick and hopeful. The rotations home, for them, are moving much too slow.

MEETS MEN FROM 10 STATES IN JAPAN:

Integration Complete in Tokyo, Matthews Finds

By RALPH MATTHEWS

TOKYO, Japan—Integration has progressed to such a point in Japan that trying to locate colored personnel is like looking for needles in the proverbial hay stack.

No longer does the name of the unit give any indication of the racial identity of a company as was once the case.

Colored soldiers are no one place in particular; they are everywhere. At no time since arriving here have I found more than two or three stationed in any one building or moving in groups about the streets.

Most frequently I find one or two promenading in company with their white comrades or doing some special chore in an otherwise all-white contigent, which runs the gamut from General Ridgway's ceremonial staff, through the military police, aviation corps, special education services and in the post office and other classified services.

Nor Records by Race

The colored soldier in Japan is no longer confined to the Engineers, World War II's glorified term for labor battalions.

Since the Army itself keeps no records as to just where they can be found, I have developed a device of my own to spot them out like four leaf clovers in acres of grass. I spend the day prowling in and out of the myriad of buildings housing the occupation forces and flush them out here and there.

In the evening, when the offices are emptying and the thousands of workers stream past the Die Iohi building, which is Tokyo's equivalent of the Pentagon, I sit on the stone fence across th street with my powerful binoculars focused on the flowing mass of humanity and a dark face suddenly stands out like a raisin in a rice pudding.

I dash across the street and pin him down.

This technique is also useful in the big recreational park where hundreds of GIs and civilians jam the grandstands to watch softball games every afternoon. I have become as sure of eye and as fleet of wing as a falconer on a hunt.

Among Those Flushed Out

Some of those I have seen in this manner are:

Pfc. Henry Lockley, 57 W. North St., Hagerstown, Md., son of Mrs. Emma Lockley.

Pfc. Ernest Sargent, 5732 Woodrow Street. Detroit.

Sgt. Louis Smith, 4618 S. Robinson St., New Orleans, brother of Mrs. Erma Lawrence.

Pvt. Matthew Jones, 1946 Gravier St., New Orleans, son of Mrs. Aneline Jones.

Sgt. Wade H. Ferguson, 1379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, nephew of Mrs. Josephine Thompson.

New Jerseyan in Group

Pvt. Melvin Caviness, 34 E. Forest Ave., Englewood, N.J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Caviness.

Sgt. John E. Holley, 354 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, nephew of Mrs. Belle Kearse.

Sgt. Willia James, 833 Maple St., Charlotte, N.C., husband of Mrs. Mayola James, stationed here. Mrs. Lora Booker is his mother-in-law.

Pfc. Robert Irvin, 2603 Grand Vista Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Cpl. Willie L. Greathouse, Rt. 3, Box 124, Bainbridge, Ga.

Pfc. Robert Wilson, 270 E. 47th St., Los Angeles, Calif., son of Mrs. Thelma Wilson.

Pvt. Napoleon B. Jordan, Fort Valley, Ga.

Pvt. Horace Harper, 3127 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, son of Mrs. Bessie Harper.

Pfc. Louis Miligan, Dallas, Texas.

24th Fighting GIs Join 14th Regiment

By RALPH MATTHEWS
(AFRO Correspondent in Korea)

TOKYO — "We can fight as well under one name as another," say 24th Infantrymen when informed their unit would be redesignated the 14th Infantry Regiment.

The Fourteenth, now stationed at Camp Carson, Colo., will be known as 11th Armored Cavalry.

Colors and insignia of 14th are en route to Korea to be conferred on personnel of the old 24th. Their colors, traditional since 1869, will be retired. Thus will be abolished forever the memory of the 24th as an all-colored regiment.

The 14th is being reorganized as bi-racial. Its integration will be complete in six months.

At the battle-front, hard fighting marked lull in cease fire talks as forward units met for the first time women fighters carrying burp guns.

Female Decoys

Acting as decoys they lured U.N. soldiers from entrenchments calling "secksy" (we are girls) when the curious issued forth they were fired upon.

"And they can really shoot, too," the lads admitted, "We hated to fire on women, but they were tough and meant business."

Soldiers are overjoyed over resumption of dependent travel, which means wives and families stateside since outbreak of war can now come to Japan.

Permission will be authorized on length of time soldiers have been separated from families. Due to housing shortage, wives without children may share bachelor quarters.

Wives who returned stateside are precluded from re-entry. Families of soldiers stationed in Korea are barred. Travel starts November 1. Those traveling own expense are exempt from priority, but mates must secure private housing in Japan upon their arrival.

Colored Personnel Found In All Units Of Service

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Guide War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Colored personnel can be found in all branches of the service in Korea.

Major Samuel Coleman is chief of the Movements and Statistical Division in the branch office of the Quartermaster Depot at Taegu. He is the husband of Mrs. Daisy Coleman, 10-32 142nd Street, Jamaica, L.I., N. Y. His duties are to supervise the routing of all strategic material from the ports to the front lines.

Sgt. James C. King, 615 Seward St., Detroit, is a teletype operator for the Airways and Airways Communication Service which keeps aircraft informed about weather conditions throughout Korea. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Williams and was trained for his work at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

* * *

LT. ELLIS Richardson, 10 Geneva St., Tuskegee, Ala., is a routing officer at an advanced air strip attached to the 6127 Air Terminal Group. He is the son of Mrs. Ida Mae Richardson and a Tuskegee graduate.

Sgt. Robert Allen, 4346 Collbrillante St., St. Louis, is a heavy Equipment Operator with the 35th Fighter Group. He is the husband of Mrs. Geneva Allen.

Attached to the same unit is Pfc. William Curry, 13 Sanford St. Binghampton, N. Y. He is the son of Mrs. Mable Curry.

* * *

CPL. CLINTON LEWIS, 23-18 N. Eighth St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a radio operator with the VHF, 384th Signal Corps. VHF stand for Very High Frequency, a device by which the Army is able to relay telephone messages without laying ground wires which formerly required days of delay and often resulted in broken communications when the wires were cut.

The new radio telephones permit the relaying of messages without lines and without interfering with the regular radio bands due to high frequency equation.

James L. Hicks
War Correspondent

QUESTION FOR GENERAL MacARTHUR:

'What Must Our GI's in Korea Do to Win the Medal of Honor?'

Afro-American Sat. 5-26-51 Baltimore Md.

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Now that Congress is apparently through hearing testimony from General Douglas MacArthur, this reporter would like to ask the general one question: "What does a colored soldier fighting in Korea have to do to win the Medal of Honor, the highest award which this nation gives to its fighting men?"

And if President Truman, General Marshall and General Bradley become overjoyed at the embarrassment which this question is certain to give to General MacArthur—then let them answer this question: "Why didn't a single colored soldier receive the Medal of Honor in World War II?"

Let's face it. Our military establishment discriminates in the honors which it passes out to its soldiers just as it discriminates in assigning them to separate units because of their race. And the responsibility for such discrimination must fall on the people who run that establishment — from the President as commander in chief down through the joint chiefs of staffs and the field commanders who serve under them.

This Medal Business

Let's look first at this medal business.

The award of ribbons and medals by the U.S. Army became so widespread at the close of World War II that many men who had earned them through blood, sweat and tears in combat refused to wear them because other men who virtually had done nothing to earn them except know the right people were being given the same ribbons and medals once set aside for heroism and valor.

For example, a soldier who was given a Silver Star for wiping out a machine gun nest didn't think so much of it when he learned that an Air Corps pilot had also been given a Silver Star for merely flying over the combat zone as pilot of a general's plane.

Purple Heart Became Joke

Likewise, the Purple Heart became a joke in the combat zone. A man who received a Purple Heart for a bullet wound in his chest didn't think too much of it when he returned and found that his chemical warfare buddy had also received the same ribbon for the finger he broke while diving in a foxhole during an air raid.

All of this, as previously stated, resulted in a cheapening of medals and ribbons in the armed forces.

One Symbol Remains

But despite all this, there was and still is one honor given by the military which has remained as the symbol of devotion and respect which this nation holds for its true fighting men of courage. This, of course, is the Medal of Honor.

The Medal of Honor is awarded "in the name of Congress to each person who, while an officer or enlisted person of the Army, shall have distinguished himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty in action involving actual conflict with an enemy."

Whenever practicable, all persons to whom the Medal of Honor has been awarded will be ordered or invited to Washington where the presentation will be made by the President. It is an honor which attracts the attention of the entire nation.

Praise An Empty Shell

It is singular to note that despite their obvious heroism, despite the fact that both houses of Congress have praised their actions in battle, no colored soldier thus far in the Korean fighting has been awarded the Medal of Honor.

This article is to ask General MacArthur why? Are we to assume that of the hundreds of colored men who have died fighting in Korea, not one of them has "distinguished himself by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action involving the enemy?"

If the general answers that we are to accept such a ridiculous assumption, I, who was there, can refer him to the case of Lt. Charles Benefield of the 77th Combat Engineers, 24th Infantry Regiment, who last summer simply walked out into certain death in broad daylight in full sight of the enemy to breach a mine field so that his unit could continue an advance.

What More Can A Man Give?

Benefield and everyone around him knew that he had about one chance in a million of living. But he never hesitated— he went out there and started breaching the mines and he was shot down and died. What more can a man give? How can you fix the honors for such a man?

General MacArthur found a way to fix his honor. He gave him the SECOND highest honor of this nation—the Distinguished Service Cross. Not the first highest honor—the second! This was done despite the fact that I know that when the original recommendation was made, Benefield was recommended for the Medal of Honor!

I could name others.

There is the case of Lieutenant, Lenon who was shot down on a hill while fighting like a dog and who, despite being wounded, herded his men together and kept them alive for five days without food, until he could be rescued.

Case of Ensign Brown

And then there's the case of Ensign Jesse Brown of the Navy. Brown became the first colored man to fly a Navy plane against an armed enemy of the United States and on his first mission with Task Force 77 caused everyone in his squadron to rave about the destruction he dealt the enemy.

I recall that day and he was the talk of the Far East. Later, Brown was shot down by the enemy and went to his death in the blazing inferno of his plane.

But Brown was not posthumously given the Medal of Honor. Instead, white Lt. Thomas J. Hudner who attempted to rescue him by crash landing his own plane beside Brown's was called to the White House and given the Medal. Brown's wife was called in by the President to witness the ceremony. But Brown did not get the medal.

Only General's Word Needed

If General MacArthur, who had to know of these deeds of heroism, had made the slightest suggestion that these DSC's be made into Medals of Honors, all of these men would have won them today. One word from the general would have done it, but the word never came. Why? He gave the word for a number of white men to receive it.

Now if this gives aid and comfort to those opposing MacArthur, namely Messrs. Truman, Bradley and Marshall, let it be said that the same thing applies to them as the men who ran the show in World War II.

And one glaring example of a heroic colored man being given a DSC when all things pointed to his receiving the Medal of Honor is the case of Cpt. Charles Thomas of Detroit, who, while fighting with a tank unit, actually tore a hole in the famed Siegfried Line killing Germans all around him and being wounded a number of times himself.

Why did he receive the DSC instead of the MOH?

JAMES L. HICKS
War Correspondent

Told He Sacrificed His Life for Pals

Afro-American

By JAMES L. HICKS

GOVERNORS ISLAND. N. Y.—Mrs. Susie Cooper, a brave Harlem mother, stood erect and tall like a soldier here last Thursday as Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, commanding general of the First Army, pinned a Bronze Star Medal on her in recognition of the heroism of her son, Cpl. Wade E. Rutledge, who was killed in action near Haman Korea last Aug. 13 while covering the withdrawal of his squad before the enemy.

Mrs. Cooper, a resident of 156 Lenox Ave. in Harlem, bravely fought back the tears as General Crittenberger read the citation which told how her oldest son had remained in his position against a superior force of the enemy and poured fire into them as his comrades withdrew to safety.

A look of pride flickered over her face as General Crittenberger reached that part of the citation which said: Corporal Rutledge's initiative and courageous devotion to duty were responsible for minimizing the causualties in his unit and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the American soldier."

Was 21 When Killed

Corporal Rutledge, who was 21 last July 31, was a member of Company G. of the 24th Infantry Regiment which is still in the thick of the fighting in Korea. A native of Greenville, Miss., he came to New York at an early age and attended the New York Vocational High School.

But according to his mother, he always wanted "to see the rest of the world." In Dec., 1947, he joined the Army at Fort Dix and early in 1948 was sent to Japan where he became a member of the 24th Infantry.

Last July Mrs. Cooper received a letter from him stating that he was then in Korea. Last Sept. 3 Mrs. Cooper received a letter from him which had been written on Aug. 31. At that time he was with the 24th at Haman.

Death Comes 3 Days Later

On Sept. 12, Mrs. Cooper received a notice from the War Department that he had been killed near Haman on Sept. 3, three days after he had written her his last letter.

When Mrs. Cooper learned that this correspondent had been with the 24th in the vicinity of Haman on the very day of her son's death, she eagerly sought additional information from him as to the circumstances surrounding his death.

I could not recall having met Corporal Rutledge personally, but I was familiar with the situation in which he was killed. AFRO readers will recall a headline in the AFRO stating that a unit of the 24th had been surrounded and cut off for three days. This was the action in which Corporal Rutledge died.

Got Battalions Behind Us

Company G is a part of the Second Batalion of the 24th Regiment. In the great breakthrough of Sept. 1, the enemy cut through our lines along the Masan-Haman front and succeeded in getting five battalions behind our lines and made their most serious threat of the war to the dwindling Pusan perimeter.

It was in this action that Company G of the 24th and other elements of the Second Battalion were surrounded and cut off.

For three days the situation remained so bad that this writer was unable to get up to the second battalion, and 25th division headquarters itself could not say exactly what had happened to the batalion.

On the third day, however, a rescue force from the 27th Regiment fought its way through and got the remnants of the battalion out of the trap. Corporal Rutledge was one who did not come out alive.

Mrs. Cooper said she would like to correspond with other members of her son's unit and asked this correspondent to use his contacts to help her in writing to them.

She has received letters on her son's death from the 25th Division headquarters and from General MacArthur. She said she wanted to keep up a correspondence with some of the men also.

At the ceremonies last Thursday, Mrs. Cooper's 20-year-old son Larney, Rutledge a television technician, and her teen-age daughter Thelma were present with their mother.

Her sister, Mrs. Bessie Cook of 4410 Indiana Ave., Chicago, also was present, as were two friends of the family, Mrs. Cecilia Cartier of 261 E. 103rd St., New York, and Miss Edna E. Abrams of 2181 Eighth Ave., New York.

'V' for Exceptional Heroism

The Bronze Star Medal awarded Corporal Rutledge also contained a bronze "V" which is added to the medal on orders of the President for exceptional heroism. The complete text of the official citation read as follows:

"To Cpl. Wade E. Rutledge, RA 12295740, Infantry, G Company 24th: When on 13 August near Haman, Korea, Corporal Rutledge's unit was attacked by a superior number of enemy it was necessary to withdraw to a more strategic position. Corporal Rutledge remained in his position and continued to fire at the determined enemy, permitting his unit to withdraw in safety.

"He personally evacuated several wounded soldiers from the occupied area. Cpl. Rutledge's initiative and courageous devotion to duty were responsible for minimizing the casualties in his unit and are in keeping with the highest tradition of the American soldier."

The award was made through the headquarters of the 24th Infantry Regiment, which is a part of the 25th Infantry Division.

Mrs. Cooper was taken to Governor's Island by the Army and after the presentation the staff of the commanding general all passed before her to shake her hand and offer their sympathies.

HICKS FINDS COMPLETE JOB OF INTEGRATION AT PENSACOLA, FLA.:

Says Navy Deserves "Well Done"

THE STORY IN BRIEF

Hicks finds integration accomplished at Pensacola Naval Base, on aircraft carrier, Monterey, and at Corry Air Station, all in Florida.

Entire personnel from Admiral Price down, including veterans and newcomers, work and live like "Old Salts."

Golf course, swimming pool, snack bar, enlisted men's club open to all.

Navy's respect for its men creates new atmosphere in city of Pensacola.

By JAMES L. HICKS

(NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations)

NAVAL AIR TRAINING COMMAND, PENSACOLA, Fla.—In the traditions of the sea , the highest praise one can bestow on a naval operation is to flash it a signal of "well done," and it is with the sincere desire to reflect the highest credit that this writer is saying "well done" to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Naval Air training Command here at Pensacola, Florida, after making a thorough study of its part in "Operation Integration."

To those familiar with the language of the sea it will be understood that a tribute of "well done" to the NTCA (Naval Air Training Command) for the way it has integrated its colored personnel simply means that the program has been carried out in the letter and the spirit of President Truman's directive on integration.

But to those unfamiliar with naval parlance "well done" might not be superlative enough to explain just how thorough and efficiently colored people have been made a part of the naval team here, and so the following elaboration of just how the Navy has done it is recorded for their benefit.

Here at the NTAC, integration of colored and whites is so much a part of operations that both colored and white personnel here are often surprised and sometimes puzzled that anyone inquires about it. It's just the accepted mode and everyone acts as though it's the only way to do things.

Begins at Top

It begins at the top with Vice Admiral John Dale Price who commands the NTAC, and it goes all the way down to pert, petite, Wave, Marlynn E. Johnson of 440 West St., Port Chester, New York, who after only eight months in the Waves is proudly saying "I'm an old salt—and there is no place like the Navy."

And in between Marlynn and Admiral Price there are hundreds of others, both colored and white, veterans like the Admiral, and newcomers like Marylynn, who are working and living together like "old salts" in the highest traditions of the Navy.

Annapolis of the Air

This is the Navy's "Annapolis of the Air." It is the Navy's largest shore based command and is charged with developing new naval aviators, training skilled aviation technical personnel, and maintaining the proficiency of naval air reservists.

The base itself is a show place. It's Florida in all its splendor. And into this setting the Navy has welcomed its colored personnel with only one requirement—proficiency in the job they are qualified to do, and ambition to become proficient in the next highest job.

I was given full opportunity to test integration from all angles. And I tested it from all angles. And I found nothing that I could report which was not good.

Aboard Aircraft Carrier

I went aboard the aircraft carrier USS Monterey. The Navy called the colored members of the crew together. They came from all parts of the ship. Some scarcely knew each other because in their specialized jobs aboard ship they spent their time with white people whose jobs are like their own.

I was left alone with them and I said, "Fellows give it to me straight. Nobody is going to be quoted unless he wants to be. How is this thing woring Any complaints Let's tal about integration."

Would Give His Right Arm

T. W. Pack of 2216 Crawford Ave., East Liverpool, Ohio, a machinist mate first class, said, "You can quote me. This ship, is all right. There's not a man on shore at this base who wouldn't give his right arm to go to sea on it. A man's race has nothing to do with his work aboard this ship."

Pack is the only colored man in the ship's engine room and is the leading petty officer aboard ship in the engine room.

Personnel man first class, Frederick Ray of 1506 Swallow Circle, Baltimore, Md., had the same song to sing. He works in personnel and is an assistant to the ship's Presbyterian chaplain.

Roddie L. Johnson, an airman aboard the carrier, was equally vocal about non-discrimination P. O. Box 154, Chula, Va., and has the job of refueling and servicing the fighter planes aboard ship.

Not One Complaint

In the entire group I found not a single complaint. Included in the group were Chief Steward James A. Anthony of 4342 Reno St., Philadelphia; George B. Smith of 811 Third St., N.W., Washington, a fireman; I. O. Brown, 1264 Lakeview Ave., Richmond, Va.; James T. Miller, 812 Miami St., Akron, Ohio;

John H. Hardeman, 110 Natchez St., Franklin, Tenn.; Doc Williams, 279 N. Fifth St., S. Miami, Fla.; Ernest Alexander, 193 W. Park Ave., Spartanburg, S.C.; Joseph Wiggins, 527 Alger St., Detroit; James C. Jefferson, Box 269 A,A Chule Vista, Calif.; L. H. Lowless, 2216 7th St., New Orleans.

Others in Crew

Also, William Beamon, 321 52nd St., Fairfield, Ala.; Ernest Butler, 504 E. Palmer St., Detroit; Washington C. Johnson, 41 Barley St., Newark, N.J.; Walter W. Single, 1707 DeSoto St., Pensacola; Matthews Rudolph, 969 Faile St., Bronx, N.Y.; Dulog Gaspor, Cabbi, Phillippine Islands;

James .A Thomas, 2956 Edgeley St., Philadelphia; J. M. Doves, Guam Island; Wilbert Mosley, 509 Harton St., Flint, Mich.; Curtis L. Johnson, 240 N. Pennsylvania Ave., Atlantic City; J. R. Lewis, Warrington, Fla, and Bishop L. Buckley, 231 Warren St., S.E., Washington.

Backs Integration

Capt. D. L. Mills, commanding officer of the Aircraft Carrier USS Monterey, now at Pensacola, Fla., who maintains full integration aboard his ship.

THE LAST TIME I SAW SEOUL:

Hicks Entered Bombed City After UN Forces Captured It

Afro-American 1-13-51 30a

30a

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—The last time I saw Seoul I entered the city on the crest of a wave of victorious United Troops who were already predicting the end of the war in Korea.

I left the city to continue across the 38th Parallel with those same troops, who were hot in pursuit of the retreating North Korean armies and trying to catch them to deliver the final knockout punch of the war.

That was around Oct. 11, B.C. (Before China).

Seoul at that time was a city of smoking rubble, with a few of its buildings left standing. But the smoke and rubble were the signs of victory left by our troops as they captured the city in the rugged hand-to-hand street fighting, through which it fell into our hands.

Again in Flaming Rubble

Today, Seoul is again in flaming rubble, but this time the fires and smoke are from the torches of the victorious Chinese armies; and I can imagine that where the "Welcome United Nations Troops" signs once greeted us near President Sygnman Rhee's capital, there now wave banners which feature the picture of Joe Stalin.

When Seoul was captured I was in South Korea near Masan with the 24th Infantry Regiment, which was still mopping up North Koreans in the area near Haman.

After Seoul fell to us, the end of the war appeared imminent; and since I wanted to be with the first colored troops who surged across the 38th Parallel, I said goodbye to the men of the 24th, hitchhiked South to Pusan, caught an Army plane there and flew north to Kimpo Airfield a few miles north of Seoul.

UN Forces Drop Guard

At Kimpo Airfield, I found the UN forces in a state of jubiliation which had caused it to drop its guard in expectation of the final victory.

The enemy was closer to the Kimpo airstrip and in greater force than he had been to us at Masan, but despite the fact that at Masan we had observed strict blackout regulations at night, when I arrived at Kimpo, I found all lights burning and blackout regulations entirely ignored.

I spent the night in a little quonset hut located on the airstrip and slept on a cot which bore the sign "Maggie Slept Here."

The sign was a familiar one to me. It told me that Marguerite Higgins, crack woman war correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, whom the GI's call "Maggie" was in the area and had spent the night in that bed.

The GI's considered it an honor to have Maggie stay at their unit and always marked her bed when she left.

Alarmed at Carelessness

The next morning in searching for the 811th Engineers, a colored unit located on the strip, I had occasion to travel around the entire perimeter of the strip of Kimpo.

I was impressed and somewhat alarmed at the fact that during my entire trip around the perimeter of the strip I did not see a single anti-aircraft gun. When I returned to the strip, I inquired of the Air Force public information officer as to what ack-ack unit was guarding the strip.

He smiled and told me that there were no ack-ack units on the strip. "I can't understand it," he said. "If these guys come in here with just five planes, they'll blow this joint to kingdom come." He added, "We don't even have a searchlight on the strip."

Strip Bombed by Plane

I agreed with him that this bordered on military insanity, but soon forgot it in the atmosphere of victory. Two nights later a single enemy plane came over and bombed the strip without drawing a single counter shot from our forces.

If ten planes had come, they could have wrecked everything on the strip, which included all types of planes including jets and flying boxcars, which were bunched together as they might be at La Guardia Airfield.

I then hitchhiked into Seoul, where I found victorious confusion. With two other correspondents, I went straight to the former site of the American Embassy and after we had aided in ransacking the place for souvenirs we set about finding a place to set up our "headquarters."

Sets Up AFRO Office

There were dozens of well built houses left standing in the Embassy Zone, for it had been occupied by the Russians as their headquarters. In the confusion, one simply moved into one of these houses and took possession of it.

I selected a pretty little cottage near the home of the ambassador which had a bed, running water and an ice box that worked. I took a front page of the AFRO-AMERICAN and pinned it on the door and below it wrote, "Seoul Office, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers." And for three days the AFRO-AMERICAN had offices in Seoul, Korea, rent-free, courtesy U.S. Army.

Other correspondents had done the same thing and when I began to wander through one of the "offices" I saw a Valapak which said "Lt. Willard Savoy, U.S. Army." I stayed near the bag and soon "Chip" Savoy of Washington showed up.

He had been sent there with the Economic Co-operation Administration. He left the next day for Formosa.

Got Lost for Two Days

I got "lost" in Seoul for two days, wandering around the city, talking to the liberated Koreans and enjoying luxuries which I had been long denied. Refugees were streaming back to their capital, trying to find what was left of their families and their homes. It was a pathetic sight, even in victory.

Two days later, I got a "line" on a movement of our forces across the 38th Parallel which I knew must have some colored troops. So I "attached" myself to the 8th Cavalry Regiment of the First Cavalry Division and headed for the Parallel.

Sure enough, I found that members of the 539th Truck Company, commanded by Capt. Ralph Anderson of Washington, was trucking them across. I went across the 38th in a barrage of mortar fire behind Marguerite Higgins, who had made her way up from Kimpo.

Returning to Tenth Corps headquarters to file my story, I met Major Seminiski (think that's correct), who was then conducting the political campaign which he later won as Congressman from New Jersey. He spent most of his time writing cards to voters from the PIO office at Ascom City.

I made one more trip to Seoul. President Rhee had promised me a statement on his appreciation of the part colored troops had played in the liberation of his capital.

Recapture Dims Hopes

When I went back to the smoked-out capital, he was in session with his congress and I could not wait, because I had a plane ride back to the 24th, which I had heard had moved up to Kunsan and was preparing a dash to the sea on the west coast.

As I left the city and crossed the Han River over to Yonndongpo on a ferry built by the colored 55th Engineer Treadway Bridge Company, I looked back at that ancient city and hoped that I'd never see it again.

I still have that hope. But the hope is dimmed. Seoul is now in enemy hands. It must be recaptured. And I am a captain in the Reserves!

Hicks Gave 309 Lectures on Soldiers in Korea on 4,000-Mile 2-State Tour

AFRO's Ex-War Scribe Visits Schools, Colleges; Answers Smear for White Daily

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — James L. Hicks, former war correspondent for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers in Korea on Sunday, Feb. 4, completed a strenuous 32-day tour of Virginia and North Carolina.

He traveled 4,187 miles and visited 98 high schools and colleges, where he gave 309 lectures to school assemblies and civic groups on the activities of colored troops in Korea.

Impressed Adults

Mr. Hicks began the route Jan. 15 at Richmond as a public service feature of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Originally planned as a lecture tour for students and college groups, his lecture audience rapidly expanded into a student audience by day and an adult audience by night.

Many adults insisted that he speak to their various community groups after first hearing him address their school groups.

Kept Tight Schedule

In Richmond, for example, Hicks addressed three student groups during one day and was called on to address two adult groups the same night.

Traveling in the company of AFRO field representative B. T. Gillespie in Virginia, Hicks ranged as far east as Norfolk on the coast, to Danville in the South, Roanoke in the west and Charlottesville in the central part of the State.

In North Carolina where he traveled with AFRO field representative Leroy Warner, Hicks began at Elizabeth City and traveled southeast to Wilmington on the coast.

Large School Audiences

He swung north through Kinston, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, New Bern, Raleigh, Durham, Rocky Mount and Greensboro, went west to Winston-Salem, south to Charlotte and then far west to Asheville.

Averaging 400 listeners per school in his audiencs, Hicks addressed more than 40,000 students in the two states.

At each school he spoke for a half hour and then devoted another half hour to answering questions from the students.

Lack of Space Ignored

At some schools where there was no auditorium, principals herded their upper classmen into the largest room and they often sat three in a seat to hear the noted newspaper man and ask questions.

At other schools the auditorium was filled and students stood around the walls.

In one school which had no room bigger than a classroom (Rocky Mount, Va.), the principal assembled all his students in a long hallway running the length of the entire school for the lecture.

No school was turned down which requested Hicks' presence.

Answered Bigot

Reports of his lectures were carried in the daily papers as he toured across both states, and he was heard on the radio in both Richmond and Charlotte.

When Hicks reached Rocky Mount, N.C., a controversy was raging in the daily papers, because a white man had written a letter ridiculing colored people and stating that there were no colored soldiers fighting in Korea.

A reporter on a white daily asked Hicks to do a guest column for the paper in which he thoroughly spiked this untrue report

New York GI Wins Silver And Bronze Stars In Korea

Journal and Guide Oct. 7-28-51 Norfolk, Va.

Cpl. Wyman L. Lee of 62 Albany avenue, Amityville, L. I., N. Y., was recently awarded the Silver and Bronze Star medals for gallantry in action. The medals are being pinned on the 24th Infantry "Eagles" Regiment soldier by Brig. Gen. J. Sladen Bradley, commanding general of the 25th Infantry "Tropic Lightning" Division. The awards were given at Songnimdong, Korea.

ALLANTRY ON KOREA BATTLEFRONT:

8 GI's Awarded Silver Star Medals, 4 Oak Leaf Cluster

Pittsburgh Courier Oct. 6-27-51

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—(NNPA)—Silver Star Medals for gallantry in action against Chinese and North Korean Communists have been awarded to eight officers and men and Oak Leaf Clusters to the Silver Star to four others.

Of the eight soldiers receiving the Silver Star award, all members of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, one each are from the States of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Tennessee. Those receiving the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star include one each from Virginia and Massachusetts.

Pittsburgh Courier

The honorees, their home towns and battle units are:

Silver Star Medals

Cpl LEROY JOHNSON JR., Fosterio, Ohio, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion.

Sfc. EDWARD McDAVID, St. Paul, Minn., Battery B, 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

M/Sgt. HENRY JONES, 310 Snavely Ave., Birmingham, Ala., Company I. 6-2-51

Capt. VICTOR M. PIROWSKI, 68 Hallock St., Farmingdale, N.Y., white, also of Company I (awarded posthumously).

Sfc. NICHOLAS SMITH, 440 Watty Court, Baltimore, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion.

Lt. ALFRED F. TITTLE, Westport, N.J., Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion.

Maj. LESLIE C. TERRY, 507 S. Cedar St., Colorado Springs, Colo. 3rd Battalion.

Pfc. CHARLES J. FULLER, 330 Hill St., Memphis, Tenn., Company G.

Oak Leaf Clusters

Cpl. WILLIAM M. Roberts, 1028 Chicasola St., Norfolk, Va., Company M.

1st Lt. ALONO O. C. SARGET, 310 Cockerel St., Houston, Texas, Company L.

Cpl. ARTHUR E. SIKES, Millner, Ga., Company M.

Maj. EDWARD B. SKIFFINGTON, East Longmeader, Mass., 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

Names of men from twelve States, including Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee and Massachusetts, fighting on the battlefront in Korea, are mentioned in this article.

According to Corporal Johnson's citation, when his battalion was invested by a large enemy force near Kunu-ri last Nov. 26, he repeatedly risked intense fire carrying messages to the units of the battalion and assisting in carrying the wounded to the tanks for evacuation.

Isolated in hostile territory, in one instance, he fought his way back to friendly lines, bringing a wounded soldier with him.

Calls Fire on Own Position

Exposed to intense fire during a strong hostile attack near Haman Aug. 23. Sgt. McDavid, an artillery observer, remained in position for more than two hours adjusting a heavy volume of fire at the onrushing foe. Forced to displace, he called for fire on his own position before withdrawing with the last elements of infantry.

Sergeant McDavid's citation said his accurate fire adjustments so weakened the enemy that friendly units quickly regained the initiative and restored the line.

When his platoon was ordered to withdraw during an attack by a large hostile force near Sangju last July 26, Sgt. Jones risked heavy fire to direct an effective rear guard action.

Although seriously wounded, he supervised the evacuation of other casualties and then led the men through a series of fire fights to friendly lines.

Inspires Men to Action

Near Kumu - ri last Dec. 1, a strong hostile force cut off the three frontline companies of Capt. Pirowski's battalion. Risking intense fire, he moved among his men to supervise their movement and fire.

Although subjected to eight hours of incessant attack, he organized a well co-ordinated perimeter defense and so inspired his men that they repelled the enemy attack. When the companies were ordered to withdraw, he remained with a small delaying force and held off the enemy until new positions were secured.

He was killed in later action last April 15.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Silver Star

On the morning of Aug. 10, when Corporal Roberts's convoy was attacked by a large enemy force, he crawled through heavy fire to rescue a wounded soldier from an exposed roadside. When examination indicated that further evacuation was necessary, he drove his jeep through the hostile line, risking devastating fire, to secure effective care for his wounded comrade.

Repulse Enemy Attack

Lieutenant Sarget's platoon was covering the withdrawal of a battalion near Kumu-ri last Nov. 3 when the enemy launched a powerful attack. Risking heavy fire, he deployed his men and directed their fire.

His personal example of courage inspired the men to withstand the hostile assault and they inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, enabling the remainder of the battalion to consolidate new defensive positions.

Near Impa last Oct. 3, when hostile forces attacked battalion headquarters, Captain Sikes advanced with his mortar company to the scene of the engagement. After organizing the headquarters personnel, he deployed his mortars to maximum advantage and directed an effective perimeter defense that held off the onrushing enemy until rifle reinforcements arrived.

As friendly units launched a counter-drive, Capt. Sikes led his men to forward positions and provided a heavy volume of accurate support fire.

Reorganizes Rifle Company

On the morning of Sept. 6 near Haman, strong hostile forces penetrated friendly lines and threatened to encircle the regimental line.

dead and contributed materially to the repulse of the hostile attack.

Near Impa last Oct. 25, when the command post of Lt. Tittle's battalion came under heavy attack, he rallied the headquarters personnel and organized a perimeter defense which blocked the onrushing foe.

Defied Fanatical Attacks

On Nov. 25, near Kumu-Ri, Sergeant Smith's unit was occupying defensive positions near the battalion command post when the enemy launched a bayonet charge.

Sergeant Smith remained in position while his comrades sought heavy fire on the enemy small arms fire.

Then, despite heavy fire, he led his men in a counterattack and gained possession of commanding ground. Although virtually isolated by the encircling enemy, he con-

Major Skiffington returned to reconnoiter a road.

Locating two friendly tanks, the major evaded the surrounding foe and led the tanks to the re-organized company. By directing heavy fire on the enemy flank, he cover and delivered fire on the enemy. Despite repeated attacks, he refused to withdraw, thus enabling friendly units to reestablish the regimental line.

ducted a spirited defense and held the position until reinforcements arrived.

Terry Aided Wounded

From Nov. 24 to 29, near Unsan, Major Terry's unit was engaged in a series of fire fights with the enemy. Constantly risking heavy fire, he led his men in determined assaults, engaged the enemy in close combat and personally administered to the needs of the wounded.

When isolated from other units, Major Terry proceeded on his own initiative, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and led his men toward the final objective.

During an assault near Haman on Sept. 19, Private Fuller's unit was subjected to intense fire. Although his position was virtually isolated, he remained at his post and inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy with effective fire, enabling the unit to withdraw.

D.C. Chaplain Gets Commendation Award

WASHINGTON

Frank L. White of Washington, who is serving as chaplain with the 822nd Engineer Aviation Battalion in Korea, has been awarded the Commendation Ribbon for outstanding and meritorious service.

Text of the citation follows:

"Frank L. White, captain (chaplain) USAFR, 822nd Engineer for outstanding performance of duty and meritorius service as battalion chaplain in the betterment and advancement of the moral and spiritual values of all personnel assigned this command between July 16, 1950, and Oct. 25, 1950.

"Often under the most trying circumstances and regardless of personal consideration, his devotion to duty, outstanding leadership ability and his sincere and capable performance of all assigned tasks contributed immeasurably towards the success of his battalion's Character Guidance Program and the completion of the battalion's assigned missions."

Capital Soldier Decorated in Korea

Sgt. Ezkiah Watkins, 4210 Dix St., N.E., Washington, shown as he receives the Bronze Star Medal for valor in action with the 25th Infantry Division in Korea. His commander, Col. Henry C. Britt of the 24th Regiment pins the medal on.

3 Korean War Heroes Receive Awards at Riley

FORT RILEY, Kas. — Three American heroes received awards and the widows of two other gallant soldiers were presented posthumous awards during the impressive ceremony and parade here at Fort Riley, Friday, Oct. 5.

The Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Star and two Bronze Star awards were presented by Brigadier General Eugene L. Harrison, deputy commandant of the Army General School.

Earl C. Phoenix Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Phoenix of 605 Congress, Emporia, Kas., received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism while serving as a corporal with the 25th Infantry Division.

The two posthumous awards of the Silver Star were presented to Mrs. Virginia L. Descheneaux of Maryville, Mo., the widow of Captain Kenneth W. Descheneaux, and Mrs. Marie Duncan of Wichita, Kas., the widow of Corporal Alvin D. Duncan.

Receiving the Bronze Star medals were Corporal Robert L. Simms, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Simms of Crawfordsville, Ind., for service with the 1st Cavalry Division, and George H. Booth, son of Mrs. Alberto Booth of Coweta, Oklahoma, for service while serving as a Corporal with the 24th Infantry Division.

Corporal Phoenix, a member of Company "M," 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action near Takhyandong, Korea on November 27 of last year.

He was assigned as machine gunner on the lead vehicle of a combat patrol committed to recover a vehicle lost in an ambush earlier in the day when the patrol came under heavy hostile fire from mortars, automatic weapons and small arms, halting its advance.

Corporal Phoenix immediately opened fire on the enemy, retarding their attack, limiting their fire power, and allowing his

When the teen-age gang on your home for eats let it be "Sloppy Joes" and plenty of them. First fry onions and ground beef until browned. Then add tomato puree, a can of chopped ripe olives and seasonings to taste. Heat thoroughly and serve in toasted split hamburger buns.

4th Negro Officer Receives Award For Heroism In Korea

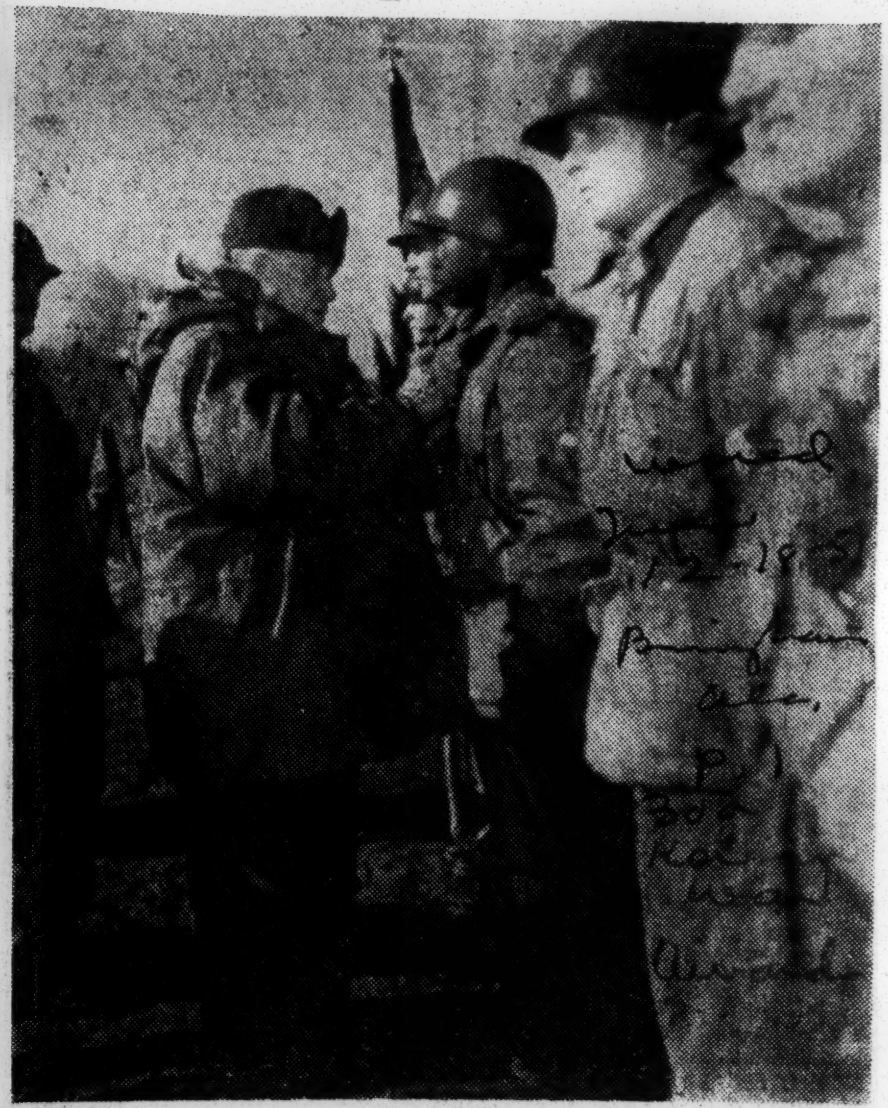
by Sgt. M. B. Fulcher

KOREA. — Second Lieutenant Levy V. Hollie, 3409 Hutcheson Street, Houston, Texas, was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the United States Army's Second Highest Award, for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy near Haman, Korea, from the 21st August, 1950 to 24th August, 1950.

Lieutenant (then Master Sergeant) Hollis is a member of Headquarters 3rd Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, which is a part of Major General William B. Kean's 25h Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division and has been in action on the Korean front since early July 1950.

In being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Lieutenant Hollis becomes the fourth Negro officer to receive the Nation's second highest award in this action. During the Korean conflict there have been a total of eight DSC's awarded to Negro personnel, four officers and four enlisted men. Lieutenant Hollis, who won a "battlefield commission" in the Korean war becomes the thirteenth member of the 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment "Eagles" to be awarded the DSC, this is the highest number of DSC's ever awarded a Negro Infantry Regiment in the United States Military History.

Lt. Hollis' citation reads: His battalion was engaged in a fierce fire fight with the enemy for the strategically important high ground near Haman, Korea, during the period 21 August to 24 August 1950, known as "Battle Mountain" or "Bald Hill". Despite the fact that his job as battalion operations sergeant would ordinarily confine him to the battalion command post, he constantly moved under heavy enemy machine gun, mortar and small arms fire from one end of the sector to the other coordinating the fire and attack of assault elements and providing invaluable assistance to the batallion commander. Throughout this period he was active in organizing stragglers from the assault units of the battalion. He accompanied the battalion commander to front line positions on numerous occasions and on 22 August 1950 moved through intense enemy fire to carry ammunition to a strategically placed machine gun position. On 24 August 1950, battalion front line troops withdrew after being heavily attacked by numerically superior enemy force. Lieutenant Hollis, after rounding up stragglers, reorganized them as they came off the hill. Issuing weapons to those who had lost them in the attack or whose weapon was not functioning properly he personally led them in a counterattack. His courage and initiative inspired the men to perform prodigious feats of arms and pushed the enemy off the position. At all times during this period he voluntarily led and directed carrying parties with vital supplies of water and ammunition to assault elements in the thick of the fight. The extraordinary heroism of Lieutenant Hollis reflects great credit on himself and the military service. Entering the service from Texas, in addition to the Distinguished Service Cross, Lt. Hollis wears the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge, Good Conduct Medal, ETC Ribbon, American Theater Ribbon, Occupation Ribbon, American Defense Ribbon and World War II Victory Medal.



VEEP PINS A BIRMINGHAM MAN—Vice President Alben Barkley is seen (above) pinning the Presidential Unit Citation on Master-Sgt. Gillie Collins, Jr., of Birmingham. The presentation was made by the Veep on his recent tour of the far East. Collins accepted the award for Company K of the 24th Division's 19th Regiment. The ceremony took place at an airstrip near the front lines southwest of Kumsong, Korea.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Distinguished Flying Cross, Plus

Jet Pilot Rewarded For Korea Heroism

WRIGHT - PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, Dayton, Ohio—First Lieut. Edward Powell Drummond Jr., 24, of 5502 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and his ninth cluster to the Air Medal for action in Korea.

The award was presented at ceremonies here where Lieutenant Drummond is assigned to duty with the armament laboratory, Wright Air Development Center. He has been stationed at WPAFB since April when he returned from Korea.

LED MISSION

Lieutenant Drummond was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for leading a flight of four F-80's on a bombing and strafing mission in Korea last November.

The ninth cluster to the Air Medal was awarded Lieutenant Drummond for completion of ten additional missions in Korea, which boosted his total number of missions to 122 during his tour of duty in Japan and Korea.

In August, 1950, Lieutenant Drummond was wounded while serving as a forward control officer in Korea, was sent to Japan for convalescence, and then returned to his unit in Korea.

THE CITATION

The citation awarding the Distinguished Flying Cross to Lieutenant Drummond follows:

"First Lieut. Edward P. Drummond Jr. distinguished himself by extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight over enemy-held territory on Nov. 15, 1950, as element leader in a flight of four F-80 aircraft on a fighter bomber reconnaissance mission in the vicinity of Kangye, Korea.

"Lieutenant Drummond piloted his aircraft through instrument weather conditions to the target area, descended through an overcast without the aid of radio navigational facilities, and successfully located the enemy communications routes that were his objectives.

"The flight located and demolished two enemy supply trains, performing this important mission despite the presence of extreme low ceiling which sometimes merged with the rough terrain.

"Lieutenant Drummond's flight then located an enemy troop concentration, and in the face of numerous small arms fire strafed the positions inflicting many casualties on the enemy. The devotion to duty demonstrated by Lieutenant Drummond in the performance of this mission, despite the odds presented by the weather conditions, reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force."

WIFE PENNSYLVANIAN

Lieutenant Drummond is married to the former Alberta A. Morris of Apollo, Pa. They have one son, Edward Powell Drummond III. At present they live with Mrs. Drummond's mother, Mrs. Lavossar Morris, 1206 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Lieutenant Drummond is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl F. Collins, 5502 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Before entering the Air Force in 1945, Lieutenant Drummond was a pre-medical student at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Phila. Officer Gets Air Medal

Inquirer 8-9-51

First Lt. Edward Powell Drummond, Jr., 24, of 5502 Thompson st., was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and his ninth cluster to the Air Medal, for heroic action in Korea, at special ceremonies at Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, O., it was announced yesterday.

LT. DRUMMOND

Drummond, who has been stationed at the Armament Laboratory, at Wright Air Development Center, since his return from Korea in April, was given the Distinguished Flying Cross for leading a flight of four F-80s on a bombing and strafing mission in Korea last November.

The ninth cluster to the Air Medal was awarded for completion of 10 additional missions in Korea, which gave Drummond a total of 122 missions during his tour of duty in Korea and Japan.

Drummond entered the Air Force in 1945. He was wounded in August, 1950, and sent to Japan and later returned to his unit in Korea. The flight in November, according to the citation, was made in adverse weather but the mission demolished two enemy supply trains and strafed an enemy troop concentration.

30a 1951

Korean war

Awards
Distinguished Flying Cross

Gets High Army Award

Quantico Sun News
Wed. 3-3-51
newspaper

MAJOR CHARLES E. McGEE, 31, of Chicago, recently was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross at South Dogpatch Air Base in Korea for extraordinary achievement and heroism in action by Gen. Earl Partridge, commanding general of the Fifth Air Force in Korea.

Negro Flyer Awarded The Distinguished Flying Cross

Negro Wkly Wkly Wed. 8-15-51

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, DAYTON, Ohio — (NNPA) — First Lieut. Edward P. Drummond, Jr., 24, of 5502 Thompson St., Philadelphia, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and his ninth cluster to the Air Medal for action in Korea.

The award was presented at ceremonies here where Lieut. Drummond is assigned to duty with the Armament Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center. He has been stationed here since April when he returned from Korea.

Lieut. Drummond was awarded the DFC for leading a flight of F-80's on a bombing and strafing mission in Korea last November.

The ninth cluster to the Air Medal was awarded Lieut. Drummond for completion of ten additional missions in Korea, which boosted his total number of missions to 122 during his tour of duty in Japan and Korea.

In August, 1950, Lieut. Drummond was wounded while serving as a forward control officer in Korea. He was sent to Japan for convalesence and then returned to his unit in Korea.

The citation awarding him the DFC said Lieut. Drummond "distinguished himself by extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight over enemy held territory on November 15, 1950 as element leader in a flight of four F-80 aircraft on a fighter bomber reconnaissance mission in the vicinity of Kangye, Korea."

Continuing, it said he "piloted his aircraft thru instrument weather conditions to the target area, descended thru an overcast without the aid of radio navigational facilities, and successfully located the enemy communications routes that were his objectives.

"The flight located and demolished two enemy supply trains, performing this important mission despite the presence of extreme low ceiling which sometimes merged with the rough terrain.

Lieutenant Drummond's flight then located an enemy troop concentration and in the fact of numerous small arms fire strafed the positions inflicting many casualties on the enemy. The devotion to duty demonstrated by Lieutenant Drummond in the performance of this mission, despite the odds presented by the weather conditions, reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force."

Lieut. Drummond is married to the former Albert A. Morris of Apollo, Penn. They have son, Edward P. Drummond, III. At present they live with Mrs. Drummond's mother, Mrs Lavossar Morris, 1206 North Sixth St., Columbus Ohio.

Lieut. Drummond is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl F. Collins, 5502 Thompson St., Philadelphia. Before entering the Air Force in 1945, Drummond was a pre-medical student at Howard University.

Youth With One Eye Crashes Army, Earns Purple Heart

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Candidate for the tile of "America's Most Patriotic Citizen" is Roy Augustine Jr., 21, of 1605 Port Street, who, because of having only one eye was rejected by the Army, yet succeeded in securing credentials of a Korea-bound draftee, earning the battlefield promotion to the rank of sergeant, being thrice wounded, and awarded the Purple Heart with two clusters, the Bronze Star, and the Korean Ribbon with three major battle stars.

Friday, Sept. 14, FBI agents arrested Augustine at Camp Leroy Johnson, wearing a sergeant's uniform and "trying to get in the first outfit going overseas."

Augustine was held for illegally wearing the uniform and his bond was set at $500, however, the U. S. District Attorney's office dropped the charge Wednesday.

Interviewed Thursday, Augustine told the Courier, "I always wanted to be a soldier. I was just sick when the Army turned me down, but I accidentally hit upon a way to get in. I never received pay, allotments nor furloughs the whole time I was in the service."

His aunts, Mmes. Ola Stokes and Stella Leviedge, 1605 Port Street, with whom he resides, said the youth's father lives in Port Arthur, Tex., and that he lost sight of one eye when he was a baby. Augustine attended the Joseph A. Craig and Johnson Lockett Schools in New Orleans, and later worked in a filling station.

About a year ago, Augustine was in California and was so anxious to see action after being turned down by the Army because of his disability, that he obtained a uniform and identification from a friend, James Reed, who was about to be shipped to Korea but who wanted to visit home one more time.

Donning Reed's uniform and exhibiting his credentials, Augustine went with his unit to Camp Stoneman, Calif., then to Fort Lawton, Wash., then was flown to Japan, July 25, 1950, and was in action in Korea near Pusan, Aug. 27, 1950. Sat. 9-29-51

He was assigned to the heavy mortar section, Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, Twenty-fifth Division.

Augustine was wounded at Tajon, Sept. 20, at Wosan, Nov. 29, and again on Dec. 1, 1950. On Sept. 14, he received a battlefield promotion to sergeant. After his third wound, he was evacuated to a hospital in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, Reed had reported for duty and was serving in a truck company in Kobe, Japan. Army officials discovered the real Reed's location and promptly sent Augustine back to the States.

Augustine told the Courier he had been awarded the Purple Heart with two clusters, the Bronze Star, and the Korean Ribbon with three major battle stars before his identity was discovered. He added, he still would like to get in the Army and go overseas.

He had returned home several months ago before being arrested Friday. FBI agents made the arrest after military police reported seeing him lurking around the camp gates on the lakefront and became suspicious when they saw the "sergeant" had only one eye.

Asked for a comment, Augustine's aunts said, "He's a good boy. He has never been in trouble before, if you call this trouble. He is deeply patriotic and it has been his lifetime ambition to be one of Uncle Sam's soldiers."

Charges were dropped when Augustine promised not to "crash" the Army again.

7 Negro Soldiers Given The Distinguished Service Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- Army records show that seven colored soldiers have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Nation's second highest military award.

The DSC, a cross of bronze, is awarded to persons who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

The seven colored men to whom the DSC has been awarded since last June 25 are Second Lieut Chester J. Lenon, of 1024 East Hill street, Independence, Kansas, the son of Mrs. Luberta E. Leon: Second Lieut. William D Ware son of Emil Ware, Winchseter, Texas; Corp. Levi Jackson, Jr., son of Mrs. Lila Jackson, Cayce, South Carolina.

Sergt. First Class Arthur C. Dudley, son of Mrs. Lillie Rust, Sanford, Florida; Master Sergt. Curtis D. Pugh, son of Aaron Pugh, Union Springs, Alabama; Second Lieut, William M. Benefield, husband of Mrs. Carrie W. Benefield, 1021 Queen street, Alexandria, Virginia, and Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, Memphis, Tennessee.

Second Lieut. Lenon, a member of the 77th Engineer Combat Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself last August 6, 1950, near Haman, Korea.

The leader of the third platoon of his company, Lieut. Lenon and his unit were covering the withdrawal of Company I of the 24th Infantry Regiment, south of Haman. During the action, the platoon was pinned down by intense enemy small arms and mortar fire. Lieut. Lenon's citation said:

"Despite the intense fire, Lieut. Lenon and six volunteers, flanked the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties which enabled the remainder of the platoon to withdraw.

"Although wounded, Lieut. Lenon refused to be evacuated, but remained in an exposed position delivering effective fire on the enemy until his men had reached safety. He then withdrew and, despite his own wounds, devoted himself to the care and treatment of his wounded men."

Lieut. Lenon was a graduate of Prairie View College. He was commissioned from the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Prairie View upon his graduation May 31, 1949. He served as an enlisted man in the Army from February 11, 1943, to October 24, 1945. He holds the Combat Infantryman's badge as well as the DSC.

Second Lieut. Ware, a platoon leader, Company I, 24th Infantry Regiment last July 26 placed his platoon in a defensive position on a ridge, west of Sanju. The position was attacked from three sides by numerically superior enemy forces armed with automatic weapons supported by mortar fire. His citation said:

"The position soon became untenable and Lieut. Ware, arming himself with a rifle, ordered his men to withdraw. He was last seen firing from his position on the advancing enemy until his position was overun."

Lieut. Ware, who was reported missing in action, also was commissioned from Prairie View College in May, 1949. He entered on a competitive tour of duty for commission in the Regular Army on January 23.

Corp. Jackson was serving last August 13 near Haman, Korea, as medical aid man with Company C of the 24th Infantry Regiment, when two men were seriously wounded. Moving across the exposed terrain through the withering enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire, he reached the men and was administering first aid when the enemy laid a devastating barrage on the area. His citation said:

"Heedless of his personal safety, he shielded the two wounded men with his own body in an effort to protect them from further wounds. While in this exposed position he was mortally wounded.

"Corporal Jackson performed his duties as medical corpsman in a heroic manner. His primary concern at all times was the welfare and prompt treatment of the many wounded. On numerous occasions he evacuated men under the most adverse conditions over treacherous terrain while subjected to constant hostile fire.

"The outstanding bravery, conspicuous devotion to his comrades and grim determination displayed by Corporal Jackson exemplify the highest traditions of the American soldier and provide a lasting tribute to himself and to the Army Medical Service."

Corp. Jackson entered the Army from 1126 Easter street, Philadelphia. He was born in Cayce, South Carolina, July 27, 1926.

Sergt. Dudley, a member of Company B, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, with his company during the period from August 2 to 7 was occupying a defensive position near the Naktong River, near Ch'angnyong, Korea. The company had suffered severe casualties and was at half strength from the result of continuous fighting over a period of weeks. Men were exhausted and were subjected to harrassing fire, particularly from snipers and automatic weapons.

Sergt. Dudley, an expert rifleman continually exposed himself by moving from one position to another in order to locate and fire on the enemy, and his unerring accuracy with the M1 rifle, often at unbelievable ranges soon became the pride of his organization, his citation said, adding:

"Although often observed and fired upon by both automatic weapons and snipers, Sergt. Dudley calmly continued to expose himself and during a period of approximately five days, destroped over fifty enemy riflemen and machinegunners.

"On August 7, Sergt. Dudley left his foxhole under fire in order to clear a jammed machine gun, which was proving difficult for the gunner. Later that day he was wounded, but before being evacuated expressed concern that he be permitted to return as soon as possible in order to continue his deadly destruction of the enemy."

Sergt. Dudley was born at Millville, Florida, January 2, 1922. He enlisted at Camp Blanding, Florida, October 7, 1942, and served during World War II, participating in the Rhineland and Central Europe campaigns. He went to Japan in September, 1948.

Sergt. Pugh, a member of Company L, 24th Infantry Regiment, as a voluntary member of a rear guard against a numerically superior enemy near Haman, Korea, Sept 15, held his position on a narrow mountain ridge and fought off a series of fanatical enemy assaults at ranges as close as ten yards. His citation said:

"He personally stopped one attack by rising from behind his rock barricade with utter disregard for his own safety and firing his automatic rifle in an arc before him.

"When his battalion commander was engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with enemy soldiers, Sergt. Pugh came to his rescue and saved the life of the Battalion Commander by shooting the enemy soldiers who had succeeded in wounding him. Sergt. Pugh then maintained a base of fire until the wounded officers was able to escape."

Sergt. Pugh was born in Union Springs, Alabama, February 13, 1918. He served in both Europe and the Pacific during World War II. He participated in the North Apennines, Po Valley and Northern Solmons campaigns. He is entitled to wear the Combat Infantryman's badge, Purple Heart, Bronze S tar and DSC.

Second Lieut. Benefield, a member of the 77th Engineer Combat Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, was awarded the DSC posthumously.

On July 29, last, during daylight hours, near Sangju, Korea, the 77th Engineer Combat Company received orders to advance against the enemy's position. Information was received on the location of an enemy mine field in the path of the company's advance.

"Realizing the danger to personnel of the company, Lieut. Benefield, with complete disregard for his personal safety, went forward alone," his citation said, adding:

'Although the area was swept by intense small arms fire, he advanced to within 200 yards of the enemy position and attempted to remove the mine field. During this action Lieut. Benefield was killed."

Lieut. Benefield was born in Mt. Vernon, New York, June 23, 1926. His father, William Benefield, lives at 409 East Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Kansas. Lieut. Benefield attended Kansas State Teachers College from 1945 to 1948. He was commissioned at Fort Riley, Kansas, October 27, 1948. He died of wounds in Korea last July 29

In addition to his widow, Lieut. Benefield is survived by two children, Karen, 4 and Michael, 3.

Records of Pvt. Cleaborn were not available at the Pentagon.

DSC Given To 7 Colored GI's Since June 25

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Army records show that seven colored soldiers have been awarded the distinguished service cross, the nation's second highest military award.

The DSC, a cross of bronze, is awarded to persons who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

The seven colored men to whom the DSC has been awarded since last June 25 are Second Lieut. Chester J. Lenon, of 1024 East Hill street, Independence, Kan., the son of Mrs. Luberta E. Lenon; Second Lieut. William D. Ware, son of Emil Ware, Winchester, Tex.; Corp. Levi Jackson, Jr., son of Mrs. Lila Jackson, Cayce, S. C.

Sgt. First Class Arthur C. Dudley, son of Mrs. Lillie Rust, Sanford, Fla.; Master Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, son of Aaron Pugh, Union Springs, Ala.; Second Lieut. William M. Benefield, husband of Mrs. Carrie W. Benefield, 1021 Queen street, Alexandria, Va., and Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, Memphis, Tenn.

Award DSC To Men For Heroism

Cross of Bronze For Extraordinary Action in War

WASHINGTON, D.C. —(NNPA) — Army records show that seven colored soldiers have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Nation's second highest military award.

The DSC, a cross of bronze, is awarded to persons who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

The seven colored men to whom the DSC has been awarded since last June 25 are:

Second Lieut. Chester J. Lenon, of 1024 East Hill Street, Independence, Kansas, the son of Mrs. Luberta E. Lenon;

Second Lieut. William D. Ware, son of Emil Ware, Winchester, Texas;

Corp Levi Jackson, Jr., son of Mrs. Lila Jackson, Cayce, South Carolina.

Sgt. First Class Arthur E. Dudley, son of Mrs. Lillie Rust, Sanford, Florida;

Master Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, son of Aaron Pugh, Union Springs, Alabama;

Second Lieut. William M. Benefield, husband of Mrs. Carrie W. Benefield, 1021 Queen Street, Alexandria, Virginia;

Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, Memphis, Tennessee.

Second Lieut. Lenon, a member of the 77th Engineer Combat Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself last August 6, 1950, near Haman, Korea.

The leader of the third platoon of his company, Lieut. Lenon and his unit were covering the withdrawal of Company I of the 24th Infantry Regiment, south of Haman. During the action, the platoon was pinned down by intense enemy small arms and mortar fire. Lieut. Lenon's citation said:

"Despite the intense fire, Lieut. Lenon and six volunteers, flanked the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties which enabled the remainder of the platoon to withdraw.

"Although wounded, Lieut. Lenon refused to be evacuated, but remained in an exposed position delivering effective fire on the enemy until his men had reached safety. He then withdrew and, despite his own wounds, devoted himself to the care and treatment of his wounded men."

Lieut. Lenon was a graduate of Prairie View College. He was commissioned from the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Prairie View upon his graduation May 31, 1949. He served as an enlisted man in the Army from February 11, 1943, to October 24, 1945. He holds the Combat Infantryman's badge as well as the DSC.

Second Lieut. Ware, a platoon leader, Company I, 24th Infantry Regiment, last July 26 placed his platoon in a defensive position on a ridge, west of Sangju. The position was attacked from three sides by numerically superior enemy forces armed with automatic weapons, supported by mortar fire. His citation said:

"The position soon became untenable and Lieut. Ware, arming himself with a rifle, ordered his men to withdraw. He was last seen firing from his position on the advancing enemy until his position was overrun."

Lieut. Ware, who was reported missing in action, also was commissioned from Prairie View College in May 1949. He entered on a competitive tour of duty for commission in the Regular Army on January 23.

Corporal Jackson was serving last August 13 near Haman, Korea, as medical aid man with Company G of the 24th Infantry Regiment, when two men were seriously wounded. Moving across the exposed terrain through the withering enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire, he reached the men and was administering first aid when the enemy laid a devastating barrage on the area. His citation said:

"Heedless of his personal safety, he shielded the two wounded men with his own body in an effort to protect them from further wounds. While in this exposed position he was mortally wounded.

"Corporal Jackson performed his duties as medical corpsman in a heroic manner. His primary concern at all times was the welfare and prompt treatment of the many wounded. On numerous occasions he evacuated men under the most adverse conditions over treacherous terrain while subjected to constant hostile fire.

"The outstanding bravery, conspicuous devotion to his comrades and grim determination displayed by Corporal Jackson exemplify the highest traditions of the American soldier and provide a lasting tribute to himself and to the Army Medical Service."

Corporal Jackson entered the Army from 1126 Master street, Philadelphia. He was born in Cayce, South Carolina, July 27, 1926.

Sergeant Dudley, a member of Company B, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, with his company during the period from August 2 to 7 was occupying a defensive position near the Naktong River, near Changnyong, Korea. The company had suffered severe casualties and was at half strength from the result of continuous fighting over a period of weeks. Men were exhausted and were subjected to harrassing fire, particularly from snipers and automatic weapons.

Sergeant Dudley, an expert rifleman, continually exposed himself by moving from one position to another in order to locate and fire on the enemy, and his unerring accuracy with the M1 rifle, often at unbelievable ranges, soon became the pride of his organization, his citation said adding:

"Although often observed and fired upon by both automatic weapons and snipers, Sergeant Dudley calmly continued to expose himself and during a period of approximatelly five days, destroyed over fifty enemy riflemen and machinegunners.

"On August 7, Sergt. Dudley left his foxhole under fire in order to clear a jammed machine gun, which was proving difficult for the gunner. Later that day he was wounded, but before being evacuated expressed concern that he be permitted to return as soon as possible in order to continue his deadly destruction of the enemy."

Sergeant Dudley was born at Millville, Florida, January 2, 1922. He enlisted at Camp Blanding, Florida, October 7, 1942, and served during World War II, participating in the Rhineland and Central Europe campaigns. He went to Japan in September, 1948.

Sergeant Pugh, a member of Company L, 24th Infantry Regiment, as a voluntary member of a rear guard against a numerically superior enemy near Haman, Korea, Sept. 15, held his position on a narrow mountain ridge and fought off a series of fanatical enemy assaults at ranges as close as ten yards. His citation said:

"He personally stopped one attack by rising from behind his rock barricade with utter disregard for his own safety and firing his automatic rifle in an arc before him.

"When his battalion commander was engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with enemy soldiers, Sgt. Pugh came to his rescue and saved the life of the Battalion Commander by shooting the enemy soldier who had succeeded in wounding him. Sgt. Pugh then maintained a base of fire until the wounded officer was able to escape."

Sgt. Pugh was born in Unionn Springs, Alabama, February 13, 1918. He served in both Europe and the Pacific during World War II. He participated in the North Apennines, Po Valley and Northern Solomons campaigns. He is entitled to wear the Combat Infantryman's badge, Purple Heart, Bronze Star and DSC.

Second Lieut. Benefield, a member of the 77th Engineer Combat Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, was awarded the DSC posthumously.

On July 29, last, during daylight hours, near Sangju, Korea, the Engineer Combat Company received orders to advance against the enemy's position. Information was received on the location of an enemy mine field in the path of the company's advance.

"Realizing the danger to personnel of the company, Lieut. Benefield, with complete disregard for his personal safety, went forward alone," his citation said, adding:

"Although the area was swept by intense small arms fire, he advanced to within 200 yards of the enemy position and attempted to remove the mine field. During this action Lieut. Benefield was killed."

Lieut. Benefield was born in Mt. Vernon, New York, June 23 1926. His father, William Benefield, lives at 409 East Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Kansas. Lieut. Benefield attended Kansas State Teachers College from 1945 to 1948. He was commissioned at Fort Riley, Kansas, October 27, 1948. He died of wounds in Korea last July 29.

In addition to his widow, Lieut. Benefield is survived by two children, Karen, 4, and Michael, 3.

Records of Pvt. Cleaborn were not available at the Pentagon

Col. J. T. Corley Among 11 24th GIs Given DSC

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent

ON THE KOREAN FRONT—Col. J. T. Corley is among 11 members of the U. S. 24th Infantry Regiment who are the latest to receive the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army's second highest award for gallantry.

Meanwhile, colored GI's integrated in fighting unit all along the Korean front have a new twist in rumpus-raising. When Communist troops blow bugles to signalize a charge, U. S. doughboys blow furiously on with Louis Armstrong-like riffs.

GI's eager to receive letters from home or get pen pals are as follows:

* * *

PFC. JAMES ANDERSON whose home address is 2104 Magnolia street, Ft. Worth, Texas; Pvt. James Greene, 293 E. Canfield street, Detroit; Robert G. Fonzo, 1003 Racoon street, S. E., Des Moines, Iowa; Sgt. Leander Geddes, 624½ W. Church street, Jacksonville, Fla.; Cpl. Will Bell, 42 Smith street, Detroit; Sgt. Frederick Anderson, 2330 Nicholas street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cpl. Charles Wiggins, 1349 N. Carey street, Baltimore, Md.; Cpl. James Walker, 197 Prince street, Newardk, N. J.; Cpl. Walter E. White, 326 M street, Stanford, Conn.; Cpl. Wortham Smith, 2404 Russel street, Houston, Texas; Pfc. Henry Marrow, Route 1, Box 235, Halifax, N. C.

Pfc. Claude McGarriety, 948 Euclid avenue, Tuscon, Ariz.; Cpl. Thomas Moore, 815 Pendleton street, Memphis, Tenn.; Pfc. Leroy Ogwin, 210 Second street, Morgan City, La.; Pfc. Larry Riley, 268 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sgt. Hilton Saunders, 1228 E. 131st street, Compton, Calif.

* * *

CPL. EMERY L. JACKSON, 1829 N. Garrison street, St. Louis, Mo.; Norwood Hartman, 2732 Metropolitan street, New Orleans, La.; Cpl. P. Delus Mosely, 700 Steward avenue, Lockland, Ohio; and Pfc. David Pigford, Box 9, Magnolia, N. C.

Gen. Decorates 28 Members Of 24th Infantry Regiment

WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—(NNPA)—Brigadier General Joseph S Bradley, new commander of the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lighting) Division, recently decorated twenty eight members of the third battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment for gallantry in action and heroic achievement against the enemy.

The decoration of these men was one of the general's first official acts, and his first decorating ceremony, since he assumed command of the 25th Division.

The men, called from their foxholes and forward positions, stood at attention as the general pinned Silver and Bronze Star medals on their chests.

In a brief speech to the men, General Bradley said:

"As one of my first official acts it is a pleasure to present these medals which you may wear with pride to yourself and honor to your organization. You form the backbone of your organization and are an inspiration to those who are to join us."

In parting, General Bradley commented favorably on the soldierly appearance and bearing of the formation.

Receiing the Silver Star medals were Capt. Oliver W. Dillard, Margaret, Alabama; Capt. Staney P. Swartz, Indianapolis, Indiana; orp. Wyman J. Lee New York City, and Corp. William M. Roberts, Norfolk, Virginia.

Capt. Dillard also received the Oak Leaf cluster (second award) to the Bronze Star medal, while Corporal Lee added the Bronze Star medal to his Silver Star award.

Capt. Buckner M. Creel, Bel Air, Maryland, and Capt. Arthur E. Sikes, Barnes, Georgia, were awarded Oak Leaf cluster (third award) to the Bronze Star medal. Second Lieut. Herbert H Wilson, Philadelphia, received the Bronze Star medal and the Oak Leaf cluster to the Bronze Star medal.

The following officers and enlisted men were decorated with the Bronze Star medal:

Master Sergt. Artis D. Pugh, Columbus, Georgia, recent winner of the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's highest award; Master Sergt. Joseph Simmons, 134 West 129th Street, New York City; Master Sergt. Walter Ratliff, Wilson, Virginia; Sergt. First Class Harden E. Walker, Norge, Virginia.

Sergt. Erna B. Mathena, Chicago; Sergt. Zaharis Gooding, Macon, Georgia; Sergt. Pressley Giles, Yoakum, Texas; Sergt. First Class William Lawrence, Baltimore; Sergt Charles A. Warren, Trenton, New Jersey; Sergt. Hubert Twitty, Detroit; Corp. Lawrence Fields, San Antonia, Texas; Corp. LeRoy Cark, Fordyce, Ark.

Corp. C. W. Waters, Groesback, Texas; Corp. James R. Harris, Oakland, California; Corp. Jack Pearsall, Los Angeles; Pvt. First Class Julian Cromartie, Washington, D C.; Pt. Shelly Barnes, St. Louis; Capt. George Anderson, Gladstone, New Jersey; First Lieut. Alonza O. L. Sargent, Houston, Texas; First Lieut. Clinton R. Morman, Cleveland, Ohio, and First Lieut. Roscoe E. Dann, Miami, Florida.

HIGHEST HONOR GOES TO GI WHO DIED TO SAVE HIS BUDDIES

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The sixth medal of honor won in the Korean war has been awarded in death to a soldier for "incredible courage and willingness to sacrifice himself."

The nation's highest military honor went to Sgt. William R. Jecelin of Baltimore, who lost his life to save members of his company last Sept 18. The medal will be presented April 3 to Sgt. Jecelin's father, John Jecelin.

Sgt. Jecelin led his platoon of company "C," 35th infantry regiment of the 25th division on a frontal assault on an enemy held ridge in order to draw fire away from others. A hidden Red soldier tossed a grenade into the small American unit. Sgt. Jecelin threw himself over the grenade. Its explosion killed him but his comrades were saved.

Chaplain Receives Award For Duties In Korea

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Frank L. White, who is serving as chaplain with the 822nd Engineer Aviation Battalion in Korea, has been awarded the Commendation Ribbon for outstanding and meritorious service.

Capt. White is one of 15 Negro chaplains of the U. S. Air Force who are ministering to both Negro and white USAF personnel in this country, Alaska, and with the Far East Air Forces.

The text of the citation awarded Chap. White is as follows:

"Frank L. White, captain (chaplain) USAFR, Engineer Aviation battalion, for outstanding performance of duty and meritotious service as battalion chaplain in the betterment and advancement of the moral and spiritual values of all personnel assigned this command between July 16, 1950 and Oct. 25, 1950.

"Often under the most trying circumstances and regardless of personal consideration, his devotion to duty, outstanding leadership ability and his sincere and capable performance of all assigned tasks contributed immeasurably towards the success of his battalion's Character Guidance Program and the completion of the battalion's assigned missions."

Capt. White's wife lives in Washington, D. C.

Air Chaplain Wins Ribbon

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Chaplain (Capt.) Frank L. White, who is serving with the 882nd Engineer Aviation battalion, has been awarded the commendation ribbon for outstanding and meritorious service.

Chaplain White is one of 15 Negro chaplains of the U. S. Air Force ministering to both white and Negro USAF personnel in America, Alaska and with the Far East Air Forces.

Negro, Nine Others to Get Honor Medals

By the United Press

The Army announced yesterday that the Congressional Medal of Honor will be awarded June 21 to ten Korean war soldiers, including the first Negro to win the Nation's highest military honir since the Spanish-American War.

Pfc. William Thompson, 22-year-old Brooklyn, N. Y., Negro who lost his life by sticking at his machine gun while his comrades retreated safely, will be granted the medal posthumously.

Corpl. John W. Collier, 21, Worthington, Ky., who died smothering an enemy hand grenade with his body to save the lives of his squad, also will be given the posthumous award.

The Army announced previously that Pfc. Luther H. Story, 20, Americus, Ga., another recipient of the medal, will be honored at the same time. He is listed as missing in action after killing more than 100 enemy soldiers.

The medals will be bestowed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The other seven to be honored at the Pentagon ceremony will be announced later.

Thompson's award will be handed to his mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collier's Father, Earl, will be given his son's decoration.

The Army said Thompson, although repeatedly in an enemy attack last August, "resisted all efforts of his comrades to induce him to withdraw, steadfastly remained at his machine gun and continued to deliver deadly, accurate fire until mortally wounded by an enemy grenade."

It said Collier "selflessly and unhesitatingly threw himself upon the grenade" and smothered it when it landed among his squad.

Story, Collier and Thompson are the 13th, 14th and 15th Army men to receive the Nation's highest military decoration for heroism in the Korean fighting. About 40 of the honor medals have been awarded to Negroes during the nation's history.

MEDALS AWARDED FOR KOREA HEROES

Bradley Makes Presentation to Families of 11 Winners of Nation's Top Honor

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 21—General of the Army Omar N. Bradley told the families of eleven Medal of Honor winners—eight enlisted men and three officers—at a somber Pentagon ceremony today that the free nations in Korea had "gained at least one precious year for whatever may come."

Flanked by the highest civilian and military officials of the three armed services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared that World War III had been a "distinct possibility" the morning the Thirty-eighth Parallel was violated last June 25.

General Bradley said that undoubtedly the strong stand taken by the United States and its allies had "deterred the Communists from engaging in an all-out war; caused them to pause—momentarily perhaps, but pause nevertheless—in their plan for world domination."

Ten of the soldiers honored today with the presentation of the nation's highest award to their descendants were killed in action. One is still listed as missing in action. A total of twenty-three Medals of Honor have been awarded for the Korea action. Only three of the recipients were alive to receive them.

As each member of the family came forward to stand beside General Bradley, Brig. Gen. James A. Klein read the complete citation. General Bradley personally handed the widow, father, mother or sister the boxed medal bearing the single word "valor."

The mother of the first Negro to be awarded a Medal of Honor in the Korean war accepted the tribute from General Bradley. She was Mrs. Mary Henderson, 202 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, whose son, Pfc William Thompson, died at his machine gun after having refused to withdraw in the face of overwhelming enemy odds.

The soldiers honored and the members of their families who received the medals in their behalf were:

COLLIER, Corp. John W., Infantry Co. A, 9th Infantry Regiment, Second Infantry Division, his father, Earl Collier, Worthington, Ky.

COURSEN, First Lieut. Samuel S., Infantry, Co. C, Fifth Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division, his young son, Samuel S. Coursen, Jr., Morristown, N. J.

DESIDERIO, Capt. Reginald B., Infantry, Company Commander of Co. E, 27th Infantry Regiment, Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, his widow, Mrs. Patricia Jean Desiderio, El Monte, Calif.

FAITH, Lieut. Col. Don C. Jr., Infantry, Battalion Commander of the First Battalion, 32d Infantry Regiment, Seventh Infantry Division, his widow, Mrs. Barbara W. Faith, Alexandria, La.

HANDRICH, Master Sergeant Melvin O., Infantry, Co. C, 5th Infantry Regiment, his father, Walter Handrich, Manawa, Wis.

KAUFMAN, Sergeant First Class Loren R., Infantry, of Co. G, 9th Infantry Regiment, Second Infantry Division, his father, D. A. Kaufman, Portland, Ore.

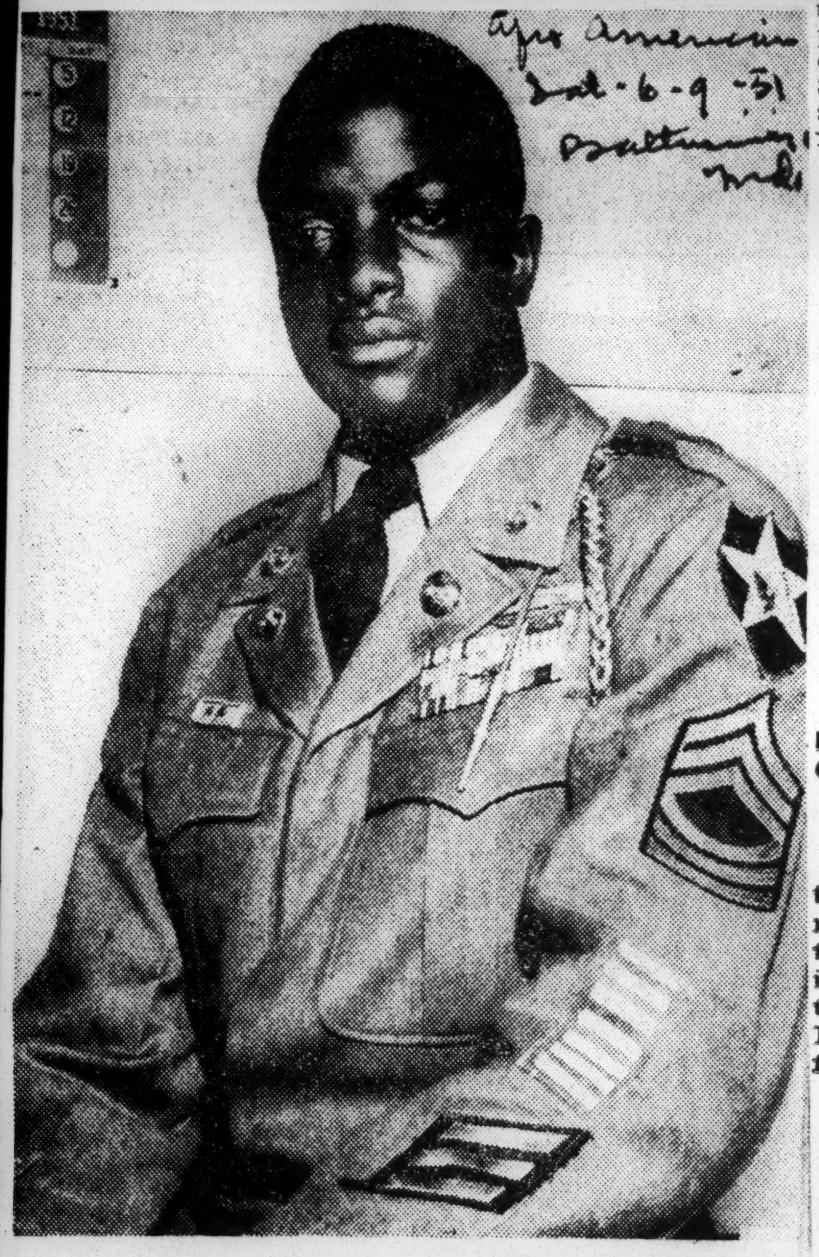
LIBBY, Sergeant George D., Combat Engineer, Co. C, 3d Engineer Combat Battalion, Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, his sister, Mrs. Gladys Hillertz, Linden, N. J.

STORY, Private First Class Luther H., Company E, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, his father, Melvin D. Young, Valjeio, Calif.

WILSON, Private First Class Richard G., Army Medical Service, Medical Company, 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment, his widow, Mrs. Yvonna L. Wilson, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

YOUNG, Private First Class Robert H., Company E, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, his father, M. H. Story, Americus, Ga. It is Private Story who is listed as missing.

THOMPSON, Private First Class William, Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, his mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, 202 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



M/Sgt. James R. Bellamy, Andrews, S.C., came home recently from Korea, 2nd Division, to marry his childhood sweetheart, Miss Martha Henry. "Yes, I'd like to go back, only if they'd give me a jet plane. I want to give them a little of what they gave me."

Winner of Silver Star, Purple Heart With 4 Oak Leaf Clusters, Red Prisoner 2 Months, Returns

Battle Hero Returns to Wed

Earned Silver Star, 4 Clusters in Korea

ANDREWS, S.C.—Here to marry his childhood sweetheart last week was M/Sgt. James R. Bellamy, who has earned the Silver Star, a purple heart with four oak leaf clusters and many ribbons for his service in the Army and particularly Korea where he fought with the Second Division.

Home on furlough he was married to Miss Martha Henry.

Declaring that he fought all over Korea, Sergeant Bellamy described how he escaped from the Chinese Reds after being a prisioner for two months and traveled about 70 miles to rejoin his outfit, the Ninth Infantry.

He earned his Silver Star for action at Pohang where he led his platoon out of a trap where he said, "Joe Chinks streamed upon us like bugs from holes. When we plugged up one place, they just came over and around another." Sergeant Bellamy expects to be assigned to Fort Jackson when his furlough expires.

Citation By Commander Disclosed

Unit Played Key Role In UN Victories In Korean Campaign

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy, and Air Force Installations)

FORT HOOD, Texas — Lieutenant General Edward M. Almond, commanding general of the Tenth Corps in Korea, has issued an official commendation to the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion, a colored unit, for its fighting in Korea.

The commendation came to light here when a sergeant formerly stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, sent a copy of the citation to the post commander at Fort Hood.

The sergeant, M/Sgt. Billie Grant, battalion sergeant major told his former camp commander that his unit landed in the invasion at Inchon on Sept. 15 and was in the heroic group of men who were trapped and later evacuated from Hungnam last December. He added that the unit now has three campaign stars to add to its Korean war ribbon.

The official citation from General Almond read as follows:

"It is with great pride that I commend the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion for achieving a memorable combat record in the Tenth Corps sectors which offers indelible proof on this Armed Forces Day of the power of combined teamwork in defeating a numerically greater enemy.

"The 73rd has played a key role in the UN victories in the Korean campaign. Often it accomplished engineering miracles despite the enemy and temperatures which ranged down to 25 degrees below zero. The battalion has turned in a splendid performance.

"Teamwork has saved the lives of thousands of UN fighting men in this bitter campaign. Through teamwork, we have denied the conquest of Korea to an enemy who often outnumbered our forces ten to one.

"Men of the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion, a part of the United States land, sea and air service team, have rendered the highest patriotic duty of which all Americans at home may be justly proud."

"Edward M. Almond
Lieut. General, U. S. Army
Commanding"

General Almond formerly commanded the all-colored 92nd Infantry in Italy during the last war.

U.N. Shows Korea Medal Design For Service in Charter Defense

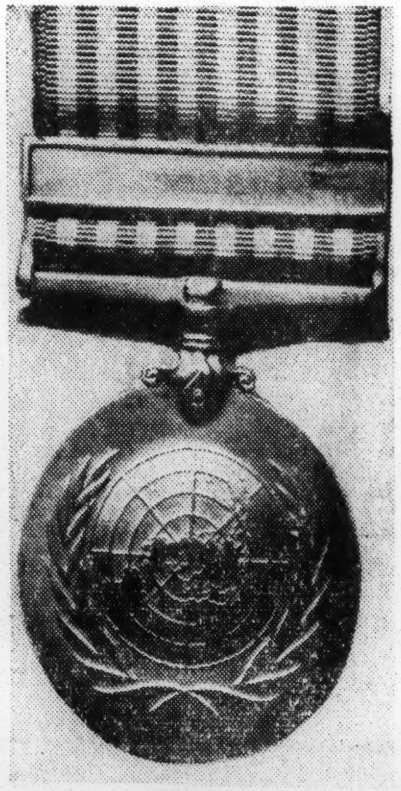
600,000 Believed Eligible for Award Approved in '50 by General Assembly

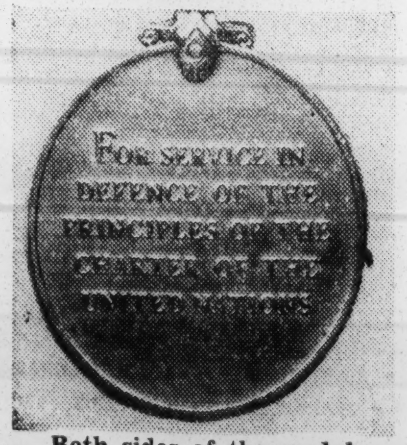
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 28.—The U. N. made public today the design of a bronze alloy medal inscribed "For Service in the Defence of the Charter of the United Nations" to be awarded to the men and women who have served with U. N. forces in Korea—a corps unofficially believed to be some 600,000 strong.

Authorized by the General Assembly last December on a proposal by Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo, the medal will be awarded under regulations still being worked out with member nations who have contributed forces. Non-U. N. nationals are also expected to be eligible, including South Korean troops and the Italian field hospital unit, still being organized in Italy. Enabling legislation is up to each nation involved.

The circular medal, one and three-eighths inches in diameter, bears the U. N. global emblem, nestling in its crossed laurel wreaths, on one side, and the inscription—with its British spelling of "defence" in official U. N. style—on the other. It hangs from a ribbon with nine blue and eight white stripes, and a small metal clasp on the lower part of the ribbon carries the word "Korea."





Both sides of the medal

30a 1951

Korean War

AWARD- DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS
MASTER SERGEANT, CURTIS D. PUGH

Sgt. Curtis Pugh Gets Service Cross

With the 25th Infantry Division in Korea—Master Sergeant Curtis D. Pugh, 1128 Wynnton Road, Columbus, Georgia, son of Mr. Aaron Pugh, was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the United States Army's second Highest Award, for extraordinary heroism against North Korean Communists, near Haman, Korea on September 15, 1950. He is a member of Company L, 24th Infantry Regiment which is a part of the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division, under the leadership of Major General William B. Kean, who has been in action on the Korean front since early July 1950.

In being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Master Sergeant Pugh becomes the fourth enlisted Negro soldier to receive the Nation's second highest award in this action. During World War II there were only five awards made to Negro personnel, two of whom were officers.

Thus far in this action the 24th Infantry Regiment "Eagles" have ten Distinguished Service Crosses awarded for the Korean action. This is the highest amount of DSC's ever awarded a Negro Infantry Regiment in United States Military history.

Korean Veteran Decorated at Bragg

Afro-American Sat. 4-14-51 Baltimore Md. 30a Korean War Awards

Judging from the heavily decorated jacket worn by M-Sgt. David Robinson, right, receiving awards, medals and citations is getting to be a habit with this Willard, N.C. soldier. Robinson is a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, and a veteran of Korea. He is shown receiving the Silver Star from Col. Charles B. Kendall, for his exemplary performance of duty while in combat near Sanju, Korea.

MORE MEDALS FOR 24th:

Two Officers, 4 GI's Awarded Silver Stars

Afro American 30a Korean War Awards

TOKYO (NNPA)—Two more officers and four more enlisted men of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, recently have been awarded Silver Star medals for gallantry in action in Korea.

They are: Sat. 4-14-51

Capt. William J. Jackson, New York City

1st. Lt. Clifton F. Vincent, Houston, Texas Baltimore

Sgt. Reginald Howell, Brooklyn, New York. md.

Pfc. Charles Jones, Ann Harbor Mich.

Sgt. Willie J. Lott, Meridian, Miss.

Sgt. 1st. Cl. Willard B. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

Captain Led Counterattack

According to the citation, last Dec. 1, near Kunu-ri, the battalion command post was subjected to an intense attack which was followed by an attack on a company moving to a new position. Captain Jackson organized and led an assault force in a counterattack which secured the command post and annihilated the enemy in that area.

When his battalion was threatened by four tanks on July 27, near Sangju, Lieutenant Vincent led forward his 3.5 rocket launcher squad, destroying the lead tank. When a lack of ammunition forced displacement of his squad, Vincent covered the displacement with hand grenades.

Under fire and wounded, he successfully blocked the enemy advance by firing a village.

GI Annihilated Squad

On Sept. 9, when Sergeant Howell's squad was halted by intense machine gun fire near Haman, Hotel advanced alone to within ten yards of the position from which point he was able to annihilate the machine gun and crew. He then signalled his men forward and led them in an assault which culminated in a rout of the enemy.

When Private Jones's unit was under attack last Sept. 17, near Haman, by vastly numerically superior forces, Jones volunteered to cover the displacement. Despite the intense fire and attacks, Jones remained in position effectively covering the withdrawal of the remainder of his unit.

Saved Wounded Men

Sergeant Lott, on July 29, near Sangju, while his unit was displacing under a heavy attack, observed that the enemy was converging on a commanding hill.

Leading a small force, he successfully evacuated several wounded men and then deployed and directed his men with such skill that they forced the enemy to withdraw.

When a company attack was halted by a well emplaced machine gun near Haman on Sept. 9, Sergeant Smith deployed his squad to deliver diversionary fire, then moved up the hill through the intense fire and neutralized the strong point with a grenade.

He then assembled his squad to lead it in a final assault, completely routing the enemy.

ATLANTA SOLDIER DECORATED

Cpl. Willie G. Ponder, 99 Little St., Atlanta, Ga., is shown as he receives the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in Korea. Col. Henry C. Pritt, commander of the 24th Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, of which Ponder is a member, pins on the Medal.
(From Photograph- U.S. Army Photo by Cpl. Reggie Carr).

World
Sun. 7-1-51
Atlanta, Ga.

N. C. SERGEANT HONORED

Awarded Silver Star in Ft. Bragg Hospital

By SGT. BOB PHILLIPS

FORT BRAGG, N.C, — M. Sgt. David Robinson, native North Carolinian and veteran of 9 years of service, was awarded the Silver Star during ceremonies held at the U.S. Army Hospital here recently.

The medal, one of the highest given military personnel by the government, was presented and appropriately pinned on Sergeant Robinson by Col. Charles B. Kendall, commanding officer of the hospital.

The citation revealing Sergeant Robinson's bravery and devotion to duty while engaged in combat against the armed enemy in Korea and which entitled him to the Silver Star read:

Text of Citation Quoted

"On 21 July, 1950, near Sanju, Korea, Master Sergeant Robinson while going from a forward platoon under heavy fire to call for artillery fire recovered two wounded men from an exposed position and removed them to safety. Despite heavy hostile action, he also saved two trailer loads of vital equipment

"On 29 July, he again saved two men who were being evacuated on a tank which had come under severe fire. Later that day, he commanded the company for four hours and held a critical hill which the enemy was endeavoring to take.

"On 31st Aug. when the enemy brokethrough and cut off his platoon, he kept his men in place and inspired them to hold and fight off repeated fanatical attacks for two days until relief could be brought in."

nducted at Willard in 1942

Sergeant Robinson entered the military service from North Carolina. Born in Ivanhoe, he attended school in LaGrange and at the time of his induction on Dec. 6, 1942, he resided at Route 1, Willard, near Wilmington.

He was sent to Fort McClellan Ala., for basic training and later served with the 93rd Infantry Division in the Pacific. For distinguished service with this outfit, he was awarded the Bronze Star medal. He saw action in the Bougainville, New Guiena and Morafia campaigns.

Sergeant Robinson was sent to Japan with the occupation forces in March of 19477 and remained there until he accompanied the 25th Infantry Division to Korea shortly after the outbreak of hostilities here last July. He was a member of Company E of the 24th Infanty Regiment.

Wounded in Sanchon Battle

Wounded in the left arm during the Sanchon fighting, Sergeant Robinson was evacuated to the States and sent to the U.S. Army Hospital here for treatment.

In addition o the Silver and Bronze Stars, he wears the Combat Infantry Badge, Good Conduct Medal, Purple Heart, World War 11 Victory Medal Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with three battle stars, Japanese Occupation Ribbon and the Korean Campaign Ribbon.

His wife, Mrs. Helen C. Robinson, and their young daughter, Judy Ann, reside at Willard.

"I like the army and plan to retire after thirty years" the heavily decorated sergeant said.

24th Wins 7 More Silver Stars, Three Posthumously

Afro American Sat. 3-3-51

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA) — Silver Star medals recently were awarded posthumously to an enlisted man and two officers of the 24th Infantry Regiment and to another enlisted man, listed as missing in action, who was attached to the same outfit.

Three other members of the regiment still on duty were given the same award for gallantry in action. They are M-Sgts. Raymond . Coleman of Washington and Leon H. Porter of Bethel, Kan., and Capt. Walter Chandler of Columbia, S. C.

honored dead are Major O. Gardner of 2 Chestnut Bordentown, N. J.; 1st Lt. ick H. Kelley of Tacoma, h.; and Pfc. Thomas Broad- r of 1528 N. 17th St., Philadelphia.

Missing GI Decorated

Missing in action, but getting the decoration from his country, nevertheless, is Pfc. Wilbr O. Hairston of Roanoke, Va.

Major Gardener was killed on Nov. 28, when he left the relative security of his command post to assist in the defense of the area by moving about the positions inspiring and encouraging his men to withstand an enemy attack.

Lieutenant Kelley won his award by rallying his men to withstand a "Banzai" attack on Aug. 20. He was critically wounded during a subsequent attack and died Aug. 22.

Private Broadwater was mortally wounded on Oct. 11, when he drove his jeep with its .50-calibre point machine gun to a forward position in order to effect the rescue of an ambushed gas truck crew.

Baltimore Chaplain Decorated

Afro American Sat. 7-21-51 Baltimore Md.

Chaplain (Capt.) Gray G. Johnson, whose wife resides at 2425 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, is presented the Silver Star Medal by Col. Robert T. Hazlett, chief of staff for the 25th Infantry Division. Chaplain Gray won the Silver Star while serving with the 24th Regiment of the Tropic Lightning Division in Korea.

THEIR VALOR REWARDED:

24 Men in Korea Win Awards for Gallantry

TOKYO (NNPA) — Twenty four officers and GI's from 15 states and D. C., have been awarded hero medals for gallantry in action. The awards include the Silver Star, given posthumously to two officers and one GI, and the Bronze Star.

Leading the list of Silver Star winners is Capt. Maxwell Vails, Prairie View, Tex., commanding officer of Company L, 9th Infantry Regiment, who has been missing in action since Nov. 25.

Red Fighting

According to the citation, Capt. Vails' company last Sept. 26 was assigned the mission of relieving another company and continuing attack on Samga, a key road junction. Company L, at the time, was short of platoon leaders, thus placing an added burden on Capt. Vails.

Leading his company in a determined assault, the citation said

24 Men From 15 States Named in This Story

The names of 24 officers and enlisted men from 15 states and the District of Columbia appear in this story of awards for gallantry in action in Korea.

he moved to within hand grenade range and led his men into a close range fight which overcame the opposition and attained the objectives.

Ohio Sarge, Captain

The Silver Star for gallantry in combat also has been awarded to Sergt. Charles E. Massie, son of Mrs. Susie Belle Miller, 929 Belmont Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

A member of Battery A. 503d Field Artillery Battalion, Second Infantry Division, Sergt. Massie has been listed as missing in action since December 1.

According to his citation, on November 27, near Somin-Dong, when his unit was attacked from the rear, Sergt. Massie left protective cover and turned his 155 mm. Howitzer on the attacking force.

"Although under intense hostile fire," the citation said, "Massie poured phosphorous ammunition at the enemy, breaking up the attack."

Capt. John J. Phillips, 3528 Irving St., Cincinnati, Ohio, who also is reported missing in action, also has been awarded the Silver Star.

According to his citation. Capt. Phillips' unit attacked Hill 201, an important position in the Nakong Rover salient, Sept. 18. When most of the company's officers became casualties in the initial stage of the attack, the citation said. Capt. Phillips, who was the battalion S-3 (operations officer), moved from one company to the next under fire, instructing new officers.

Altho wounded in the evening and suffering great pain, he continued to direct the attack through the night. He was wounded again the next morning but continued fighting until the objective had been gained.

Capt. Phillips, a member of the headquarters company, Third Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, Second Infantry Division was reported missing in action November 30.

Kansas Sergeant

The Silver Star also was awarded posthumously to Sgt. Jerome F. Barnwell 1457 Wabash Street, Wichita, Kan., a member of the 77th Engineer Combat Company.

According to the citation, on August 6, near Haman, Sergt. Barnwell's platoon was ambushed while advancing across a hillside, and pinned down. Risking intense fire, the citation said, Sergt. Barnwell advanced alone toward an enemy machine gun but before reaching it was mortally wounded.

Other Winners Namel

Other Silver Stars were awarded to Pfc. George Helmstetter, 3940 Gibson Court, New Orleans, Company B, and Capt. Leslie E. Hedgepath, 187 South Walnut street, Chillicothe, Ohio, medical company 24th Infantry Regiment.

When an enemy patrol attempted to penetrate the forward positions of an infantry company on Sept. 9, near Haman, Pvt. Helmstetter moved forward alone, in spite of intense fire. The citation said his accurate carbine fire dispersed the patrol, thus eliminating a serious threat to friendly positions.

Capt. Hedgepath's battalion was cut off from frontline companies and rear installations by intense fire from August 31 to Sept. 3. Working without respite for seventy-two hours, the citation said, Cap. Hedgepath rendered expert care to the numerous casualties which could not be evacuated. It also said he lent encouragement and assistance to the staff and succeeded in saving all patients.

Six Get Bronze V

Three men reported missing in action, all members of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, were awarded Bronze Stars with "V" for heroic achievement. They are

Corp. Ewing Brandon, Route 1, Whitehaven, Tenn., Company L; Sergt. Willis Blakely, Route 3, Brooksville, Fla., Company E and First Lieut. William N. Bivens, 613 West Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., headquarters and headquarters company, Third Battalion.

Other Bronze Stars with "V" were awarded Private First Class Julian E. Cromartie, Washington, D. C., Company I, 24th Infantry Regiment: Corp. Erie Anderson, 72 South 16th Street, East Orange, N. J., Heavy Mortar Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, and Master Sergt. Fred Anderson, Route 3, Georgetown, South Carolina, Company A, 24th Infantry Regiment.

S. C., Fla. GI's

The Bronze Star medal for meritorious achievement, has been awarded to Pfc. Luther Brown, Pawleys Island S. C., 195th Field Artillery Battalion; Corp. Elijah Bradford, 509 Thomas Street, Waycross, Georgia, medical company 24th Infantry Regiment.

A Bronze Star medal for heroic achievement also has been awarded to Sergt. Eddie Thompson, 190 East 25th Street, Indianapolis, Battery A, 50d Field Artillery Battalion, who was reported missing in action November 30, and to Master Sergt. John O. Herring, of Roseboro and Garland, North Carolina, company, Third Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, who was reported missing in action on Dec. 1.

Other Bronze Star medals with "V" were awarded to Corp. Curtis Green, 302 W. South Street, Longview, Texas, Company D, 24th Infantry Regiment; Capt. William Hall, Ranville, Ohio medical company 24th Infantry Regiment; and Lieut. Colonel Eugene L. Carson, 818 North Fifth St., Quincy, Illi- Regiment.

N. J. Man Included

The Bronze Star medal for meritorious achievement also has been awarded to Pfc. Earl Grant, Reeve Street, Whiteboro, N. J., medical company, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Master Sergt. Horrie Flowers, Jr., of Brundidge, Alabama, headquarters and headquarters company, Third Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, has been awarded the Silver Star posthumously.

According to the citation, on November 30, near Kunupri, hostile elements had infiltrated the battalion area where preparations were being made to move vital supplies and equipment. The citation states that Sergt. Flowers organized a small group to combat the enemy and then directed removal of ammunition trucks and other vehicles.

First Oak Leaf Cluster

Although fatally wounded, the sergeant refused evacuation until all trucks had been withdrawn and the enemy force eliminated.

The first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star with "V", was awarded to Corp. Wyman J. Lee, 50 Albany Avenue, Amityville, N York, Company M, and First Lieut. Robert A. McDonald, 81 Holyoke Street, Brewer, Maine Company L, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Trek From Foxholes For Citations

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—Brig. Gen. Joseph S. Bradley, new commanding general of the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division, decorated 28 members of the Third Battalion of the Fighting 24th Infantry Regiment last week for gallantry in action and heroic achievement against the enemy.

It was one of Gen. Bradley's first official acts and his first decorating ceremony since he assumed command of the 25th Division.

The men, called from their foxholes and forward positions, stood at attention as the general pinned Silver and Bronze Stars on their chests after listening to the National Athem played by the division band, with the sound of 105's and 155's Artillery pieces sounding off as background music.

In a brief speech to the men decorated General Bradley said: "As one of my first official acts it is a pleasure to present these medals which you may wear with pride to yourself and honor to your organization. You form the backbone of your organization and are an inspiration to those who are to join us." In parting, General Bradley commented favorably on the soldierly appearance and bearing of the formation.

The officers and men decorated were: Capt. Oliver W. Dillard, Margaret, Ala., Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star; Capt. Stanley P. Swartz, Indianapolis, Silver Star; Capt. Buckner M. Creel, Belair, Md., second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star; Capt. Arthur E. Sikes, Barnes, Ga., second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star; Capt. George Anderson, Gladstone, N. J. Bronze Star Medal; 1st Lt. Alonza O. L. Sargent, Houston, Texas, Bronze Star Medal; 1st Lt. Clinton R. Morman, Cleveland, Ohio, Bronze Star Medal; 1st Lt. Roscoe E. Dann, Miami, Fla., Bronze Star Medal; 1st. Lt. Herbert H. Wilson, Philadelphia, Bronze Star Medal and first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star; Cpl. Wyman J. Lee, New York City, Silver Star and Bronze Star Medals; and Cpl. William M. Roberts, Norfolk, Va. Silver Star.

Also decorated were: M-Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, Ala., who was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General Douglass MacArthur, Bronze Star Medal; M-Sgt. Joseph Simmons, New York City, Bronze Star; M-Sgt. Walter Ratliff, Wilson, Va., Bronze Star Medal; Sfc. Harden B. Walker, Norge, Va., Bronze Star; Sgt. Erna B. Mathena, Chicago, Bronze Star; Sgt. Zacharis Gooding, Macon, Ga., Bronze Star Medal.

Sgt. Pressley Giles, Yoakum, Tex., Bronze Star Meadl; Sfc. William Lawrence, Baltimore, Md., Bronze Star Meadl; Sgt. Charles A. Warren, Trenton, N. J., Bronze Star Medal; Sgt. Hubert Twitty, Detroit, Mich., Bronze Star Medal; Cpl. Lawrence Fields, San Antonio, Texas, Bronze Star Medal; Cpl. Leroy Clark, Fordyce, Ark., Bronze Star Medal; Cpl. C. W. Water. Groesbeck, Texas, Bronze Star Medal; Cpl. James R. Harris, Oakland, Calif., Bronze Star Medal; Cpl. Jack Pearsall, Los Angeles, Calif., Bronze Star Medal; Pfc. Julian Cromartie, Washington, D. C Bronze Star Medal; and Pvt. Shelly Barnes, St. Louis, Mo., Bronz Star Medal.

Air Force Medal For The Captain

BROOKLYNITE GETS FLYING CROSS . . . The DFC was awarded to Capt. Charles A. Bowers of Brooklyn for his fine record of 69 combat missions as a B-26 navigator-bombardier. The medal is being pinned on by Major General Partridge of the Fifth Air Force at its headquarters in Japan. The captain's wife, Mrs. Mary Bowers, resides in California, while his mother, Mrs. Carrie M. Bowers, lives at 262 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCEPTIONAL VALOR: The Distinguished Flying Cross is pinned on Capt. Charles A. Bowers of Brooklyn, N. Y., by 5th Air Force Commander Major General Partridge during the recent review of this Japan-based air field.

Flying Ace Gets Seven Decorations

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, Central Luzon — Recently decorated with an Air Medal and the first six Oak Leaf Clusters for aerial combat action in Korea was Capt. Daniel James Jr. He is the son of Mrs. L. A. James, 1606 N. Alcaniz Street, Pensacola, Fla., and husband of Mrs. Dorothy W. James of Tuskegee, Ala.

The awards were given to the captain at a brief ceremony held on Clark Air Force Base in Central Luzon where he is presently stationed.

A graduate of Washington High School and the Tuskegee (Ala.) Civilian Flying School, Captain James joined the Air Force in January, 1943. He left for the Philippines in September, 1949, where he is now assigned as a navigation flight examiner for the Forty-fourth Fighter-Bomber Squadron, Philippines Command (Air Force) and Thirteenth Air Force.

30a 1951 Korean War

Awards
Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn

Gift Of A Gratetul Communit y To The Cleaborn Family

This beautiful, new brick bungalow located at 1739 Farrington Street in Southwest is the gift of a grateful community to the Cleaborn family from which came Memphis' number one Korean War hero. Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn. The first of the year when Pvt. Cleaborn was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary performance in which he offered his life in the service of hi country members of his famiy were living in an overcrowded shanty on the DSC to Pvt. Cleaborn's parents at Booker Washington High School Gymnasium, and it was at that time that a sustained campaign was carried on to raise funds with which to build a new home for the family of the fallen hero. Mrs. Lillian Scott, prominent Binghampton civic leader, took the lead in the campaign and she was backed solidly by the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Memphis Press-Scimitar, the Memphis World, WDIA Radio Station and scores of other interest Bailey's Alley.

High military figures and state, county and city officials led in ceremonies marking the presentation of ed organizations and institutions. The results of the campaign have been the completion of this beautiful home of Farrington.

Mrs. Cleaborn (wearing white, checkered dress) and three of her seven children, are shown with Mrs. Scott at the new Cleaborn home, Mr. Cleaborn, husband an employe at the South Memphis Stock Yard, could not be present for the picture.

The Cleaborn children include Lawrence Lee, Shurlyn, Doris, Everett, Jr., Edgar Allen resident of Chicago; Milton Howard and Mrs. Dolesta Griffin.

30a 1951

Korean War

AWARDS
ALBERT L. HINTON-
War Correspondent

Gets Posthumous Award

Albert L. Hinton, veteran newsman who was killed in a plane crash while en route to the Korean front last year, has been honored posthumously by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace. His family will receive a Valor Medal. Mr. Hinton was correspondent for a chain of weekly newspapers including the AFRO. For many years he was a staff member of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

7 NEGROES GET DSC AND THREE DIE WINNING IT

Regiment Beats Mark of War II Colored Units

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

WITH THE U. S. 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT in Korea, Feb. 5.—The army's only Negro regiment already has won more high combat decorations than all the Negro units together received in World War II.

Seven 24th infantry fighters have won the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military decoration. Three of them died winning it. Available figures show that five Negroes received the DSC in the last war.

White officers of the 24th have won six other DSCs in Korea. The regiment has won 126 silver stars for gallantry in action and 282 bronze stars. The regiment has been in action since last July 14.

Met Severest Test

Among the silver star winners are Capt. Gorham L. Black, 4934 Vincennes av., and Corp. Howard Jaunes, 5628 S. Indiana av., both of Chicago, and Lt. Charles Ellis of Gary.

The regiment has seen no action since early January when it guarded Kimpo air field during the great evacuation and was one of the last units to leave Seoul. Its severest test came last September at Haman, South Korea. During the month its casualties were 132 killed, 52 missing, and 671 wounded in action. Its nonbattle casualties were 341.

In mid-September, during the northward offensive, the regiment slashed west and captured the port of Kunsan without enemy resistance. After its liberation of 86 American war prisoners in November, it moved to Kaesong, north of Seoul, to battle enemy bands attempting to cut supply routes. In one ambush, the regiment lost 43 killed.

Caught in Trap

It went on into North Korea with one regiment of the 25th division and was caught in a Chinese trap at Kunuri. One company was mauled so badly that only one officer and six men were left. The regiment's 3d battalion was one of the last units to leave Kunuri in the long withdrawal to the Seoul area.

Because of its all Negro composition, the 24th has attracted unusual attention in victory and defeat. Its victory in Yechon in Mid-July was noted in congress and its defeat at Haman in September, when the enemy broke thru on his last great drive on Pusan, was remembered by those who conveniently forgot breakthrus suffered by other regiments.

Loses Boxing Champ

Like others in the 8th army this regiment proved soft and poorly trained when it arrived in Korea. Few of the original officers now remain. It has had three commanding officers, but none was removed for incompetence.

Its most disheartening loss was the death in action of Corp. Levi Jackson Jr., 24, of Philadelphia, all army heavyweight boxing champion who gave his life rescuing two wounded men.

Many men of the 24th look forward to returning to Japan. At a showing of hands a few weeks ago, more than 400 men indicated they wanted to marry Japanese girls. Only a dozen, however, have completed the necessary paper work to do so before Feb. 18, the deadline.

Eight DSC's to Tan GI's

4 Officers, 4 Men Rout 'Red' Enemy

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Army records show that eight colored soldiers—four officers and four enlisted men—all of the 24th Infantry in Korea, have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military award.

The DSC, a cross of bronze, is awarded to persons who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

List of Heroes

The eight colored recipients who have received the award since last June 25 are:

2nd Lt. Chester J. Lenon 1024 East Hill St., Independence, Kan., son of Mrs. Roberta E. Lenon; 2nd Lt. William D. Ware, son of Emil Ware, Winchester, Tex.; 2nd Lt. William M. Bluefield, 1021 Queen St.; Alexandria, Va.; 2nd Lt. Levy V. Hollis, 3409 Hutchinson St., Houston, Tex.;

Cpl. Levi Jackson Jr., son of Mrs. Lila Jackson, Cayne, S.C.; Sgt./1c Arthur C. Dudley son of Mrs. Lillie Rust, Sanford, Fla.; M-Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, son of Aaron Pugh, Union Springs, Ala.; and Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, Memphis, Tenn.

Courageous Acts Told

Lieutenant Lenon, platoon leader, 77th Engineer Combat Company, was wounded by the enemy when he routed them with six volunteers Aug. 6, 1950. Lieutenant Ware, platoon leader, Company I, was reported missing in action after defending a bridge July 26, 1950.

Lieutenant Benefield, 77th Engineer Combat Company, was awarded the DSC posthumously, being killed July 29, 1950, in an advance before the enemy to remove a mine field. Lieutenant Hollis, of Headquarters, 3rd Battalion, then a master sergeant, coordinated a fire attack to capture Battle Mountain, Aug. 21 to 24, 1950.

Rifleman's Achievement

Corporal Jackson, medical aid man, Company "C," was wounded Aug. 13, 1950, while shielding two wounded soldiers with his own body to protect them from further wounds. Sergeant Dudley, of Company "B," an expert rifleman destroyed over 50 enemy riflemen and machine gunners in five days, Aug. 2 to 7, 1950.

Sergeant Pugh, of Company "L," saved his wounded battalion commander and fought off fanatical enemy assaults in a rear guard action Sept. 15, 1950, for which he volunteered.

MacArthur Presents DSC To Hero In Korea

Wearing heavy winter garb, General Douglas MacArthur (left) is shown presenting the distinguished service cross to M/Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, of Columbus, Ga., for heroism in Korea. Pugh, as a volunteer member of a rear guard, held his position on a narrow mountain ridge near Haman, Korea, and fought off a series of fanatical enemy assaults at ranges as close as ten-yards. Pugh saved the life of his battalion commander, wounded in hand-to-hand combat with the Reds, by holding off the enemy until the wounded officer escaped.

GI's Record Not Available

Records of Private Cleaborn's heroism were not available at the Pentagon.

Lieutenant Hollis, who won a battlefield commission, becomes the 13th member of the 24th Infantry Regiment (Eagles) to be awarded the DSC — the highest number of DSC's ever awarded a colored infantry regiment in U.S. military history.

DAVIS HELD AS SPY

GENEVA, Switzerland (ANP) — Charles Davis, 23, who renounced his U.S. citizenship to become a citizen of Czechoslovakia in 1950, is being held in jail here on a charge of being a spy who worked for "both sides in the cold war."

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodges, commanding general of the 3rd Army, with headquarters at Atlanta, presents the posthumous Distinguished service cross to Mrs. Everett Cleaborn, as her husband looks on.

Award DSC To Mother Of GI

(SEE OTHER PICTURES PAGE 24)

By J. G. COUGHLIN

MEMPHIS — The City of Memphis honored Edward O. Cleaborn last week, one year after he left town to join the army because he couldn't find a job.

The mayor, the superintendent of schools, and other officials of this Southern city joined 3,000 other citizens

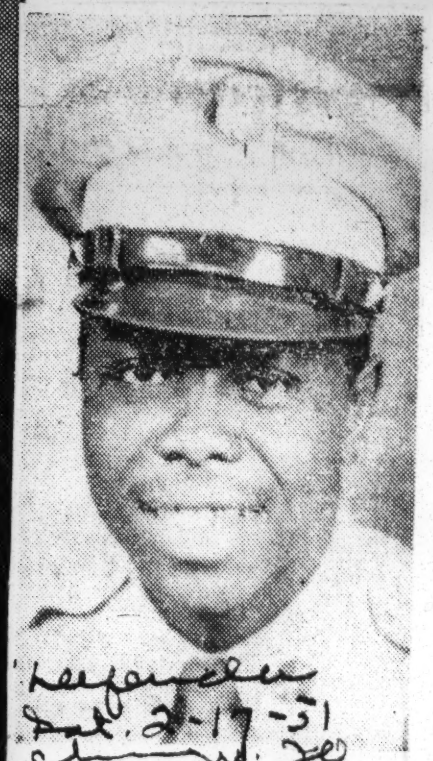
packed Booker T. Washington the school to see the Commander the Third Army present the Distinguished Service Cross to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cleaborn.

Pvt. Cleaborn was not present. He had died in far off Korea while giving protective fire to his buddies who escaped a death trap sprung by the Communist enemy.

No Segregation

For once, Memphis let down the bars of segregation. Negroes and whites sat side by side as first one official, after another sang the praises of this dead hero — who, a year ago, was but another Negro looking for a job.

It was Gen. John R. Hodge who



PVT. CLEABORN

presented the nation's second highest military decoration to the solemn-faced parents of the hero.

"I give you this token of the heroism of your son," he said. "I wish I knew the words to alleviate your sorrow and bereavement. However, knowing how and why he died, I feel your grief will be lessened.

"I congratulate you...I sympathize with you."

Mayor Speaks

Mayor Watkins Overton said: "Mr. and Mrs. Cleaborn, Memphis is proud to have been the home of your son ..proud that he lived among us as a citizen."

Supt. of Schools Ernest C. Bell spoke. So did American Legion officials and other leaders. Negro and white. Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Col. W. I. Sherwood were present. Prof. Blair T. Hunt principal of the school praised his former pupil.

The young voice of Benirarie McDonald, former soldier and buddy of Pvt. Cleaborn, filled the huge gymnasium with the touchingly appropriate song, "My Buddy."

Massed Choir

A massed choir from the colored high schools of Memphis sang tribute to the youth who had paid the highest price in the fight for democracy.

The ceremony was over and 3,000 citizens of Memphis — young and old, white and black, filed out of the gymnasium. They were quiet and thoughtful. They were sad and somber.

They were proud. But they were puzzled.

Flier's Wife Gets Awards

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Mrs. Daisy P. Brown, widow of the heroic Naval flier, the late Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, last week received two posthumous awards for her husband who was killed in action over Korea. The DSC and the Air Medal were presented to her by Rear Admiral Francis M. Hughes. Brown was the first Negro Naval air officer in history.

NEGRO FLIER'S WIDOW WILL RECEIVE MEDALS

Ceremony For Ensign Brown Saturday At Hattiesburg

Special To The Commercial Appeal

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Sept. 26—Posthumous citation ceremonies will be held at Hattiesburg's Negro high school Saturday for Ensign Jesse Brown, who died last December after his Navy fighter plane was shot down over oKrea.

Ensign Brown's young widow, Daisy Brown, will receive the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal in recognition of her husband's service to his country. The presentation will be made by Rear Admr. Francis M. Hughes, chief of Naval Air Basic Training at Corpus Christi, Texas.

The 24-year-old officer was the first Negro commissioned in naval aviation history and the first to fly a Navy plane into combat.

His plane was crippled Dec. 4, presumably by anti-aircraft fire, as he flew a mission in the Chosin Reservoir sector. Ensign Brown set his Corsair down in the snow-covered mountains and in the crash was pinned in the wreckage. His back was broken and he lost much blood.

Lieut. Thomas J. Hudner of Fall River, Mass., crash-landed alongside Ensign Brown and tried to pull him free of the plane but failed to do this before the Hattiesburg man died. Lieutenant Hudner has since received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his herois attempt.

Hero's Widow Receives Awards For Naval Officer

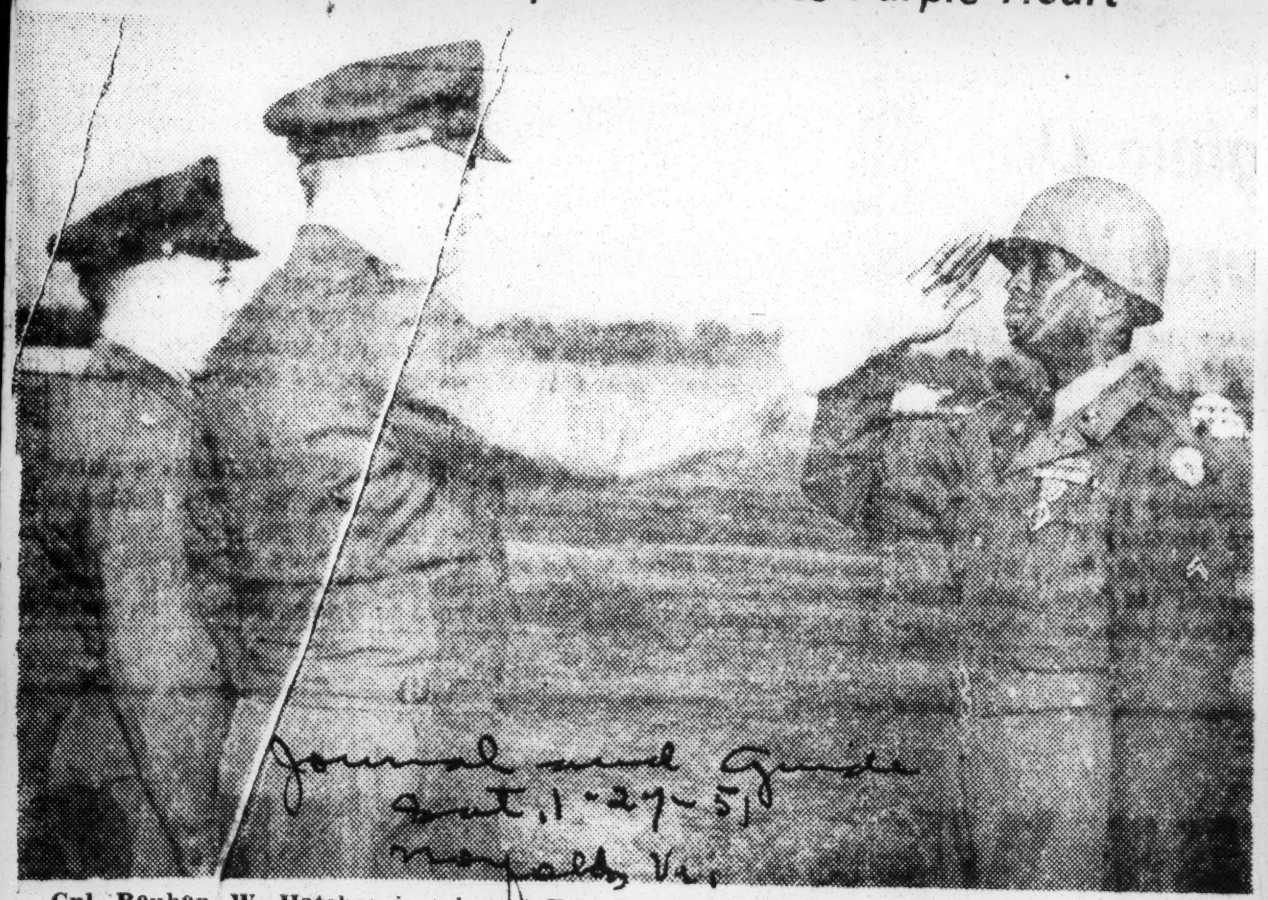
Hattiesburg, Miss. (ANP) — Mrs. Brown's first fight was The citizens of Mississippi, Negro latter trapped in the burning plane. with her ensign husband because and white, paid marked tribute to The daring white rescuer fought she felt "safer with him than any the late Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown valiantly to extinguish the flames one else."

here last week, when the wife of with snow, and failed from his Of the union a girl, Pamela the heroic fighter, Mrs. Daisy P. own plane crashed helicopter. Elise Brown, was born Dec. 23, Brown, was presented with two For this act of bravery he was 1948. Aside from unsolicited gifts posthumous awards, the Distin- awarded the Congressional Medal totaling $3,000 for the little lady, guished Service Cross and the Air of Honor by President Truman in Ensign Hudner turned over to her Medal. the Rose Garden of the White the $1,000 which was made a present to him by the Chamber of Commerce of Fall River.

Presentation was made by Rear House. Mrs. Brown is attending school Admiral Francis M. Hughes, chief Presiding over the exercises was at Alcorn A. & M. College because of naval basic training, Pensacola, A. B. S. Towd who presented Rear it was her husband's wish that she Fla., who flew here for the occa- Adm. Hughes, Mayor E. J. Currie, finish her education. sion. H. Blair, Supt. of Public

Ensign Brown, first Negro naval schools; M. R. Burger, principal officer to lose his life in any Amer- of the Royal Street High school; ican war, and the first Negro naval Fred Spawn, post commander air officer, was wounded and VFW, and the Rev. J. R. Cole of forced-down behind enemy lines in the St. James AME Church. the Chosin Area of The Browns, natives of Hattiesburg, married in 1947 while the Korea De- pilot was in service. He was a Flying commissioned an ensign April 15, Lt. (j 1949, aboard the USS Leyte along USN, Fall Hudner, Jr., with Hudner. flew to

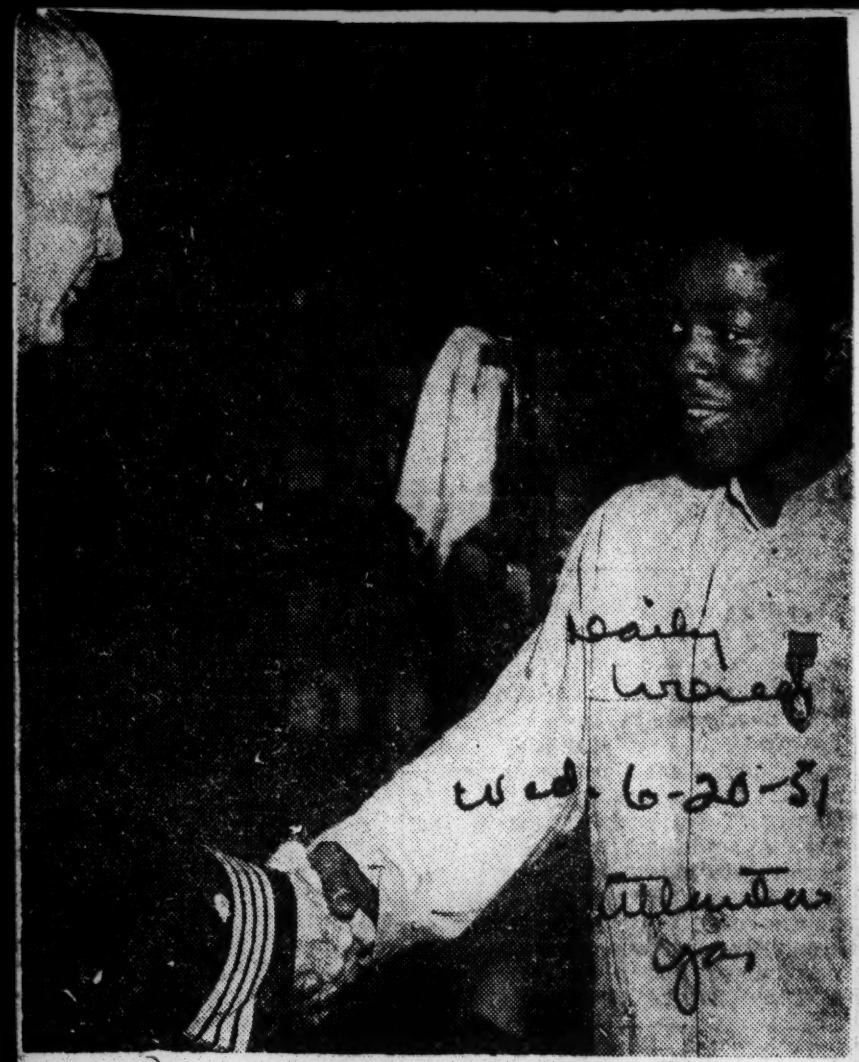
Lackey, Va., Corporal Receives Purple Heart



Cpl. Reuben W. Hatcher is shown receiving the Purple Heart from Lt. Col. Francis J. Goatley, commanding officer of the 11th Port Battalion at Fort Eustis, Va. Looking on is Major Paul C. Hanley. The high decoration was made for wounds the corporal received in Dilligen, Germany, in April, 1945. Cpl. Hatcher, who makes his home in Lackey, Va., is a veteran of nine years service and is a member of the 870th Port Company at Fort Eustis.

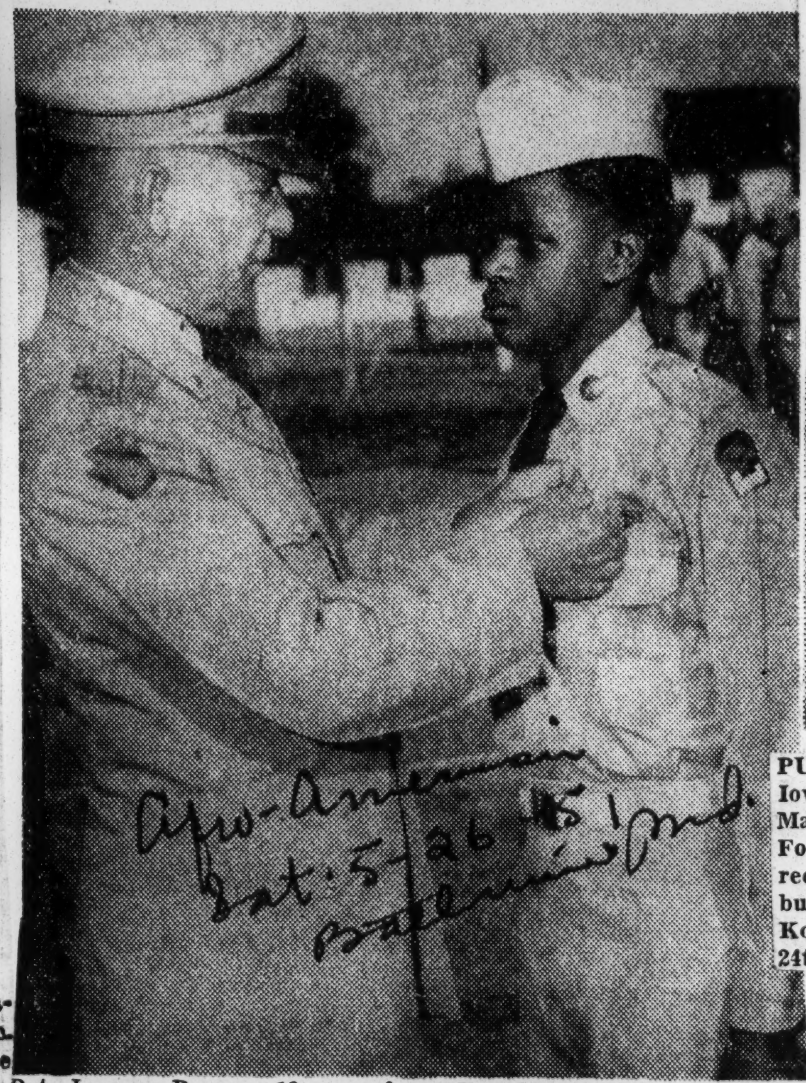
Philadelphia GI Gets Purple Heart

Staff Sgt. Albert Powell of Philadelphia, Pa., received the Purple Heart medal for wounds received in action in Korea. The award was made by Capt. W. F. James, Medical corps, USN, commanding officer of the U.S. Naval hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Powell and is recovering from his wounds at the Far Eastern hospital at Yokosuka.—(ANP)



NO WORDS ARE NEEDED—There's mutual respect and admiration in the eyes of Capt. W. F. James, Medical Corps, USN and Pfc. Norman H. Harrington, Newark, N. J. as the latter is awarded the purple heart medal in a U.S. Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan, recently. Harrington was wounded in action in Korea.

Awarded Purple Heart Medal



Pvt. Jacques Baynes, 18, son of Mrs. Henrietta Baynes, 1723 Belleau Drive, Pittsburgh, was awarded the Purple Heart Medal at Fort Meade, Md., recently by Col. Jesse L. Gibney, Post Commander.

PURPLE HEART WINNER — Corp. Robert D. Humburd, native Iowan and combat veteran of the Korean war is congratulated by Major Nathaniel R. Elliott (right), commandant, of special troops at Fort Bragg, after receiving the Purple Heart during a retreat parade recently. A member of Detachment 2, of the 3420th ASU, Corp. Humburd was felled by enemy rifle fire while fighting near Haman, Korea on Sept. 19, 1950. At that time he was a member of the famous 24th Infantry regiment, 25th division.

Youth Gets 3rd Purple Heart

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Master Sgt. Paul W. Swain, 20, has been awarded his third Purple Heart medal in less than a year, it was reported here last week. Swain, now a patient at Camp Pickett, Va., won the citation for wounds suffered in the Korean battle.

Last August, he received his first two medals for being wounded in the left arm twice in a week. His third wound occurred in April when he was hit in the left leg by an artillery shell. A native of Washington, D. C., he enlisted in the army when he was 17 and was on combat duty in Korea last July.

PURPLE HEART IS GIVEN TO PHILGAW

Pvt. Clifton D. Philgaw, Infantry, US Army, has been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action against the enemy in North Korea on Oct. 13. The presentation was made at the 343rd General Hospital in Japan on Oct. 22 by the hospital's commanding officer, Col. W.S. Pugh.

Pvt. Philgaw's mother Mrs. Carrie B. Philgaw, resides at Tuskegee, Ala.

Herald
Tues. Nov. 6, 1951
Tuskegee, Ala.

For Heroic Action in Korea

Wife Accepts Medal For Missing Hubby

Courier Sat. 8-18-51

CAMP STONEMAN, Calif.—The Bronze Star Medal was presented at Camp Stoneman this week to Mrs. Patricia Bivens on behalf of her husband, Capt. William Bivens, Carrier Mills, Ill., now listed as missing in action in Korea.

Presentation was made to Mrs. Bivens by Col. T. G. Jenkins, Camp Stoneman commander. Mrs. Bivens of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a director of the camp service club.

WITH 24TH REGIMENT

Assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, Twenty-fifth Division, Captain Bivens (then a lieutenant) volunteered to lead a patrol into enemy-held territory to locate some American prisoners of war believed to be held in a small village. On Sept. 27, 1950, in the vicinity of Namwon, Korea, Captain Bivens' patrol began their search, although exposed to enemy ambush.

After locating the prisoners, Bivens found they were too seriously wounded to be moved without treatment. Bivens' patrol provided protection for the American prisoners until help was secured to evacuate them to an aid station.

LOST MUCH WEIGHT

Writing to his wife, Captain Bivens declared, "Much of the Bivens declared, "None of the fellows we found could have weighed more than fifty pounds each."

"In saving the lives of his comrades, Captain Bivens "reflected the greatest credit upon himself and the military service," his citation reads.

MISSING IN ACTION

Little more than a month after his heroic action, Mrs. Bivens received notice from the War Department that her husband was missing-in-action.

A veteran of thirteen years in the service, Captain Bivens is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bivens of Carrier Mills. Graduating from Carrier Mills High School in 1938, he enlisted in the Army and served with the Ninth Calvary at Fort Riley in his first assignment.

Through his years as a soldier, he has served with the 372nd Infantry Regiment, and in Korea with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. During World War II, Captain Bivens served in the Pacific.

In 1946, he married Patricia Bynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Bynes, 613 W. Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., at Harrisburg, Ill.

Courier Sat. 8-18-51 Pittsburgh, Pa

Hubby's a Hero—Mrs. Patricia Bivens, director at the Camp Stoneman service club, accepts a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device awarded her husband, Capt. William F. Bivens, for heroic action in Korea. Presenting medal is Col. T. G. Jenkins, Camp Stoneman commander.—U. S. Army Photo.

Herald Fri. 12-28-51 P. 1 Birmingham Ala.

BIRMINGHAMIAN CITED FOR FRONT-LINE BRAVERY — Sgt. Theodis Mitchell (at right) of Birmingham, Ala., is seen being congratulated by Lt. Colonel Hal D. McCown, commander of the 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment, at a front-line ceremony in Korea, after receiving the Bronze Star Medal for valor in action against the enemy. (U. S. Army Photo.)

*****

WITH THE 7TH INFANTRY

dis Mitchell, 1520 2nd St. Birmingham, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor in action in Korea.

The Alabama soldier distinguished himself in combat with the enemy near Chup'a-ri, Korea, on June 19, 1951, while serving with Company K, 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment, on a combat patrol into enemy territory.

Mitchell's patrol contacted a large number of Communist troops and engaged them in combat. When the patrol was ordered to withdraw, Mitchell, an automatic riflemen, volunteered to act as a rear guard and cover the withdrawal. With complete disregard for his personal safety, he exposed himself to intense enemy fire to supply covering fire for the withdrawing troops and litter teams evacuating the wounded. His fire repulsed an enemy counterattack and allowed the successful withdrawal of all friendly troops.

The citation accompanying his medal concludes: "The heoric action displayed by Corporal Mitchell reflects great credit on himself and the United States Infantry."

Sergeant Mitchell, 21 is now a rifle squad leader with K Company. He has been in Korea since May, 1951.

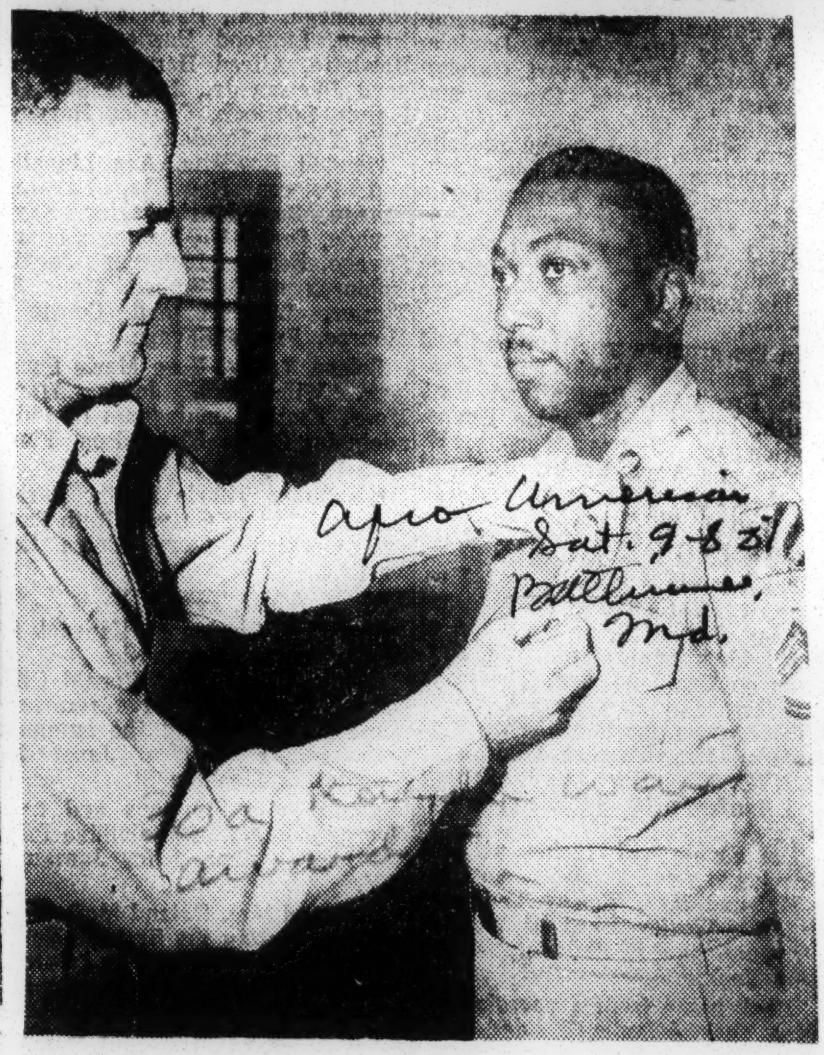
Chaplain Gets Second Decoration for Heroism

Afro-American Sat. 9-8-51 Baltimore, Md

30a Korean Award

Chaplain George W. Williams, native of Sumter, S.C., who once pastored in Washington, received the Silver Star Medal from Col. Edward A. Kleinman for valor in rescuing a wounded G.I. under fire while serving with the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. He was returned to the States recently for reassignment. (U.S. Army Photo).

Cited for Heroism in Korea



Afro American Sat. 9-8-51 Baltimore, Md.

30a Korean Award

SFC John H. Jones of 645 Hillview Rd., Baltimore, receives at Ft. Meade, Md., the Silver Star Medal awarded to him for heroism in Korea from Lt. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, Second Army Commander. Sgt. Jones, who returned from Korea in June, has been assigned to the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment here for the second time in his eight-year military career.

SGT. WILLIAM S. WINTERS . . . wins Silver Star

Pittsburgher in Korea

Silver Star Won by GI

Pittsburgh Sat. 9-22-51

WITH THE JAPAN LOGISTICAL COMMAND — Sgt. William S. Winters, TI and E. and PIC non-commissioned officer at Camp Gifu, Japan, was recently awarded the Silver Star Medal for service in Korea.

CITATION

The citation read as follows:

"Sgt. William S. Winters, Infantry, Company 'L,' Twenty-fourth Infantry, United States Army—On the night of Sept. 14, 1950, when his unit was attacking an objective in the vicinity of Haman, Korea, and was subjected to intense hostile machinegun fire, Sergeant Winters volunteered to lead a patrol to silence the weapon. Courageously braving the concerted hostile fire, he led his patrol in two unsuccessful attempts before neutralization of the gun was accomplished.

"When his platoon was counterattacked by numerically superior hostile forces and withdrawal was ordered, he remained with a small group to provide covering fire for the withdrawal. Sergeant Winters' courageous initiative and exemplary leadership are in keeping with the highest traditions of the American soldier."

PITTSBURGHER

Sergeant Winters' wife, Dessie, lives at 7515 Columbia Avenue, Pittsburgh, and she is presently employed as an administrative assistant with the Troop Information and Education Office, Camp Lee, Va. In civilian life the sergeant attended Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio.

Silver Star to Californian

Cuel

Jett W. Lewis Is Decorated

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — (NPA) — A Silver Star medal for gallantry in action has been awarded to Warrant Officer (junior grade) Jett W. Lewis of 150 Earl street, San Francisco, a member of Company B. 24th Infantry Regiment.

Pittsburgh 9-4-51

Warrant Officer Lewis' unit was heavily engaged by strong enemy forces near Haman from Sept. 7 to 7. During this period, frequently exposed to fire, Lewis maintained continuous flow of supplies to his company, organizing and leading numerous combat controls in the supply area.

On Sept. 7, when the company began to displace, Lewis advanced under heavy fire to reorganize his men, thereby maintaining the supply line.

Master Sergt. Raymond I. Coleman, of 1847 Vernon St., N.W., Washington, D. C., a member of headquarters and headquarters company, second battalion, 24th

Infantry Regiment, has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star. The cluster is given in place of a second Silver Star medal.

According to Sergt. Coleman's citation, when enemy elements infiltrated to the rear of his position during an attack by numerically superior forces near Kunu-Ri, November 26, Sergt. Coleman organized a small group and led them in attack. Constantly exposed, he moved throughout the area directing fire so effectively that the enemy was forced to withdraw.

'FOR A HEROIC MARINE'—The Silver Star, for gallantry in action in Korea, was awarded posthumously to Pfc. Maurice I. Henry, 192 VanBuren St., Brooklyn, in a ceremony in the office of the First Army Commander, Governors Island, N. Y. recently. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Henry accepted the decoration for their son. Major General Leland S. Hobbs, Deputy Commander, First Army, made the presentation.

Four Members Of 24th Regiment Win Silver Stars On Cold, Snow-Covered War Front In Korea

ON WAR FRONT IN KOREAN.—The nation's third highest military award, the Silver Star, has been awarded to four more members of the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division for their gallantry on the cold, snow-covered war front. All the awards were made afte, a recent vigorous action of the division. Major General William B Kean, commander of the division, pinned the medals on the parkas of the four heroes and praised them for their individual acts of heroism which were "above and beyond the normal call of duty." The first photo at the left shows Capt. John W James of Baltimore, Md., receiving his Silver Star award. The second photo from the left shows Cpl. James R. Harris of Oakland, Cal., receiving his award. In the third picture is Pfc. Edgard Johnson, 23, of Detroit, Mich., and in the fourth picture M/Sgt. William L. Bryant of San Francisco receives his medal.—Milton A. Smith Photos.

Maj. William Jackson Awarded Silver Star

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA — Maj. William J. Jackson, New York city, formerly a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Korea.

Silver Star Awarded Texas Lt. in Korea

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Lt. Clarence H. Jackson of Pittsburg, Texas, member of Company E, Fifth Infantry Regiment, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Nonodong, Korea, on Sept. 16-17 last.

After attacking a strongly held enemy hill, Lieutenant Jackson, assuming control of both his platoon and another whose leader had become a casualty, reorganized to secure his objective, with total disregard for his own personal safety while under intense small arms fire.

Later, when the enemy launched another attack, Lieutenant Jackson, amidst small arms fire, again left the comparative safety of his own position and directed the successful defense of the area. During the attacks, he personally accounted for many of the enemy dead.

Lieutenant Jackson, who entered the Army from Texas, was an outstanding student and "distinguished graduate ('48') of Prarie View A. and M. College, according to Col. West A. Hamilton (Colonel of In-

infantry, Retired), former professor of military science and tactics at Prairie View.

Silver Star Given To Sergeant For Heroic Action

Lt. Col. Frank H. Smith (right), assistant post commander at Camp Gifu in Japan, presents Master Sergeant Spencer Forside, of 4029 Cote Brilliante, St. Louis, Mo., (left) with the silver star medal.

Silver Stars For Gallantry

Three Honored Posthumously

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA. — (NNPA) — Silver Stars for gallantry in action have been awarded posthumously to an enlisted man and two officers of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

They are Pfc. Thomas Broadwater of 1528 N. 17th St., Philadelphia; First Lieut. Patrick H. Kelley of Rt. 5, Tacoma, Wash., and Major James O. Gardner of 2 Chestnut St., Bordentown, N. J.

Pfc. Wilbur O. TaTriston of 1002 Center Ave., N.W., Roanoke, Va., also awarded the Silver Star, was listed as missing in action.

Pvt. Broadwater, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, was with a platoon proceeding on a mission on Oct. 11 to rescue the crew of an ambushed gas truck near Yonggwang. When the platoon was halted by heavy automatic and small arms fire, Pvt. Broadwater drove his jeep with its point 50 caliber machine gun to a forward position and directed effective fire upon the enemy, causing them to abandon their positions.

During the heated action he was mortally wounded.

On the night of August 20, when an attack by overwhelming enemy forces on the company positions near Haman forced a withdrawal, Lieut. Kelley rallied his men to withstand the attack.

Lieut. Kelley was critically wounded during a subsequent "Banzai" attack. He died August 22.

The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, with which Major Gardner was serving, was subjected to attack by a numerically superior enemy force near Haman on August 31.

Major Gardner's citation said that unhesitatingly the Major left the relative security of the command post to assist in the defense of the area, moved about the positions inspiring and encouraging the men to withstand the attack.

"This action aided materially in repelling the hostile force," the citation said. Major Gardner was killed Nov. 28.

Pvt. Hairston was a member of Company I, 24th Infantry Regiment. On July 23 his company was ordered to displace after an all night attack by a numerically superior enemy force near Sangju.

Despite the intense fire, Hairston moved his machine gun to a commanding position to cover the movements. Although seriously wounded he continued to direct effective fire on the enemy until the company had completed its withdrawal. He was reported missing in action August 26.

Silver Stars also have been awarded to Master Sergeants Raymond I. Coleman of Washington, D. C., and Leon H. Porter of Bethel, Kansas, and Capt. Walter Chandler of 1430 Noble Ave., Columbia, S. C., all of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

On the night of August 29, when the command post near Haman was subjected to sniper fire, Sergt. Coleman, a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, advanced alone in the dark and killed two snipers.

Cut off from his unit, he crawled about the area and amassed information which was invaluable to his commander when he finally made his way to the command post.

On Sept. 7, Company K, of which Sergt. Porter was a member, bore the brunt of an enemy attack near Haman. Leaving the relative safety of his position, Sergt. Porter organized a defense force and directed effective fire on the enemy force until he was wounded.

On Sept. 19, near Haman, a combat patrol commanded by Capt. Chandler, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, came under heavy automatic weapons fire from three directions. Making his way forward, Capt. Chandler encouraged his men and directed their fire until he was wounded.

Although bleeding profusely, Capt. Chandler supervised displacement of the patrol to more tenable positions.

small arms fire and laid down a machine gun barrage which disrupted an enemy attack and freed the rest of his unit to join the fight.

Dead Also Honored

Gallantry Citations Given 13

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

TOKYO—Corp. Leon A. Green of Moria, N. Y., has been presented the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against the enemy near the Kum River in the early stages of the war.

Maj. Gen. John B. Coulter, commander of the 1X Corps, personally presented the Soldier's Medal to Sgt. Julian W. O'Banion of Dallas, Tex., in Taejon, Korea.

An Army spokesman in Tokyo announced that M/Sgt. Joseph T. Bass of Carlisle, Pa., killed in action on Sept. 9, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for valor in action, and the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the decoration.

BRONZE STAR V'S

Bronze Star Medals with "V" devices were also awarded posthumously to SFC Sam Jones, Chattanooga; Corp. Robert G. Miller, Newton, N. J., and First Lieut. Roy H. Duggan, Hampton, Ga.

Other Negro soldiers awarded Bronze Stars with "V" devices were Sgt. Floyd S. Spencer, Wellsburg, W. Va.; Pfc. Robert E. Johnson, Allentown, Pa.; Corp. Robert L. Cook, Inglewood Calif.; Sgt. Clements Sharp, Stillmore, Ga.; Corp. Donald Carlton, Virginia City, Va.; Corp. Bobby Turner, Columbus, Ohio, and Pfc. Norman Stubbs of St. Louis.

Jr. Officer Gets Silver Star

Kept Supplies Going During Hard Battle

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA (NNPA)—A Silver Star medal for gallantry in action has been awarded to Warrant Officer (junior grade) Jett W. Lewis of 150 Carl St., San Francisco, a member of Company B, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Warrant Officer Lewis' unit was heavily engaged by strong enemy forces near Haman from Sept. 1 to 7. During this period, although frequently exposed to fire, Lewis maintained a continuous flow of supplies to his company, organizing and leading numerous combat patrols in the supply area.

Maintained Line

On Sept. 7, when the company began to displace, Lewis advanced under heavy fire to reorganize his men, thereby maintaining the supply line.

Master Sgt. Raymond I. Coleman of 1847 Vernon St., N.W., Washington, D.C., a member of headquarters and headquarters company, second battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star. The cluster is given in place of a second Silver Star medal.

According to Sergeant Coleman's citation, when enemy elements infiltrated to the rear of his position during an attack by numerically superior forces near Kumnu-Ri, Nov. 26, Coleman organized a small group and led them in attack.

Korean War

AWARDS
Silver Star

Capt. Gets Silver Cross At A. & T. Founders Day

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A. and T. College paused last Friday to pay respect to the founding fathers and former presidents of the college in the annual Founders Day program. James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the secretary of defense of Washington, D. C., delivered the principal address.

In military ceremonies, before the formal program he pinned the silver star on Capt. Harold A. Jenkins, a member of the faculty, and presented the distinguished military student badge to 12 ROTC cadets.

The program began with a special military review on the front campus lawn which featured precision drill demonstrations by drill teams of the army and air force ROTC units at the college.

The reviewing party was composed of Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college; Lt. Col. Henry R. Sandridge, commanding the army ROTC unit; Major Elmore Kennedy, commanding the air force ROTC unit; Commander F. J. Sabathler, USN; Major Hugh W. Robbins, professor of military and science and tactics, Oak Ridge Military Institute; Major Robert Frazier, Mayor of Greensboro and Capt. Robert L. Campbell, USA (Ret.).

FOR GALLANTRY in action at the Korean front Captain Jenkins was decorated with the army's silver star by the guest speaker. The citation revealed that while attacking an enemy position near Yongin, Korea in January 1951, Capt. Jenkins' platoon was almost overrun by a right flank counter-attack of the enemy. Returning through a hail of fire he assembled reinforcements and led them around the enemy's right flank.

The distinguished Military Student Badge was then presented to: Marshall L. Collins; Emmett L. Banks; John S. Beatty; David L. Black; Charlie W. Brewington; Seymour C. Brown; Jackson H. Gibson; Vance E. Hall; William T. Hatch; Frizell Hunt; Alfred W. Morgan and William F. Simms, Jr.

* * *

IN THE indoor celebration held in the Harrison Auditorium, Mr. Evans paid special commendation to John Crosby, the first president of A. and T. College. "Historical Crosby Hall still stands here to honor his memory and to commend unto us his vision which enabled him to see this mid-century event while still standing in the past century, not far removed from the years of our bondage", stated the speaker.

He was introduced by Shelly B. Caveness, a Greensboro attorney and a member of the college trustee board. The program included greetings by Sampson Buie, president of the student body.

Texas Officer Awarded Silver Star In Korea

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — First Lieutenant Leroy Waites, a 1949 graduate of Prairie View A. and M. College, now serving with the 3rd Infantry Division in Korea, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

The citation stated that Lt. Waites, who is a native of Jefferson, Texas, was in charge of a platoon which on June 7, 1951 was pinned down by intense hostile fire while attacking a well-defended enemy hill position near Pungjon, Korea.

When efforts to flank the enemy position failed, Lt. Waites ordered bayonets fixed and launched a frontal assault. As the friendly troops neared the enemy emplacements, they were suddenly subjected to withering machine gun fire and forced to take cover in a draw.

QUICKLY regrouping his reserve elements, the young officer led them up the draw and engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat successfully routing the enemy after a short struggle.

Lt. Waites' gallant actions ensured the ultimate success of the mission and reflect the highest credit upon himself and the military service, the citation concluded.

To all the soldiers who have fought in other wars, as well as to those who are fighting in Korea today, the Courier Magazine pays tribute to these servicemen on this Armistice Day. Carrying out the theme for the day, we carry on our cover Captain Harold Jenkins who typifies today's soldier. Captain Jenkins served as a lieutenant in Italy during World War II, and was part of the American occupation force in Germany for three years after the war. Currently serving as an instructor in ROTC at North Carolina A. and T. College, Captain Jenkins recently returned from a year's service in Korea. He was presented the Silver Star on Nov. 2 for outstanding achievement beyond the call of duty in Korea. A husband and father of three sons and one girl, he is truly an example of the men who are fighting for freedom today.—A Percy A. Garland photo, the cover was executed by Courier artist Sam Milai.

Slain Soldier's Heroism Noted

Silver Star Given to Parents at Rites

By W. A. REED Jr.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A heartbroken family here last week received the Silver Star, highest ranking military medal for bravery, as a result of their son's gallantry in action near Kwanjon, Korea, on March 24, 1951.

The posthumous award was made to Mr. and Mrs. Buford Burrow Sr., Monday at Mount Arat Cemetery at the graveside of their son, Pfc. Buford Burrow Jr.

Funeral services for the intrepid soldier were conducted Monday morning at Oliver Missionary Baptist Church by the Revs. Robert Hope, Frank Fitzpatrick and James Brown. Presentation of the award at the grave was made by Col. H. T. Mayberry, chief of the Tennessee Military District.

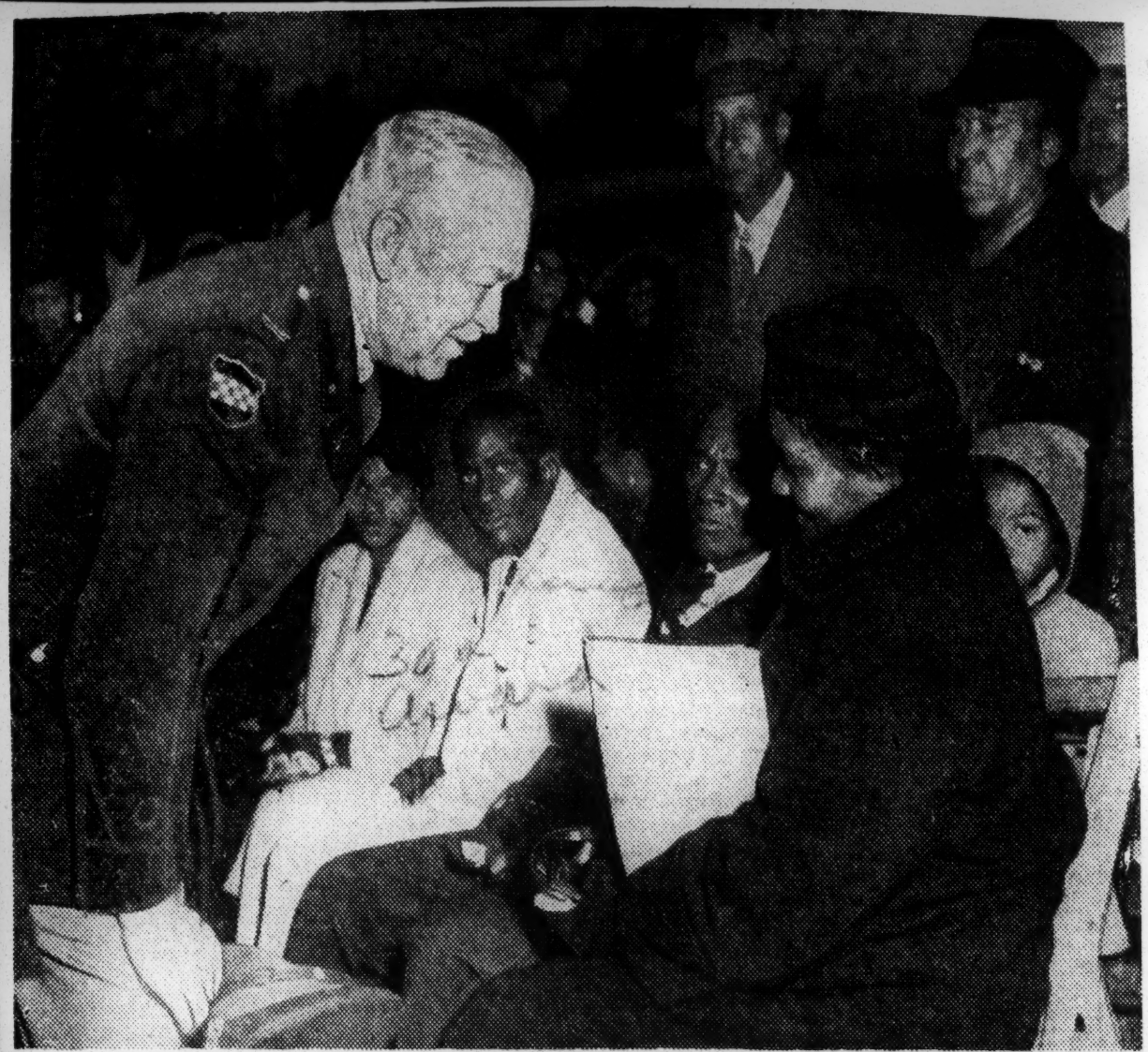
Full Military Honors

Full military honors were bestowed as American Legion Post No. 6 furnished the color guard and pallbearers and the firing squad and buglers came from nearby Fort Campbell to participate in the ceremony.

Private Burrow, in addition to his mother and father, is survived by:

His sister, Miss Thelma Burrow; brother, James Burrow; six aunts. Mesdames Birtie Williams, Mary Barker, Ella Campbell, Katie Litton, Rena Sharpe and Olivia Hall; seven uncles, Messrs. William Grant, Joe Grant, James Burrow, Alberger Burrow, Charles Grant, Milton Burrow, Julius Charles Burrow;

Three great uncles, Messrs. Rogers White, Mike Woods, William R. Woods, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Lula M. Burrow. Holmes Funeral Home was in charge of the services.



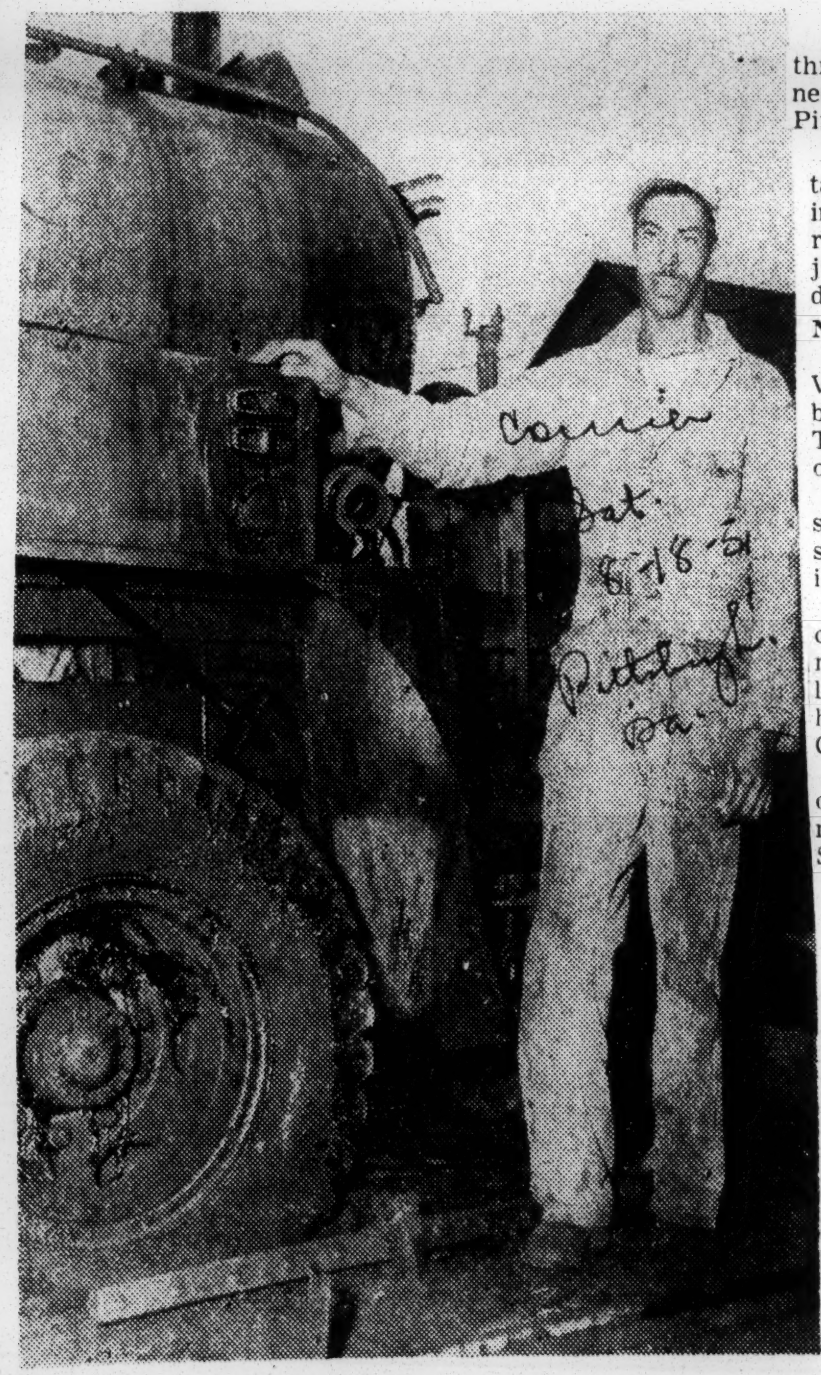
Mrs. Buford Burrow, (right) talks with Col. H. T. Mayberrty, chief, Tennessee Military District, after being presented the silver star for gallantry in action in Korea awarded to her son, Pfc. Buford Burrow Jr. The soldier's father, to whom the flag from his son's grave was presented, watches. The ceremony was held at Mount Ararat Cemetery, Nashville, during military honors at the funeral on Thursday.

Dept. of Defense Photo

WINS LEGION OF MERIT—Chaplain (Lt. Col.) John A. DeVeaux was awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea during the period 14 July to 28 October 1950, the Chief of Chaplains Major General Roy H. Parker has announced. Chaplain DeVeaux, a clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, attended Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary in Wilberforce, Ohio. Prior to his appointment with the Army, he served with the following civilian churches: Ross AME Chapel, Jamestown, Ohio; Pride AME Chapel, Clarksburg, West Virginia; Warren AME, Wheeling, West Virginia, and Bethel AME, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Chaplain DeVeaux was appointed to the Regular Army August 8, 1938, and served as Division chaplain with the 93d Infantry Division. He has also served with the 555th Paratroopers Bn, the 40th Antiaircraft Brigade, Headquarters 3rd Logistical Command and is now assigned with the 60th General Depot.

'FOR A HEROIC MARINE'—The Silver Star, for gallantry in action in Korea, was awarded posthumously to Pfc. Maurice I. Henry, 192 VanBuren St., Brooklyn, in a ceremony in the office of the First Army Commander, Governors Island, N. Y. recently. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Henry accepted the decoration for their son. ● Major General Leland S. Hobbs, Deputy Commander, First Army, made the presentation.



GI Hero—T/Sgt. Claude Slaughter of Pittsburgh, Pa., stands besides the Army truck which he risked his life to drive from the vicinity of other vehicles at Westover Air Base (Mass.) while it was blazing with tar which it contained. He has been recommended for a Soldier's Medal.

Risked Life in Fire

Westover Base GI Cited for Bravery

Courier Sat. 8-18-51

WESTOVER AFB, Mass.—For heroism in a recent fire which threatened to destroy several heavy equipment vehicles and a nearby workshop, T/Sgt. Claude Slaughter of 506 Richland Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been recommended for the Soldier's Medal.

The fire, which started in a tar dispersing truck, was spreading rapidly when Slaughter, disregarding personal safety, jumped into the vehicle and drove it to an open area.

NINE-YEAR VETERAN

A member of the 1600th Motor Vehicle Squadron, Slaughter has been assigned to the Military Air Transport Service base at Westover since March, 1949.

He is a veteran of nine years' service in the armed forces and spent thirty months in the Pacific area during World War II.

Following the Philippines' campaign in 1945 he met and married the former Rosita Mallari of Florida Blanca, P. I. They have three children, Robert, 3; Carman, 2, and Edith, 9 months.

Sergeant Slaughter is the son of Mrs. Victoria Stewart, who makes her home at the Richland Street address.

AWARDS
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Lieutenant's Son Receives his Posthumous DSC Award

Michael Benefield, two-year old son of Second Lt. William M. Benefield Jr., wears the Distinguished Service Cross awarded to his father posthumously for "extraordinary heroism" from the commanding general of the Military District of Washington, at Gravely Point, on Apr. 5. From left to right are the Lieutenant's widow and Michael's mother, of 1706 Duke St., Alexandria, Va., Michael and General Herren.

LAID DOWN LIFE IN KOREA:

Son, 2, Given Slain Dad's High U.S. Award for Valor

Afro-American
Oct. 4-14-51

WASHINGTON — The Distinguished Service Cross, second highest military award for valor, was accepted by 2-year-old Michael Benefield for his father, 2nd Lt. William M. Benefield Jr., who was killed in Korea on July 29.

Michael solemnly received the posthumous award for "extraordinary heroism" from Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Herren, commanding general of the Military District of Washington, in appropriate ceremonies at Gravely Point, Thursday.

Participating in the ceremonies were the lieutenant's widow and his mother-in-law. Mrs. Maria

pany were attached had been held up by an enemy mine field near Sangju in central South Korea.

Lieutenant Benefield advanced alone, the citation said, "with complete disregard for his personal safety," in an effort to remove the mines.

The citation continued:

"Under intense small arms fire he advanced to within 200 yards of the enemy position and attempted to remove the mine field."

The lieutenant died from small arms wounds before he could complete his mission. He was a native of Pittsburg, Kan.

The citation accompanying the award said the 24th Infantry troops to which the young officer's com-

Oct. 4-14-51

Hero of Korea

Award DSC To Lt. Wynn

Courier Sat 2-3-51

DURHAM, N. C.—By an order signed by General Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, Lieut. Ellison C. Wynn, hero of the Korean campaign, will be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military honor, it was announced here last week.

The twice-wounded lieutenant of Baker Company of the Second Division's Ninth Regiment, will be decorated here Friday against a backdrop of one of the town's most lavish military displays.

MAMMOTH PARADE

Scheduled to participate in a mammoth parade and awarding ceremony are top units from Fort Bragg and top civil and military brass.

Wynn, father of two small daughters, distinguished himself as leader of an integrated unit of white and Negro fighting men, in an action described by Col. L. S. A. Marshall, the Army's roving efficiency expert on infantry operations in Korea, as "perhaps unequaled in American military history."

Cleaborn's Body to U. S.

Courier Sat 9-8-51

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The body of Memphis' number 1 war hero of action in Korea is being shipped to this country for burial in National Cemetery. He is Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Everette Cleaborn, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross at Booker T. Washington High School last Feb. 7. The body is expected in about three weeks.

Pittsburgh Courier

Body Of DSC Winner On Way To Memphis

Courier Sat 9-8-51

MEMPHIS—(ANP) — The body of Memphis GI, Pvt. Edward O. Clearborn, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action in Korea, is being returned to this country for burial.

According to a telegram, this week from the Department of Defense, to Pvt. Cleaborn's parents, Everett and Florence Cleaborn, their son's body had left Japan. It will arrive here in about three weeks.

Chicago Defender

What's All This For?--Daddy Gets Medal

Four-year-old Fay Wynn, second from the left, looks on with wonderment as her daddy, Lt. Ellison C. Wynn of Greensboro, N.C., is awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in Korea. Watching with her are her sister, Ellisine, 7, and her mother, Mrs. Minena Wynn. Maj. Gen. I. D. White, First Army Chief of Staff, does the honors. The ceremony took place at a formal retreat parade on Governor's Island in New York.

Afro American Sat. 7-21-51 Baltimore, Md.

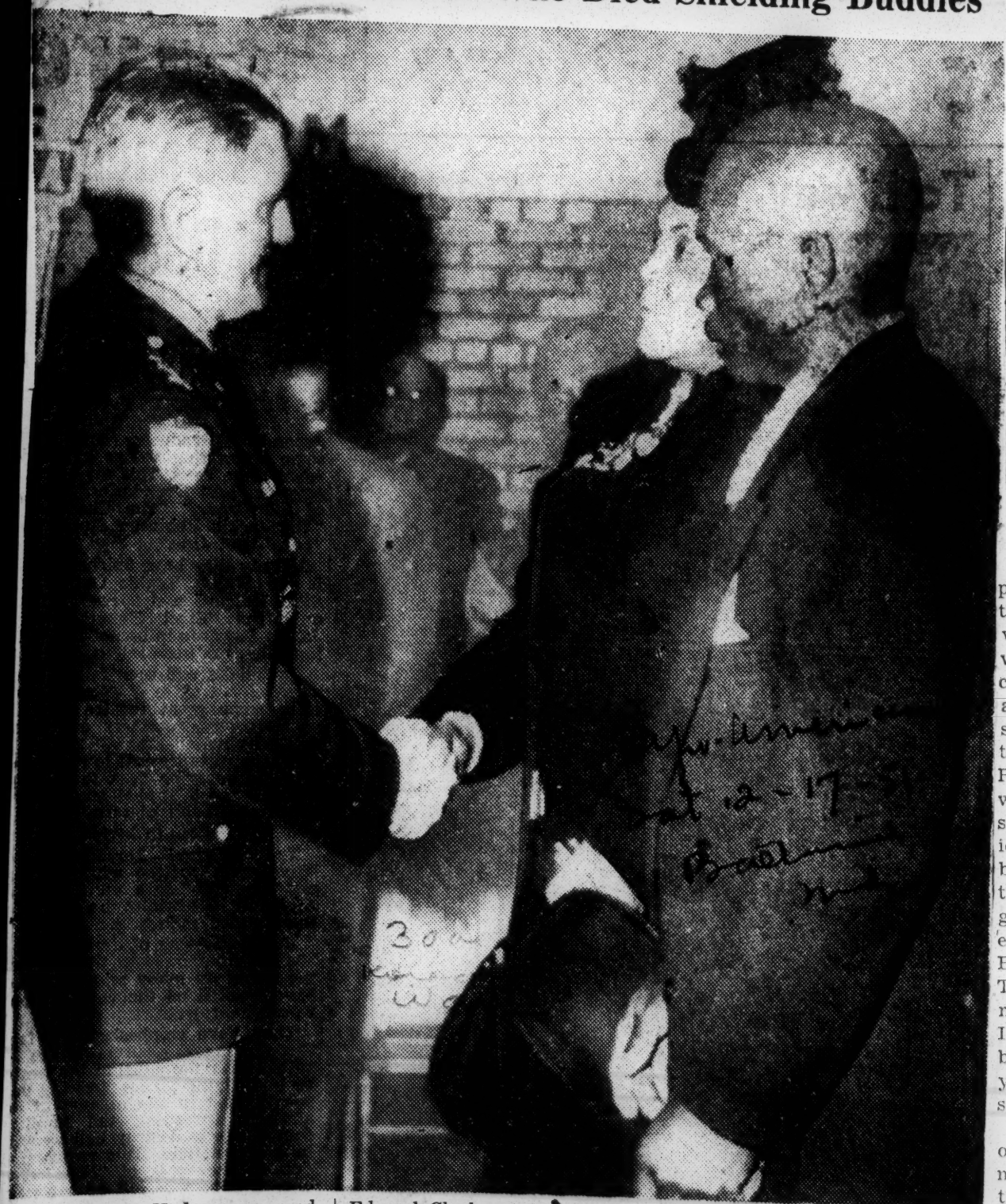
72nd Tank Battalion Gets Unit Citation

By RALPH MATTHEWS, SR.
(AFRO Correspondent in Korea)

IN KOREA—(By Cable)—The 72nd (Integrated) Tank Battalion of the 2nd Infantry Division has been given the distinguished unit citation for its protection of the Changnyong-Yongsan Road, during which the unit inflicted 1800 casualties on the enemy.

In earshot of enemy guns on Tuesday, the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion, all-colored, celebrated completion of the 500th mile of road built since the unit's arrival in Korea last single feat was the blasting of an escape route through the mountains, making possible a retreat of UN forces from the Chosin reservoir trap last winter.

Parents Get DSC For Son Who Died Shielding Buddies



Lt. Gen. John Hodges, commander of the Third Army in Atlanta, shakes hands with Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cleaborn, parents of Pvt. Edward Cleaborn, 18, who posthumously was awarded Distinguished Service Cross. Pvt. Cleaborn of Memphis, Tenn., was killed Aug. 15 while protecting his platoon from enemy fire. The Cleaborns have eight other children.

DSC Medal Presented to Parents of Hero

Mem. Commercial Apl. 2-17-51

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (ANP)—The Distinguished Service Cross, second highest military award, was presented to the parents of Pvt. Edward Cleaborn, 18, who was killed in action in Korea last Aug. 15, by a three-star general, here Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The award was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cleaborn by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodges, commanding general of the Third Army, with headquarters in Atlanta.

It had been awarded posthumously to Pvt. Cleaborn for his single-handed defense of a ridge near Kuri in Korea while buddies in his platoon were retreating.

Both colored and white leaders were present at the ceremonies.

EDWARD CLEABORN, D. S. C.

Last August an 18-year-old Negro private attached to Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Twenty-fifth Division, stood on a ridge in Korea and worked his machine gun until he was cut down by enemy fire. His valor enabled his comrades to get back to safety, carrying their wounded with them. On Wednesday Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, Third Army commander, went to Memphis to give to the dead soldier's father the Distinguished Service Cross that the son, Edward O. Cleaborn, had won. The Mayor of Memphis, the Superintendent of Schools and a great audience of both races were present at the ceremonies, held in the Booker T. Washington High School. This award, as General Hodge said, is not "given lightly in the armed forces. It is reserved for those few who do far beyond the usual call of duty—far beyond what is expected of an American serving his country."

Pittsburgh Courier 2-9-51

There must have been a strong flow of goodwill when General Hodge, mastering his evident emotion, paid his tribute to the heroic dead. Surely some of this goodwill must find its way into everyday attitudes in Memphis so that the two races will recognize in each other not only instances of extraordinary self-sacrifice but the lesser virtues that enable people to get along peaceably and cooperatively in the ordinary routines of living. Edward Cleaborn would consider that a tribute, too.

MEMPHIS TO HONOR SLAIN NEGRO HERO

Daily News

General Will Present Medal to Mother—Family Will Escape From Slum Alley

Mem. 2-4-51

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3 (UP) — Pvt. Edward Cleaborn's last letter to his mother from a Korean foxhole brought a premonition of death.

"Mom," he wrote, "I am hoping when these few lines reach you I will still be alive."

The 18-year-old Negro soldier died, a hero, three days after his mother received the letter. He had left his foxhole to hold a ridge against the enemy, firing until his hands burned while members of his company withdrew.

Private Cleaborn, who had enlisted one year ago this month, received the Distinguished Service Cross. Second highest decoration for gallantry. An Army general will fly here Wednesday to present the medal to his mother, who wanted the ceremony in a church "where Eddie would have wanted it."

New York Times

But so many white persons and Negroes have asked to attend that the posthumous presentation will be made at Booker T. Washington High School, where the hero was a student.

Private Cleaborn was one of nine children. Outside their three-room rickety shanty in a slum section of town called Bailey's Alley, a reporter found the mother hanging wash. A dog chased a rooster at her feet. She shooed the rooster off, pointed to the unpainted house and said that she was ashamed "for the general to see where we live."

"I'm glad that son many people want to know about Eddie," she said.

Mayor Watkins Overton will lead a delegation in a special section of the high school gymnasium. Unless the weather interferes, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding general of the Third Army at Atlanta, Ga., will make the official presentation.

The mother says she will carry her son's last letter to show the general. In it, Private Cleaborn said he was worried about his large family living in Bailey's Alley.

"Tell dad don't work too hard and be sure you write and tell me when you move to a new house," the letter said.

Now the family, with the help of Private Cleaborn's $10,000 insurance, plans to buy a home in a development to be named for the hero. A park also will be named for him.

"I can't write and tell him (my son) any more, but he'll know we aren't going to sit down and stay in this mess," the mother said. "As soon as we can, we'll move from Bailey's Alley. Eddie would be happy to know this."

A fund for the Clearborns was started by Tom J. White and Mrs. C. P. J. Mooney Sr., widow of the former editor of The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

"Private Clearborn's heroism should inspire us to finish the work he had begun," Mrs. Mooney said.

Memphis Honors Slain Negro Hero of Korea As General Hodge Gives D. S. C. to Parents

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7—His country, his city and his fellow-citizens today honored the late Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, Negro hero of Korea.

A three-star general choked up as he presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Private Cleaborn's father; the Mayor of Memphis and the head of its school system praised the heroic soldier, and one of the dead soldier's former schoolmates sang, "My Buddy."

Some 2,500 persons—white and Negro—jammed the auditorium of Booker T. Washington High School this afternoon for the posthumous presentation of the D. S. C. to Private Cleaborn, 18-year-old Memphis Negro who lost his life saving his comrades in Korea.

They heard Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding officer of the Third Army, who flew here from Atlanta for the ceremony, say:

"This award is not an award given lightly in the armed forces. It is reserved for those few who do far beyond the usual call of duty—far beyond what is expected of an American serving his country."

General Hodge turned to Everett and Florence Cleaborn, the soldier's parents, and said:

"I give you this token of the heroism of your son. I wish I knew the words to alleviate your bereavement and sorrow. However, knowing how and why he died, I feel your grief will be lessened."

Private Cleaborn, 18 years old, stood alone on a ridge near Kuri in Korea Aug. 15 and singlehandedly wiped out Red machine gun crews threatening his Company A of the all-Negro Twenty-fourth Regiment, Twenty-fifth Division.

Some of the enemy had infiltrated and flanking action had pinned down his platoon, but Private Cleaborn kept firing until his weapon burned his hand, enabling his buddies, including wounded, to get away. Private Cleaborn was killed.

In addition to General Hodge, Mayor Watkins Overton and Ernest C. Ball, superintendent of City Schools, were present today. Col. W. I. Sherwood of Nashville, commander of the Tennessee Military District, introduced General Hodge.

GI Slain Saving Unit Awarded DSC

TOKYO (NNPA)—Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn Jr., who single-handedly wiped out Red machine gun crews threatening his unit has been awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross.

The award was to Private Cleaborn of Memphis, Tenn., for "extraordinary heroism in action." The soldier gave his life to enable his platoon to evade a Communist flanking action near Nuri in Korea.

The citation awarding him the nation's second highest military award said that on Aug. 15 Cleaborn's unit, Company A, 34th Infantry Regiment, "attacked a ridge where the enemy was occupying positions with excellent observation and fields of fire.

Unit Pinned Down

"Some of the enemy had infiltrated and flanking action had occurred and his platoon was pinned down almost immediately by machine gun fire from the rear.

"Despite the extreme hazard of interlacing machine gun fire, Cleaborn gained the ridge and killed the machine gun crews to the front. From the continuous firing of his weapons Cleaborn's hands were severely burned.

"Disregarding his burned hands, when his platoon began a withdrawal he remained on the ridge to cover withdrawal of his comrades and to permit evacuation of the wounded.

"He continued firing from this position, thus denying the enemy access to adjacent high ground.

General to Give Ribbon

"While furnishing protective fire, Private Cleaborn was mortally wounded. His heroic self-sacrifice permitted the withdrawal of his platoon to new positions."

Records of the Far East Command showed that Private Cleaborn was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cleaborn Sr. One of nine children, he was born in Merigold, Miss.

At Memphis, Major William R. Oliver, Organized Reserve Corps instructor, said the award will be presented to Cleaborn's parents by either Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the Third Army in Atlanta, or a general on his staff.

Jobless Before Volunteering

Major Oliver said Cleaborn's mother said she preferred to have the ceremony held in a church.

In his last letter home, Cleaborn told his mother he had been "in a tight spot but came out all right, thank the Lord."

Dixie Negro Dies a DSC Hero 3 Days After Mom Gets Letter

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3—(U.P.) Pvt. Edward Cleaborn's last letter to his mother from a Korean foxhole had a premonition of death.

"Mom," he said, "I am hoping when these few lines reach you I will still be alive."

The 18-year-old Negro GI died a hero three days after his mother received the letter. He had left his foxhole to hold a ridge against the enemy, firing until his hands burned while members of his company withdrew.

Cleaborn, who had enlisted one year ago this month, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, next highest to the Congressional Medal of Honor.

An Army general will fly here on Wednesday to present the DSC to Cleaborn's mother, who wanted the ceremony in a church "where Eddie would have wanted it."

But so many whites and Negroes have asked to attend that the posthumous presentation will be made at Booker T. Washington High School, where the Negro GI hero was a student.

Young Cleaborn was one of nine children, five living in a three-room rickety shanty in a slum section of town called Bailey's Alley.

A reporter found the mother hanging wash outside. A dog chased a rooster at her feet. She shooed the rooster off, pointed to the unpainted house and said that she was ashamed "for the general to see where we live."

Hero Gets Distinguished Service Cross In Kansas

FORT RILEY, Kansas—An American hero received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in Korea, during the impressive ceremony and parade Monday here at Fort Riley, Kansas. Wored

Corporal Earl C. Phoenix, Jr. son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Phoenix of 605 Congress, Emporia, Kansas, received the nation's second highest award from Brigadier General Eugene L. Harrison, deputy commandant of the Army General School. 10-16-51

When Corporal Phoenix was a member of Company "M," 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infanry Division, he distinguished himself in action near Takhyan-dong, Korea, last November. Atlanta

He was assigned as machine gunner on the lead vehicle of a combat patrol commissioned to recover a vehicle lost in an ambush earlier in the day when the patrol came under heavy hostile fire from mortars, automatic weapons and small arms, halting its advance.

Corporal Phoenix immeditely opened fire on the enemy, retarding their attack, limiting their fire power, and allowing his comrades to dismount and set up defensive positions.

When hit by enemy fire and knocked from the vehicle, he struggled back to his position and continued firing. Struck a second time by enemy fire, he ignored his wounds and continued to deliver deadly fire against the assailants until his ammunition became exhausted. His determined action enabled his patrol to contain the enemy attack until aid could be summoned and the wounded evacuated.

Corporal Phoenix returned to the United States last December, and he was assigned to Headquarters Detachment No. 2, here at Fort Riley, Kansas, last July.

MEMBERS OF PVT. EDWARD O. CLEABORN'S family, including his parents and younger brothers and sisters, live in a small, 'shotgun' house at 196 Bailey's Alley, Southwest Memphis, but are sturdy people from the Delta country of Bolivar, County, Miss. News of his death brought the sorrows that go with every such message but they were all in accord that "if it was the Lord's will for him to go this way, Edward gave his all in line of duty." 1-31-51

Shown here are the parents with their other children at the home of a daughter and son-in-law on Beal ..... all looking at the picture of their own boy who has set such a notable example of the courage of the American youth, both Negro and white. From left, seated: Mrs. Dollester Grisson with her 3-month-old daughter; Lawrence 5-year-old brother; Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cleaborn, parents; Christophe Edwards Grisson, 2-year-old grandson, and Shurlene, 12, sister. Standing from left: Burlean, 14, sister; Everett, Jr., and veteran of World War II; Clifton Grisson, and Sylvester Steele, brother-in-laws; Mrs. Doris Steele, sister, and Milton Howard, 17-year-old brother.

Soldier Gets Service Cross For Outstanding Heroism

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS)

Plans are in the making to pay fitting and glowing tribute to the memory of Private Edward O. Cleaborn, 18-year-old Memphis youth who has been awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for outstanding heroism in the Korean War. Jan. 31-51

Mrs. Lillian Scott, prominent Binghampton civic leader, has been selected to head up civilian arrangements, while Major William R. Oliver, ORC instructor at the Memphis General Depot, will have charge of military phases of the ceremonies

It was Major Oliver who in person went to the humble home of Private Cleaborn at 196 Bailey's Alley to notify his parents, Everett and Florence Cleaborn, of the high honor that their soldier son had won in his heroic stand near Kuri, Korea in wiping out a machine crew while his buddies withdrew to a safer position. Jan. 31-51

Major Oliver informed the Memphis World that it is hoped that Lt. General John R. Hodge, commanding general of the Third Army will come to Memphis to personally present the award to Pvt. Cleaborn's father during the ceremonies

"I can't say for certain at the moment if the General can come or will send someone, but the date of the ceremonies will be determined after we hear from Atlanta,' he said.

Mrs. Scott said, howver, that it was definite that the presentation ceremonies would be held in the B. T. Hunt Gym at Washington High School where young Cleaborn attended just before volunteering for service. Participation of veterans in the parade and other parts of the ceremonies will be handled by Grover C. Burson, commander of Autress Russell Post No. 27, American Legion. The legionnaires will also enter their Drum and Bugle corps in the parade which will start at legion headquarters at Beale Auditorium, and move to Washington High School. All the high school bands have been invited to take part.

Prof. B. T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington and Prof. Nat D. Williams, instructor will have charge of the program at the school, Mrs. Scott stated. Jan. 31-51

Announcement of the rare award ....which ranks second only to the Congressional Medal of Honor as the highest military citation that can be bestowed was made last week by General Douglas MacArthur's Head quarters in Japan. News that a Memphis youth had been cited was headlined by both daily press, and featured over all the radio stations.

"We have been asked by scores or whites to make reservations for them at the school when presentation ceremonies" are carried out," Mrs. Scott said. "I am happy over this fact, because Pvt. Cleaborn was first of all an American boy and what he fought and died for affect us all. There'll be plenty room for both colored and white."

Lt. General Hodge who has been designated to make the award him self only recently returned from Korea to take over the post of commanding general of the Third Army.

Cleaborn was cited for his action near Kuri last August 15 when he stood on a ridge and held off the enemy while members of his company, "A" including wounded, withdrew. He fired his weapon so much, the citation said, that his hands were severely burned. He died in his heroic action.

Far East Command headquarters, said Cleaborn "single handedly wiped out Red machin-gun crews threatening his unit. "It said some of the enemy had infiltrated and flanking action had occurred, and Cleaborn's unit was pinned down almost immediately by machinegun fire from the rear.

Pvt. Cleaborn was a member of the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division, the all-Negro outfit which had fought with such distinction.

The Cleaborn family in Memphis ....including his parents, and eight brothers and sisters, was less fluttered by the rare distinction that the award represents as it was by the bit of embarrassment of being spotlighted in such a sub-standard home at 196 Bailey's Alley....now part of a slum Pvt. Cleaborn entered the service as a volunteer but had to move. They are looking forward to building a house on one of two lots they purchased recently. 1-31-51

The Cleaborns hail from Merigold, Miss; where Pvt. Cleaborn was born. He was only four years old when his family moved to Memphis in 1936. Pvt. Cleaborn finished Florida Street School and entered Booker Washington. He only attended part of one year before dropping out to take a job with his father at the South Memphis Stockyard to help provide for the family. He subsequently was employed at Tennessee Roofing Company and Hotel Claridge, but jobs ran out, Mrs. Cleaborn stated. This is the major reason he entered the Army. ....in February, 1950. Six months later he was sent overseas for combat duties in the Korean War.

Mrs. Cleaborn said that the last letter she received from her son was dated August 4th....less than two weeks before he died in action. He wrote that he had been in some tough places but came out all right." He asked that his family "pray for me" and said he was reading his Bible.

Mrs. Cleaborn added that her son was a member of Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church, Utah at Louisiana and expressed the desire that this would be an appropriate place for the ceremonies. The family later yielded to the suggestion that the presentation program be carried out at Booker Washington School.

U. S. Cites Dead Hero Ignored While Alive

TOKYO — Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, Jr., who left his slum home in Memphis to join the army because he could not find a job, was awarded the nation's second highest military award last week — the Distinguished Service Cross.

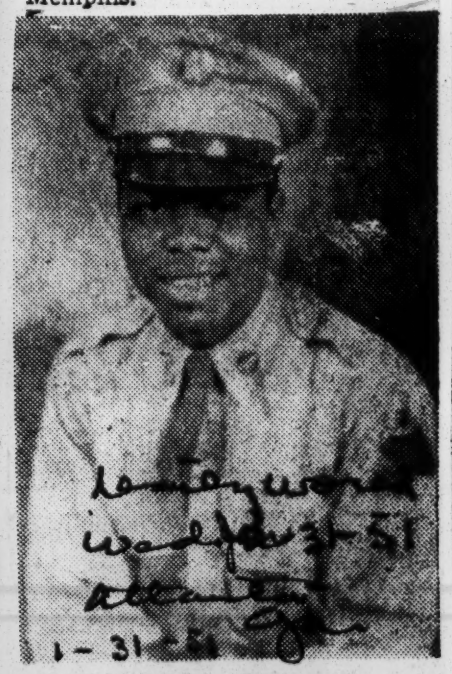
But Pvt. Cleaborn will never wear the coveted medal. It was awarded after he had given his life to save his platoon near Nuri, Korea.

The action that won the award dated back to August 15, 1950. The hero's unit "attacked a ridge where the enemy was occupying positions with excellent observation and field of fire."

Cleaborn managed to get to the ridge and kill the advance machine gunners. His hands severely burned from the continuous firing of his weapon, he remained on the ridge and covered the withdrawal of his comrades.

"While furnishing protective fire," the citation reads, "Pvt. Cleaborn was mortally wounded."

A native of Merigold, Miss., Cleaborn was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cleaborn, now of Memphis.



OUTSTANDING SOLDIER — Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, whose parents live at 196 Bailey, has been posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action."

Plans are now in the making to pay fitting tribute to the memory of Private Edward O. Cleaborn, 18-year-old Memphis youth who posthumously has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for outstanding heroism in the Korean War. Announcement of the award ..... which ranks second only to the Congressional Medal as the highest military honor that can be bestowed, was made last week by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. It is believed to be the first ever awarded a Negro serviceman in the military history of this country.

Va. GI Awarded DSC for Bravery

CAMP DRAKE, Japan (NNPA) —Ceremonies were held here awarding Sgt. Frist Class Willie L. Moore, of Route 3, Disputanta, Va., the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism while leading a rifle platoon in Korea.

Sergeant Moore, now assigned at the Japan replacement training center, located near Tokyo, was presented the second highest medal by Col. Merl L. Brockerick, commanding officer of the huge Far East replacement Center.

The citation, forwarded here from headquarters of the Eighth United States Army in Korea, said Sergeant Moore, near Haman last Aug. 22, was directing machine gun fire during the attack.

Manned Machine Gun

Continuing, the citation said:

"When the machine gunner was wounded by enemy fire, Sergeant Moore moved him to a safe place, returned to man the gun himself and delivered devastating fire on the numerically superiorenemy force.

"While firing the weapon, he was hit in the groin by enemy fire, but refused to leave his gun. Only after pain and excessive loss of blood rendered his fire ineffective did he permit himself to be relieved.

Saw Mission Completed

"Overlooking personal safety he insisted on directing fire until the enemy was completely routed. The mission accomplished, he permitted himself to be evacuated.

"Sergeant Moore's exemplary leadership and outstanding courage were an inspiration to his comrades and reflects great credit on himself and the military service."

CROSS OF HONOR—The Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest honor medal in the United States for heroic deeds by members of the military. A cross similar to this will be presented posthumously to the parents of Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, of Memphis, who was killed in Korea.—(Official U. S. Army Photo).

Gave Life to Save Fellow G. I.s, In Death He Aids Own Family

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3 (UP).—Pvt. Edward Cleaborn's last letter to his mother from a Korean foxhole brought a premonition of death. "Mom," he wrote, "I am hoping when these few lines reach you I will still be alive."

The eighteen-year-old Negro soldier died, a hero, three days after his mother received the letter. He had left his foxhole to hold a ridge against the enemy, firing until his hands burned while members of his company withdrew. Pvt. Cleaborn, who had enlisted one year ago this month, was awarded the Distingushed Service Cross, second highest decoration for gallantry.

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 3d Army at Atlanta, is scheduled to fly here Wednesday to present the medal to Pvt. Cleaborn's mother, who wanted the ceremony in a church "where Eddie would have wanted it." But so many whites and Negroes have asked to attend that the posthumous presentation will be made at Booker T. Washington High School, where the hero was a student.

Pvt. Cleaborn was one of nine children. The family lives in a three-room rickety shanty in a slum section of town called Bailey's Alley, where a reporter found Pvt. Cleaborn's mother hanging wash. She said she will carry her son's last letter to show the general. In it, Pvt. Cleaborn said that he was worried about his large family.

Now the family, with the help of Pvt. Cleaborn's $10,000 insurance, plans to buy a home in a development to be named for the hero. A Negro park will be named for him.

"I can't write and tell him (my son) any more, but he'll know we aren't going to sit down and stay in this mess," Mrs. Cleaborn said. "As soon as we can, we'll move from Bailey's Alley. Eddie would be happy to know this."

Hero Medal To Wife Of Ensign Jesse Brown

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Sept. 25 (Special)—Mrs. Daisy Brown, wife of Ensign Jesse Brown, a native of this city and the first Negro fighter pilot in the U. S. Navy will be presented the Distinguished Service Cross, and the air medal, as a posthumous honor to her husband who died in the air fighting over Korea in December 1950.

The presentation will be made by Rear Admiral Frances M. Hughes, Chief of the Naval Air Training Station in Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Brown who is now a student at Alcorn College will come here for the presentation ceremony to be held here Saturday.

Lt. Thomas J. Hudner, a young white officer's connection with the loss of Ensign Brown made the episode one of the most heartwarming incidents to come out of the Korean war.

Brown was killed while flying a mission in the Chosin reservoir sector in Korea from the Aircraft Carrier Leyte. His plane crashed and burned in a mountainous region, Lt. Hudner of Fall River, Mass., a pilot in Brown's Squadron crash landed his Corsair near the wreckage of Brown's plane and attempted to pull Brown from the burning wreck. Hudner later was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his attepted rescue.

AWARDS
Congressional Medal of Honor
To-Lieut (jg) Thomas J. Hudner (White)
For risking his life in an effort
to save life of ENSIGN JESSE LEROY BROWN

Soldier's Is Posthumous

Navy Flier, Indian Corporal Awarded Medals of Honor

Lieut. Hudner — Ensign Brown — Corpl. Red Cloud

Three American heroes of the fighting in Korea

Two stories of extraordinary heroism involving a white Navy pilot from Massachusetts, a Negro flier from Mississippi and an American Indian from Wisconsin fighting Chinese Communists in Korea were told yesterday by the Department of Defense.

Lieut. (jg) Thomas J. Hudner, Fall River, Mass., the Pentagon announced, was awarded hte Congressional Medal of Honor for risking his life in a vain attempt to save the lif eof a squadron mate, Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, Hattiesburg Miss. Brown was the first Amercian Negro naval officer to lose hsi life in cmobat and the Navy's first Negro aviator.

Corp. Mitchell Red Cloud, jr., Friendship, Wisc., who died saving his Army company from a fanatical Chinese attack, was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously at the same time.

Navy pilots Hunder and Brown, both of the aircraft carrier Leyte, were flying close support for Marines fighting near the Chosin Reservoir December 5 when Brown's plane was hit by Chinese ack-ack fire and crashed.

"Quickly maneuvering to circle the downed pilot and protect him from enemy troops infesting hte area," said the ctiation of yesterday's award, "Lieutenant Hudner risked his life to save the injured flier who was trapped alive in the burning wreckage.

"Fully aware of the extreme danger in landing in the rough mountainous terrain and the scant hope of escape or survival in subzero temperature, he put his plane down skillfully in a deliberate wheels-up landing in the presence of enemy troops.

"With his bare hands, he packed the fuselage with snow to keep the flames away from the pilot and struggled to free him. Unsuccessful in this, he . . . radioed other airborne planes, requesting that a helicopter be dispatched with an axe and fire extinguisher."

When the 'copter arrived, rescue attempts were renewed, but failed. President Truman will personnally present the Nation's highest military award to Hudner at a White House ceremony April 13. He will be the first Navy man to receive the Medal of Honor for Korean service.

Corpl. Red Cloud was with his outfit, Company E, 19th Infantry of the Twenty-fourth Division, near Chonghyon, North Korea, at dawn, last November 5 when the enemy attacked without warning. He opened fire with his automatic rifle without waiting to take cover.

Badly hit by a burst from an enemy "burp" gun, the Winnebago Indian wrapped his arm around a tree to keep from falling and continued to fire until he fell mortally wounded.

"This heroic act," said Red Cloud's citation, "stopped the enemy from overrunning his company's position and gained time for reorganization and evacuation of the wounded.

"Corporal Red Cloud's dauntless courage and gallant self-sacrifice reflects the highest credit upon himself and upholds the esteemed traditions of the Army of the Unietd States."

Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will present the Medal of Honor to the deceased soldier's mother, Mrs. Nellie Red Cloud, at a Pentagon ceremony Tuesday. Red Cloud, a World War II Marine, was the son of Mitchell Red Cloud, sr., a former White House guard, who died in 1946.

Navy Medal to War Hero

Sat. 4-7-51

Officer Risked Life for 1st Tan Ensign

WASHINGTON The Navy has awarded its first Medal of Honor in the Korean war to a white pilot who crash-landed his plane in enemy territory in a brave effort to save the life of the first colored naval aviator.

Lt. (jg) Thomas J. Hudner of Fall River, Mass., will recieve the medal from President Truman at a White House ceremony on Friday, April 13.

The fellow airman whom Lt. Hudner risked his life to save was Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, the first colored naval officer to lose his life in any war in which the United States has ever participated.

Act of Heroism

Both pilots from the aircraft carrier Leyte were flying in close support over rugged mountains of North Korea last Dec. 5 when Ensign Brown's plane went down in a field five miles beyond the American positions.

Lieutenant Hudner circled the area to protect Brown against hundreds of Chinese Reds. When he saw the Ensign's plane aflame, Hudner crash-landed his plane, failed to open the trapped pilot's cockpit canopy, and banked snow around his fuselage to keep flames away.

A marine helicopter pilot joined Hudner and worked with fire axes and fire extinguishers while in danger from the swarming Korean Communists, but could not pull Ensign Brown out of the burning plane before he died.

Tried To Save Ensn Brown, Gets Medal

WASHINGTON— (SNS) — The first Medal of Honor given by the Navy during the Korean war was awarded to Lt Thomas J. Hudner who landed among hundreds of Communists in an attempt to rescue the Navy's first Negro aviator.

The action occurred December 5, when Ensign Jesse L. Brown, the first Negro to attend Annapolis, was forced down in his plane behind enemy lines. The plane caught fire on the ground while Lt. Hudner circled the area to ward off enemy troops until a rescue helicopter could arrive.

Upon seeing the fire Lt. Hudner crash-landed his own plane in the tiny field and went to the aid of his companion. Unable to open the canopy of Brown's plane, Hudner packed the fuselage with snow to keep the flames away from Ensign Brown.

Lt. Charles Ware, USMC, arrived and helped Lt. Hudner free the dying Negro ensign despite the fact that thy were surrounded by the enemy.

Ensign Brown died a short time after his rescue from the injuries he recieved in the crash.

Lt. Hudner is the ninth Medal of honor winner of the Korean war.

The medal was presented to the Fall River, Massachusetts hero in a special ceremony by president Truman.

Ensign Brown, the first Negro Naval officer to lose his life in an American war, was, before his fatal mishap one of the most popular officers in his flying group.

Mrs. Larzette Hale, Accounting Instructor at Clark College, was officially listed this week as one of forty-two Georgians who have qualified as Certified Public Accountants. Mrs. Hale had previously been listed that she had passed the examination and received her certificate earlier this week.

The newly-accredited C. P. A., the wife of Dr. William H. Hale, Chairman of the Department of Social Science at Clark, is a native of Taft, Oklahoma. She holds a B. S. degree from Langston University and the Ph. M. from the University of Wisconsin and has done further graduate work at the University of Chicago and at New York University. Prior to her appointment to the faculty of Clark College, where she teaches accounting and secretarial science in the Department of Business Administration, Mrs. Hale taught at Bethune-Cookman College.

She is a member of the National Association of Business Teacher-Training Institutions, and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

INDIAN HERO—Mitchell Red Cloud of the Winnebagoes, Marine veteran of the famed Carlson Raiders in World War II, who died holding off onrushing Chinese Communists with an automatic rifle, will be awarded the Medal of Honor. His mother will accept the decoration.

AWARDS
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
PFC. WILLIAM THOMPSON

Heroic New York Soldier Who Lost Life in Korea Awarded Congressional Medal

"Singing Willie" Thompson held the Korean roadway alone, covering the retreat of his comrades until he was killed.

Orphan Soloist Given Nation's Highest Medal

Afro-American
Sept. 6-23-51

Congressional Medal of Honor, First Since Spanish-American War, Goes to Youth Found on Park Bench; He Was an 'Excellent Singer, Bright, Cheerful Youth' Who Called Orphanage Home

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

"Greater love hath no man than this . . .

NEW YORK—One cold day in November, seven years ago, the Rev. Harry C. Eva, founder and head of the Home for Homeless Boys at 462 E. 158th St., was walking in Union Park, at that time a famous meeting place for Communist sympathizers.

Curled upon one of the benches was a shivering, slim youth of 15, who thankfully accompanied him to the home and a warm bed and food.

Last week, official announcement came that that same youth had earned his country's highest military award for gallantry in action on the Korean front, where he gave his life to defeat Communist terrorism.

Was Wounded Repeatedly

He is Pfc. William Thompson, 22, a member of Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, who was wounded repeatedly in an enemy attack near Haman, Korea, last August 6, but continued to pour machine gun fire into tht attacking Red forces until he was killed.

Pfc. Thompson remained at the home, a non-sectarian institution supported by voluntary contributions, to become one of its special charges and to gain prominence as a soloist on the home's Samaritan Center choir.

The Rev. Mr. Eva, a Presbyterian minister and himself an orphan, explained for the AFRO how the fatherless youth, the product of a broken home, had come to be considered a member of his own family. "My wife and I," he said, "found Willie to be a youngster of unusual character. He was helpful, cheerful and willing, and very close to us.

"He Was So Small . . ."

"Like William Summerford, who is our organist and pianist now, Willie was our head worker at Sunday school services. And when he left us to enter the service, I really felt that I'd be lonly without him."

With a catch in his voice, the Rev. Mr. Eva recalled, "Willie was so small, though, I really didn't expect the Army to take him. But when he came back, proudly showing off his uniform, I told him I knew he'd make a good soldier."

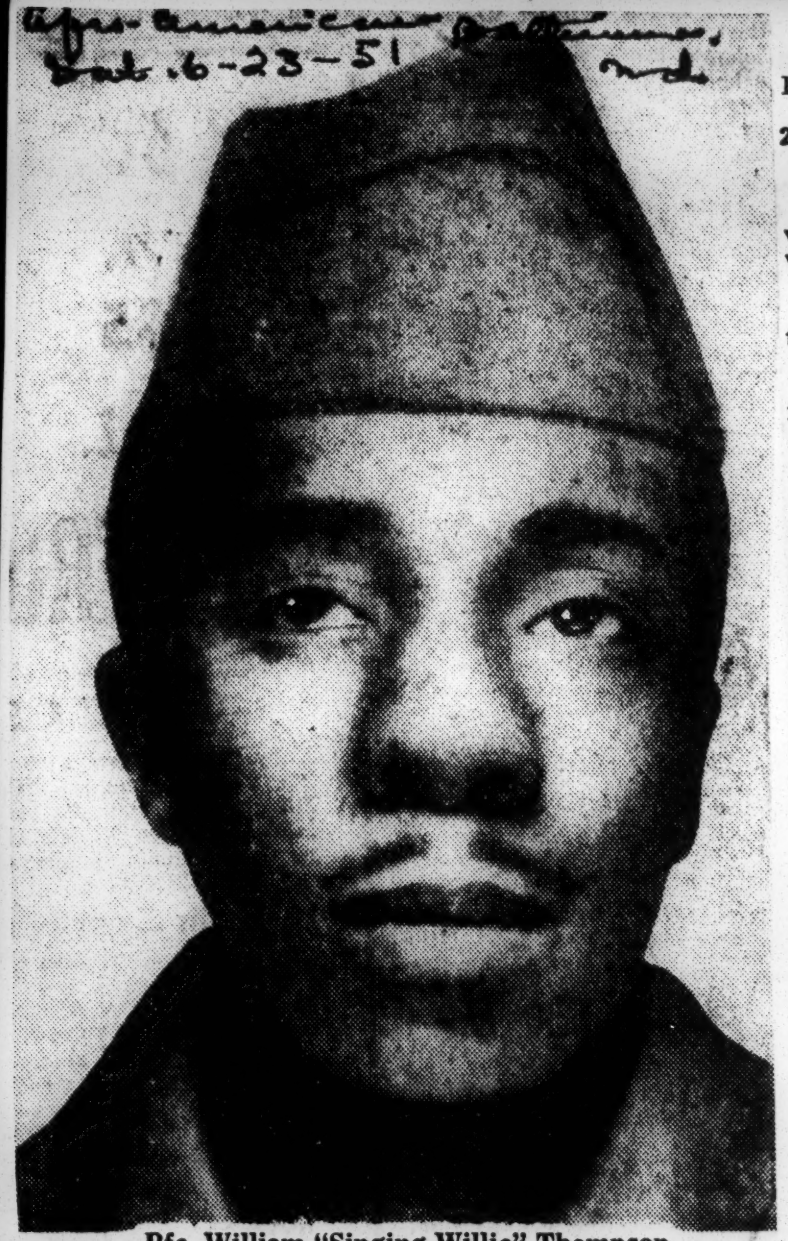
"Willie was so small, though, I really didn't expect the Army to accept him. But when he came back, proudly showing off his uniform, I told him I knew he'd make a good soldier."

Called It His Home

One of the rules of the orphan home is that youngsters who leave to get jobs cannot return to live but this was waived in the case of Willie, who was always welcome to come back, the Rev. Mr. Eva said. Up until he entered the Army at Ft. Dix, N.J. in January, 1948, he called the two-story building, just off Melrose Ave., his home, and gave it as his address

On June 21, at 11 a.m. in the Pentagon Building, in the Nation's Capital, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will present Pfc. Thompson's

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-23-51



Pfc. William "Singing Willie" Thompson

Brooklyn. Harry Henderson, the soldier's stepfather and an unemployed elevator operator, will also attend.

First In 53 Years

The award to Pfc. Thompson will be the first to a colored soldier since the Spanish-American War, 53 years ago. Fourteen received the honor in the Indian War, twenty-one in the Civil War and six in the Spanish War, including Dennis Bell, 85, 1713 Sixth St., N.W., Washington, only living recipient. No colored soldier received the award in World Wars I and II.

Eyewitness Account

An eye witness account of the heroic soldier's action is given by his platoon leader, 2nd Lt. Herbert H. Wilson, 111 Morningside Ave., New York City.

"On the night of August 6, I was platoon leader of the 1st Platoon of Company M which was attached to a task force securing a small village. After delivering supporting fire for the task force we were ordered to go out of action and move to an assembly area nearby. Shortly after we got there we were attacked by a large number of enemy troops.

One Gun Knocked Out

"I ordered my section to set up their machine guns and open fire. Shortly after opening fire the No. 2 gun of the section was forced to go out of action due to heavy enemy fire.

"However, Pfc. William Thompson, gunner on the other gun, remained in position and continued to fire when the order was given to withdraw. I ordered Pfc. Thompson to withdraw with the rest.

"At this time I saw that he had been wounded in several places and was bleeding profusely. Pfc. Thompson said that he had been hit and was not going to move back but would cover

yond the call of duty and brought honor to himself, the military service and to his company."

What Citation Says

The Medal of Honor citation for Pfc. Thompson reads as follows:

"Pfc. Thompson, Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment, United

the movement of the rest of the men.

"Then, if he could not get out, he would 'take a lot of the enemy with him.'

Refused to Be Pulled Away

"The squad leader, Cpl. Washington and another man then tried to pull Thompson away from the gun, but he fought them and succeeded in getting back to the gun and began firing again.

"When I left the area, Thompson was still firing and the enemy, who by then were very close, were throwing grenades at him."

General Matthew B. Ridgway, Commander in Chief of the Far Eastern Command, gave this recognition to the gallantry of Pfc. Thompson:

"This splendid soldier fought with distinct gallantry and fortitude for the ideals of freedom and protection of his fellow soldiers.

Medal of Honor Military Award Nation's Highest

The Medal of Honor, often called the Congressional Medal of Honor, is the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States.

It is given for gallantry and courage at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. The award is a 5-pointed bronze star wreathed in green enamel and held by a white-starred ribbon of blue silk.

The star is suspended from a bronze bar bearing the inscription, 'Valor,' and is surmounted by an eagle. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva, the Roman goddess, which is encircled by the inscription 'United States of America. On the blue ribbon are 13 white stars.

Persons awarded the Medal of Honor must have been in actual combat with an enemy and Army regulations insist that there can be no margin of doubt as to whether it is deserved. The deed of the winner must be proved by incontestable evidence of at least two eye witnesses; and it must be so outstanding that it clearly distinguishes his gallantry beyond the call of duty from call from lesser forms of bravery.

"While his platoon was reorganizing under cover of darkness, fanatical forces in overwhelming strength launched a surprise attack on the unit. Pfc. Thompson set up his machine gun in the path of the onslaught and swept the enemy with withering fire, beating them down momentarily, thus permitting the remainder of his platoon to withdraw to a more tenable position.

"Although hit repeatedly by grenade fragments and small arms fire he resisted all efforts of his comrades to induce him to withdraw, steadfastly remained at his machine gun and continued to deliver deadly, accurate fire until mortally wounded by an enemy grenade.

Pfc. Thompson's dauntless courage gallant sacrifice reflects the highest credit on himself and upholds esteemed traditions of the military service."

Was Liked by All

Col. Arthur S. Champeny, commander of Pfc. Thompson's regiment, in a letter to the soldier's mother, said:

Mrs. Mary Henderson, New York City, reads telegram announcing her son, Pvt. William Thompson, killed in Korea, had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the first such award in 62 years.

"Your son was liked by all of his associates. He was a swell soldier, performing all tasks assigned to him in a cheerful and efficient manner, thereby winning the commendation of his immediate superior and the respect of his comrades.

"News of his death comes as a severe shock to all of us."

30a 1951

Korean War

AWARDS
PURPLE HEART

Phony GI Forgiven, Was Real Hero In Korea

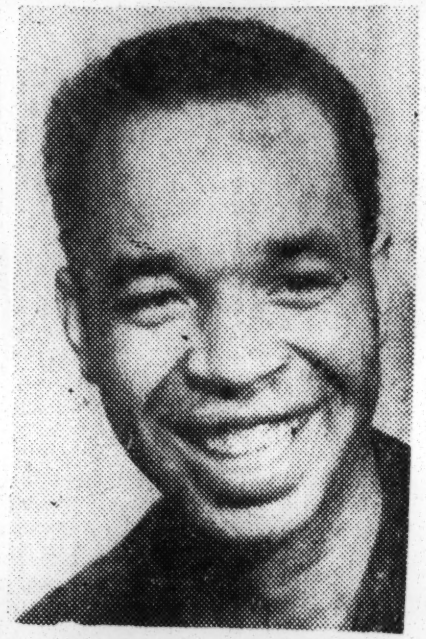
By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS — Roy Augustine, Jr., a 21-year-old "phony GI" but real Korean hero is back in the States after an unofficial Army hitch with a story of action and intrique that reads like a fairy tale.

Roy sought to enter the Army legally last year and failed because he has a sightless eye. He then "borrowed" the credentials of another soldier and sailed to Korea where he collected numerous battle scars, and a Purple Heart with two clusters. Now Roy has a problem. The young patriot and hero is temporarily minus a place to pin his decorations. Agents for the FBI arrested him early this month for illegally wearing a military uniform. He must never don the khaki again.

The thrice wounded, "unoffical soldier"—who never knew his mother—carries memehtoes of his rendezvous with the Reds on the hills and plains of Korea, in both legs.

Burning with the desire to get into the thick of the Korean fight, the ex-filling station attendant "borrowed" the credentials of Pvt. James Reid who had orders to report to Camp Stoneman, Calif., and on Aug. 25 of the same year was sent to Korea as Pvt. Reid. He was wounded in bitter fighting around Kaejon and Wonsan and promoted to sergeant. On Dec. 1 he was again wounded by shrapnel and hospitalized in Japan where authorities discovered his masquerade.



ROY AUGUSTINE

Without ever receiving a penny of pay, Roy found himself back in the States and an unwilling civilian again.

The young hero said he never wanted any pay, he just wanted to be in Korea and in the Army.

Thwarted in another attempt to rejoin the Army at Camp Leroy Johnson, near here, Roy now considers settling down. The Army has decided not to prosecute and he has promised not to wear the uniform again.

He attended school in New Orleans. He has been married and is the father of twins. He and his wife are separated.

Now that the amazing episode is over, Roy would like to get a job, preferably with a filling station.

The "unofficial soldier" lives with two aunts, Mrs. Ola Stokes and Mrs. Stella Levidge. Despite his disabilities, Roy's record is that of a first-class fighting man.

30a 1951

Korean War

AWARDS
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
PFC. WILLIAM THOMPSON

B'klyn Negro, Who Died For Pals, To Get Medal of Honor

Acme Photo.

MRS. MARY HENDERSON.

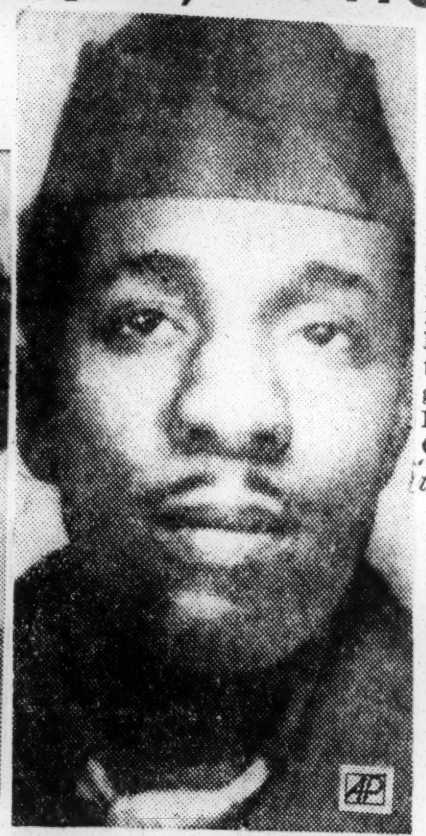
Bill Thompson was a skinny kid, the victim of a broken home and homeless at 17. He seemed to have more than two strikes on him.

Now the Brooklyn Negro, who died in Korea last August—10 days before his 22nd birthday—will be the first of his race to receive the Medal of Honor since the Spanish-American war.

"He always said he didn't intend to stay down in the world but to keep going up and make his mark—and he seems to have done it." That was the eulogy today of the Rev. Harry C. Eva, head of the Home for Homeless Boys, who found Bill Thompson in Union Square Park in 1945 and took him to the Home at 462 E. 158th St., Bx.

PFC Thompson and nine other Korean war veterans will be awarded the nation's highest military decorations at ceremonies in the Pentagon Building in Washington next Thursday.

PFC Thompson, of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, won the medal for covering his comrades' withdrawal during a surprise attack although he had been wounded many times by rifle fire and grenade fragments. He "resisted all efforts of his comrades to induce him to withdraw, steadfastly remained at his machine gun and continued to deliver deadly, accurate fire until mortally wounded by an enemy grenade," the Army said.



Medal for Negro—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to William Thompson (above), 22-year-old Negro formerly of New York, who was killed in Korea last August 6. Although wounded repeatedly, he disobeyed an order to withdraw from battle, and fought on while his comrades retreated to safety. (AP wirephoto.)

Mr. Eva recalled that PFC Thompson had lived at the Home until he enlisted in the Army and added: "I wondered at his getting into the Army—he was a small, thin boy—but he did it. I remember him as a fine type of boy, ambitious, likeable, with good ideals and a good character. And I remember he had a good voice; he used to lead the boys in singing in our chapel."

His mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson of 202 Decatur St., Bklyn., who had not seen her son since 1945, will receive the medal at the Pentagon ceremonies. She will be accompanied by William's stepfather, Harry, who never saw him.

The names of three other soldiers who will be awarded the medal have been announced so far. They are Cpl. John W. Collier, 21, of Worthington, Ky., who threw himself on an enemy hand grenade to protect his squad; PFC. Robert H. Young, 21, of Vallejo, Calif., who refused medical attention and continued fighting, although wounded four times, and PFC. Luther H. Story, 20, of Americus, Ga., who killed more than 100 enemy soldiers. The awards of Cpl. Collier and PFC. Young will be posthumous. PFC. Story is listed as missing in action.

Citation For Thompson's Honor Medal

WASHINGTON — Following is the text of the citation which will accompany the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Pfc. William Thompson:

"Pfc. Thompson, Company M, 24th Regiment, U. S. Army, distinguished himself by conspicious gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Haman, Korea, on Aug. 6 1950. While his platoon was reorganizing under cover of darkness, fanatical enemy forces in overwhelming strength launched a surprise attack on the unit.

"Pfc. Thompson set up his machine gun in the path of the onslaught and swept the enemy with withering fire, pinning them down momentarily, thus permitting the remainder of his platoon to withdraw to a more tenable position. Although hit repeatedly by deadly grenade fragments and small arms fire, he resisted all efforts of his comrades for him to withdraw.

"He remained at his machine gun and continued to deliver deadly accurate fire fire until mortally wounded by an enemy renade. Pfc. Thompson's dauntless courage and gallant self-sacrifice reflects the highest credit on himself and upholds the esteemed traditions of the military service."

First to Get Award Since 1898

Negro GI Wins Medal of Honor

MR. AND MRS. HARRY HENDERSON
. . . parents of first Negro Congressional Medal winner since 1898

NEW YORK—Pfc. Willie Thompson's mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, hadn't heard from her son since 1945, at the time when she was notified of his death last August. Shortly after that she got another letter praising his great service to his country from Colonel Arthur S. Champeny.

She and her second husband, Harry Henderson, said in their home at 202 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, that "we are sad over losing our only child, but we're happy that he died so nobly for his country and the cause of true democracy."

Mrs. Henderson received word that her son was to receive posthumously the military honor, from Maj. Gen. Nicholas Angelides who visited her home last week.

LOVED TO BOX

Mrs. Henderson did not care to discuss why William left home in 1945. It obviously was one of her tenderer spots. She said, however, that "Willie always had to work and only went to the ninth grade in school." She said he "loved to box and read books."

In 1940, Mrs. Henderson is unemployed and her husband is on a disability leave from his job as an apartment house custodian. Both are regular parishioners at Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

FOUND IN PARK

The Rev. Harry C. Eva, founder of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, also remembers Willie. Six years ago, he said, he found Willie sleeping on a park bench and took him to the Home. He stayed at the shelter for a year and a half, then enlisted. He was seventeen at the time.

Private First Class Thomp-

son gave his life protecting his fellow soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment while they were making a retreat from the Reds in North Korea last August.

WOULDN'T WITHDRAW

Despite efforts of his officers to make him leave his machine gun and withdraw with the rest of his unit, the young soldier—already wounded several times—insisted on staying with his gun and fought off the advancing enemy until he was killed by hand grenades. His buddies were enabled to escape as a result of his sacrifice.

Heroes' Medals Are Awarded—but the Heroes Are Not There

Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger presenting the Distinguished Service Cross of Lt. James C. Ruddell jr., missing in Korea, to the officer's son, James C. 3d, in arms of his mother. At left is the child's grandfather, Col. James C. Ruddell sr.

Lt. James C. Ruddell jr.

Posthumous Award

HER SON HONORED . . . Mrs. Susie Cooper, of 156 Lenox Ave., accepts the Bronze Star Medal from Major General Roscoe B. Woodruff, Deputy Commander of the First Army. The medal was awarded Mrs. Cooper's son, Corp. Wade E. Rutledge, posthumously, for his "initiative and courageous devotion to duty" during a campaign in Korea last August. The award was made Thursday.

Herald Tribune—Acme

Mrs. Susie Cooper accepting Bronze Star Medal of her son, Corp. Wade E. Rutledge, killed in Korea fighting. Presentation was made by Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, 1st Army deputy chief

Wife Given Hero's Medal

Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger commander of the 1st Army, Fort Jay, Governors Island, yesterday awarded a Distinguished Service Cross and a Bronze Star Medal to the families of two soldiers who fought in Korea.

Mrs. Yvette Ruddell, twenty, and her eight-month-old son, James C. Ruddell 3d, received the D. S. C. awarded to Mrs. Ruddel's husband, Lt. James C. Ruddell jr., twenty-four, missing in action since July 19, 1950. Also present at the ceremony were the parents of Lt. Ruddell, Col. and Mrs. Ruddell. Col. Ruddell is commanding officer of Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Receiving a posthumous Bronze Star Medal for her son, Corp. Wade E. Rutledge, twenty, was Mrs. Susie Cooper, of 156 Lenox Avenue. Corp. Rutledge was killed Aug. 13, 1950.

Lt. Ruddell, a member of the 24th Division and a West Point graduate, was cited for valor in rallying his comrades against the Communists and constantly exposing himself to enemy fire. Corp. Rutledge, also a member of the 24th Division, according to the citation, poured fire into the advancing enemy, thus permitting many comrades to withdraw to safety.

Posthumous Citation Honors Captain Burke

FORT DIX, N.J.—A posthumous presentation of the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action to a Philadelphia officer killed in action in Korea last Aug. 6 was made here Saturday morning.

Mrs. Emma Louise Burke, wife of Capt. Rothwell W. Burke, 31, Company "L", 24 Infantry Regiment, 2th Infantry Division, received her husband's award.

Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr. Commanding General, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Dix, made the presentation before an honor guard.

Repulsed Enemy Attack

"Despite the overwhelming enemy fire directed at his patrol," the citation said, "Captain Burke deployed his men and directed their fire until seriously wounded . . . His inspiring leadership was instrumental in repulsing the fanatic hostile forces."

In addition to his wife, of 1461 N. Redfield St. Philadelphia, three children, Rothwell Jr., 7; Gwendolyn, 4; and Stephen 2, survive; also his mother, Mrs. Pauline Miller of Detroit, and a grandmother, Mrs. Mattie Dutch of Washington.

Sgt. Jones Wins Silver Star Medal In Korea

WITH THE EIGHTH U. S. ARMY IN KOREA—(NNPA)—It is seldom that a writer of the news actually makes the news but her is the case of one who did so the hard way—by winning the Silver Star Medal.

Master Sgt. Robert E. Jones, 13 Wellington street, Boston, was attending Tennessee State College when he entered the army before the start of World War II. He served with engineers of the European Theater as sergeant major for the 41st Engineer Regiment (the Singing Engineers).

After returning to civilian life in 1947, Sgt. Jones again joined the army and was sent to the Far East and assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment, which is a part of the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division, commanded by Major General William B. Kean, as public information non-commissioned officer.

* * *

WHEN THE UNITED STATES 24th Infantry Regiment was faced by heavy odds during the latter part of August, Master Sgt. Jones was assigned as first sergeant, Company "I."

On August 22, 1950, when his company was attacking Bald Hill, near Haman, Sergt. Jones observed that a large hostile force was maneuvering to cut off the company's left flank.

Despite the intense enemy small arms, maching gun, and mortar fire directed at the position, Master Sgt. Jones moved forward to notify his commander of the impending peril. He later came separated from his company but courageously continued on up the hill and, although painfully wounded, remained to observe the enemy until he withdrew at daylight to report the enemy dispositions to his commander.

For this action Master Sgt. Jones was awarded the nation's third highest combat medal—the Silver Star.

PIO Earns Silver Star

M/Sgt. Jones Fights as Well as Writes

WITH THE EIGHTH U. S. ARMY IN KOREA—(NNPA)—It is seldom that a writer of the news actually makes the news but here is the case of one who did so the hard way—by winning the Silver Star Medal.

M-Sgt. Robert E. Jones, 13 Wellington St., Boston, was attending Tennessee State College when he entered the Army before the start of World War II. He served in the Euopean Theater as sergeant major for the 41st Engineer Regiment (The singing Engineers).

After returning to civilian life in 1947, Sergeant Jones again joined the Army and was sent to the Far East, and assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment as public information non-commissioned officer.

When the United States 24th Infantry Regiment was faced by heavy odds during the latter part of August, Sergeant Jones was assigned as first sergeant, Company "I."

Disregarded Own Safety

On Aug. 22, when his company was attacking Bald Hill, near Haman, Sergeant Jones observed that a large hostile force was maneuvering to cut off the company's left flank.

Despite intense enemy small arms, machine gun and mortar fire directed at the position, Jones moved forward to notify his commander of the impending peril.

He later became separated from his company but courageously continued on up the hill and, although painfully wounded, remained to observe the enemy until he withdrew at daylight to report the enemy's dispositions to his commander.

Silver Star for N.Y. Officer

IN KOREA —Major William J. Jackson, 295 Convent Avenue, New York City, formerly a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action near Kunux-ri, Korea, on December 1, 1950.

Major Jackson, then a captain and serving with Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, 24th Infantry, was at the Battalion Command Post near Kunux-ri, when the Battalion Headquarters was subjected to an intense barrage of hostile small arms and automatic weapons fire.

Led Attack

Organizing an assault force, Major Jackson returned to the command post area and led the force in an attack which annihilated the enemy in that area.

Major Jackson's courage, determination and able leadership are in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service.

Called to active duty on March 10, 1941, as a Second Lieutenant, he served with the 372nd Infantry Regiment at Fort Dix, New Jersey, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. and in Hawii during World War II.

In 1946, Major Jackson was assigned to the 25th Regimental Combat Team at Fort Benning, Ga., and remained with the Regiment until 1948 when he was assigned to the Far East Command.

Upon arrival in Japan, he was assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment at Camp Gifu and remained there until last July when he arrived in Korea with the 25th Infantry Division.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in December, 1950, and is presently assigned to the G-3 Section, Headquarters Eighth United States Army. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Jackson, and their daughters, Sandra and Marilyn, are residing in the dependent housing area at Camp Gifu, Japan.

Silver Star for N.Y. Officer

IN KOREA —Major William J. Jackson, 295 Convent Avenue, New York City, formerly a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action near Kunux-ri, Korea, on December 1, 1950.

Major Jackson, then a captain and serving with Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, 24th Infantry, was at the Battalion Command Post near Kunux-ri, when the Battalion Headquarters was subjected to an intense barrage of hostile small arms and automatic weapons fire.

Led Attack

Organizing an assault force, Major Jackson returned to the command post area and led the force in an attack which annihilated the enemy in that area.

Major Jackson's courage, determination and able leadership are in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service.

Called to active duty on March 10, 1941, as a Second Lieutenant, he served with the 372nd Infantry Regiment at Fort Dix, New Jersey, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. and in Hawii during World War II.

In 1946, Major Jackson was assigned to the 25th Regimental Combat Team at Fort Benning, Ga., and remained with the Regiment until 1948 when he was assigned to the Far East Command.

Upon arrival in Japan, he was assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment at Camp Gifu and remained there until last July when he arrived in Korea with the 25th Infantry Division.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in December, 1950, and is presently assigned to the G-3 Section, Headquarters Eighth United States Army. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Jackson, and their daughters, Sandra and Marilyn, are residing in the dependent housing area at Camp Gifu, Japan.

Silver Star Award To Texas Lieutenant

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — (NNPA) — First Lieut. Clarence H. Jackson, of Pittsburg, Texas, recently received the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in Korea.

Lieut. Jackson was cited for repeatedly exposing himself to enemy fire to direct his men and personally accounting for many enemy dead.

In addition to leading his own platoon, Jackson assumed command of another platoon whose officer had been mortally wounded. During a continuing night battle, the lieutenant could observe the enemy and direct mortar fire upon them.

After successfully attacking a strongly held enemy hill, Jackson organized his double command so skillfully that he was able to repulse numerous counter-attacks by a numerically superior enemy force.

The accurate mortar fire, personally directed by Jackson, pounded enemy groups and emplacements, preventing all Communist attempts to reorganize successfully.

Lieut. Jackson's citation said: "His outstanding leadership and courage enabled his unit to accomplish its mission."

Wife of D. C. Lieutenant To Accept Silver Star

The wife of a Washington Army lieutenant missing in action since July, 1950, received notification yesterday that her husband would be honored for gallantry in Korea.

Lieut. Stewart

The Military District of Washington announced that Mrs. Willie A. Stewart, of 1264 Jackson st., would accept a Silver Star awarded her husband, Second Lieut. Victor L. Stewart.

The Military District said Mrs. Stewart would receive the award from Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Herren, commander of the District, at a 2:30 p. m. ceremony today at District headquarters.

Lieutenant Stewart was cited for "courage" aggressive spirit, and unremitting devotion to duty" while fighting at Sanju, Korea, with the Twenty-fifth Division's Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.

Heads Ranger Co. in Korea

1st Lt. Warren E. Allen, whose wife, Mrs. Mary P. Allen, resides at 366 Gillespie St. Fayettsville, N.C., looks over a captured artillery piece on the Korean battlefront. Lt. Allen is the commanding officer of the 2nd Ranger Company, which recently arrived in Korea and is attached to the 7th Infantry Division. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal by the 7th Division commander, Major Gen. David G. Barr, "for conspicuous gallantry in action in recent combat against the armed enemy." (U.S. Army Photo by Sgt. Ted Elkins.)

Kum River Defender Awarded Silver Star; 12 Others Cited

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

TOKYO—Cpl. Leon A. Green of Moria, N.Y., has been presented the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action near the Kum River in the early stages of the war. Maj. Gen. John B. Coulter, commander of the IX Corps, personally presented the Soldier's Medal to Sgt. Julian W. O'Banion of Dallas, Texas, in Taejon, Korea.

The Army's spokesman here in Tokyo also announced that M/Sgt. T. Bass of Carlisle, Pa., killed in action on Sept. 9, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for valor in action and the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the decoration. Other Bronze Star Medals with "V" devices were awarded posthumously to Sfc. Sam Jones, Chattanooga; Cpl. Robert G. Miller, Newton, N.J., and 1st Lt. Roy H. Duggan, Hampton, Ga.;

Other doughboys awarded Bronze Stars with "V" devices were Sgt. Floyd S. Spencer, Wellsburg, W. Va.; Pfc. Robert E. Johnson, Allentown, Pa.; Cpl. Robert L. Cook, Inglewood, Calif.; Sgt. Clements Sharp, Stillmore, Ga.; Cpl. Donald Carlton, Virginia City, Va.; Cpl. Bobby Turner, Columbus, Ohio, and Pfc. Norman Stubbs of St. Louis.

18 HEROES DECORATED:

GI Killed in Korea Awarded Silver Medal

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA) — A Silver Star medal for gallantry in action has been awarded posthumously to Private First-class Rudolph F. Knotts of 527 Johannsen St., Baltimore. He was a member of Company G., 24th Infantry Regiment.

According to the citation, the enemy attacked outpost positions about 200 yards from the company area near Haman last Aug. 23.

Pfc. Knotts covered the withdrawal of the squad with his automatic rifle and was wounded when he started to withdraw.

"Despite severe wounds he continued firing, inflicting heavy casualties on the hostile force," the citation said. "Although wounded a second time he continued his vigorous action until he was killed."

Captain, Sergeant Cited

One officer and one non-commissioned officer have been awarded both Silver Stars for gallantry and Bronze Stars with "V's" for heroic achievement.

They are Capt. Charles M. Bussey of Los Angeles, and Sgt. 1-c Joseph Knight of Pensacola, Fla., both members of the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Bussey's Gallantry

Capt. Bussey was awarded the Silver Star medal for being instrumental in destroying numerous enemy soldiers with a .50 caliber machine gun, and reliving pressure on an American unit near Yechon.

He led a squad to commanding terrain to fire on an enemy force firing with mortars and machine guns from high ground on a rifle company.

He was awarded one Bronze Star medal with "V" for leading a party through hostile positions near Haman last Aug. 11 and rescuing four wounded members of his company.

Sgt. Knight's Heroism

Sergeant Knight rallied his men and led them through enemy lines to safety last Aug. 6, near Haman, when his squad was threatened with envelopment.

"During the long march over mountainous terrain," his citation said, "he assisted and carried a wounded comrade part of the way." For this heroic action he was awarded the Silver Star.

The Bronze Star with "V" was awarded to Sergeant Knight for heroism last Aug. 10. He was with a reconnaissance party when it met an enemy force estimated at 250 to 300 advancing toward Namji.

Held Enemy 6 Hours

The sergeant deployed his squad near a bridge and directed fire that enabled the rest of the reconnaissance party to withdraw to a commanding area.

"Despite intense fire and constant danger of being overrun, the sergeant led the fire fight," the citation said. "This enabled his small group to hold off the enemy for six hours until the arrival of reinforcements."

Medal for Missing GI's

Bronze Stars with "V" have also been awarded to these men listed as missing in action:

Pfc. Clarence M. Burton Jr., of 10 Lincoln Avenue, North Hills, Pa., Company G, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Cpl. William Findley of Jeffersonville, Ga., Medical Company, 24th Infantry Regiment;

2 More Captains Honored

Warrant Officer (Junior Grade) Willis E. Cook of 9706 Maddox Dr., Oakland, Calif., Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Capt. Charles Piedra of New York City, Company D., 24th Infantry Regiment.

The second Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star with "V" has been awarded to Capt. Buckner H. Creel 3rd, of Belair, Md., Company K, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Other Citations

Bronze Star Medals with "V" have been awarded to these combat soldiers:

Pvt. Herbert C. Bradfield of 6009 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Company K, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Pfc. Gilbert D. Cochrane of 42 Riffle St., Struthers, Ohio, Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Many Brave Corporals

Cpl. Emmett E. Cameron, brother of Mrs. Addie Wyatt of 13050 S. Evans St., Chicago, Company B, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Cpl. Joseph R. Gobert of 509 Shutes St., Opelousas, La., Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Cpl. Fred L. Lewis of Jersey City, N.J., 77th Engineer Combat Battalion;

Cpl. Hubert Gould of Route 3, Burlington Ave., Bridgeton, N.J., Company K., 24th Infantry Regiment;

Cpl. Melvin L. Kirkwood of 111 Chester Alley, New Iberia, La., Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Cpl. Dionysus M. Smith of 823 Ioka Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Cpl. Raymond Ware of 8786 Cardoni St., Detroit, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment;

Sgt. Leroy Wert of Manifee, Ark., Headquarters and Headquarters Company, First Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment.

24th Wins 7 More Silver Stars, Three Posthumously

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA) — Silver Star medals recently were awarded posthumously to an enlisted man and two officers of the 24th Infantry Regiment and to another enlisted man, listed as missing in action, who was attached to the same outfit.

Three other members of the regiment still on duty were given the same award for gallantry in action. They are M-Sgts. Raymond Coleman of Washington and Leon H. Porter of Bethel, Kan., and Capt. Walter Chandler of Columbia, S. C.

The honored dead are Major James O. Gardner of 2 Chestnut St., Bordentown, N. J.; 1st Lt. Patrick H. Kelley of Tacoma, Wash.; and Pfc. Thomas Broadwater of 1528 N. 17th St., Philadelphia.

Missing GI Decorated

Missing in action, but getting the decoration from his country, nevertheless, is Pfc. Wilbr O. Hairston of Roanoke, Va.

Major Gardener was killed on Nov. 28, when he left the relative security of his command post to assist in the defense of the area by moving about the positions inspiring and encouraging his men to withstand an enemy attack.

Lieutenant Kelley won his award by rallying his men to withstand a "Banzai" attack on Aug. 20. He was critically wounded during a subsequent attack and died Aug. 22.

Private Broadwater was mortally wounded on Oct. 11, when he drove his jeep with its .50-calibre point machine gun to a forward position in order to effect the rescue of an ambushed gas truck crew.

Bronze Star Award Citations Attest to Prowess of Officers, Men Alike

Bussey Praised for Rescue of 4 Casualties; Pfc. Flynn for Delivering Maps Under Fire

TOKYO — The following are the citations which accompanied the awards of Bronze Star Medals, with the letter V device, to three officers and enlisted men of the 25th Infantry Division for heroic achievement in Korea.

The awards, made by direction of the President, were authorized by Maj. Gen. Kean, commander of the division.

Rescued Four of His Men

Capt. (then First Lieutenant) CHARLES M. BUSSEY, 77th Engineer Combat Company. On Aug. 11 Captain Bussey learned that four members of his company were wounded and isolated deep in enemy territory near Haman, Korea.

Organizing a rescue party, he led them through hostile positions over tortuous mountain trails to the wounded men. After administering emergency treatment to the wounded he led the group to safety.

Captain Bussey's courage, military skill and selfless regard for the welfare of his comrades reflect the greatest credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from California.

Stayed to Receive Casualties

Capt. LESLIE E. HEDGPATH, Medical COMPANY, 24TH Infantry. On Sept. 1, 1950, near Haman, Korea, numerous casualties were inflicted by the enemy who had penetrated friendly lines.

Although his aid station was under hostile artillery, mortar and small arms fire, Captain Hedgpath refused to leave his post, but continued to treat with skill and dispatch, all casualties received.

Captain Hedgpath's conspicuous bravery, professional skill and devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Ohio.

First Lt. (then Master Sergeant) SHERMAN W. SMITH, Battery B, 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

On Spt. 7, when the regimental command post near Haman, Korea, was partially surrounded and was being subjected to intense mortar and small arms fire, Lieutenant Smith observed that two seriously wounded officers were being placed in a jeep in an attempt to evacuate them to an aid station.

Although wounded, he secured an automatic rifle and joined the group to provide covering fire. His intense and accurate fire held the hostile force at bay thereby enabling the party to reach its destination safely.

Lieutenant Smith's exemplary courage and selfless devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from California.

Cpl. (then Private First Class) MARVIN T. MINGS, 77th Engineer Combat Company. On Sept. 4, near Haman, Korea, an engineer squad was laying mines in front of an infantry company position when it was attacked by a hostile patrol.

Due to the superior fire power of the enemy, the squad was quickly pinned down. Heedless of the heavy enemy fire, Corporal Mings dashed to a more advantageous position from which he could effectively put his automatic rifle into action.

Corporal Mings' dauntless courage and quick thinking reflect great credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Florida.

Ft. Smith Man Given Award By Gen. MacArthur

Fort Smith—Corporal Chauncey Josenberger, jr,. 21, of 5014 High street was awarded the bronze star medal for bravery in the field in Korea by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on the western front recently along with 12 other soldiers. He has been in the army for nearly three years. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs Chauncey Josenberger, sr., of the above address.

Portsmouth Soldier Awarded Bronze Star

Sgt. Russell M. Vann, son of Mrs. Inez Vann, 1105 Glasgow street, Portsmouth, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement, according to an announcement from Second Infantry Division Headquarters in Korea. He is a 1945 graduate of I. C. Norcom High School and attended Virginia Union University. Sgt. Vann was wounded in Korea on Sept. 9, and returned to duty five days later. He holds the Purple Heart.

Meridian Negro Hero Gets Posthumous Award

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 14 (U.P.) —A posthumous award of the Bronze Star for heroic action was made here today to M/Sgt. Carlton R. Caton, a Negro soldier who was Meridian's first Korean war death casualty.

The medal was presented to his widow by Capt. Donald F. Cameron, unit instructor for the ORC, and Mayor Laurence Paine.

The citation said that on July 28, 1950, near Sangju, Korea, Sgt. Caton exposed himself to intense enemy artillery fire and repaired communications lines to enable the artillery battalion to lay down a barrage and repel an enemy attack.

Columbus Soldier Receives Bronze Star Medal

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(SNS) — Corporal Seabron D. Garret, Junior, RA34568525, Infantry, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 15th Infantry 3d Infantry Division, United States Army. On 22 December 1950, near Hungnam, Korea, the 3d Battalion was defending a sector in the perimeter of the Hungnam beachhead At approximately eleven o'clock at night, the wire line to Company "I" went dead. Corporal Garret and another lineman went out to check the line, and approximately two miles from battalion command post a break was discovered. Corporal Garret and his companion began repairing the line when the enemy suddenly opened fire upon them. He, with complete disregard for his on personal safety and aware of the importance of maintaining communications, calmly went about his task of repairing the lines. Not until his mission was completed did he seek cover. The courage displayed by Corporal Garret on this occasion reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

After having served in France during World War II, Cpl. Garret was discharged and re-enlisted in the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N. C. discharged and re-enlisted in 15th Infantry Quartermaster, 3d Division at Fort Benning, Ga. before going to Korea.

Cpl. Garret is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Seaborn D. Garret, Sr., 1823 Second Ave. His wife, Mrs Edith Garret and son, Seaborn,III also reside in Columbus.

He graduated from Spencer High School.

Receives Husband's Bronze Star Medal

RALEIGH, N.C. — (ANP) — Mrs. Tansy Herring and her family this week received the posthumous award of the Bronze Star Medal with three oak leaf clusters for her husband who was killed in the Korean war.

The medal was presented before the congregation of the Smith Chapel church in Parkersburg by Col. R. F. Perry in behalf of the United States Government.

The citation stated that Master Sergeant John O. Herring of Company M., 24th Infantry supervised the displacement of his company to another area with such skill that despite withering enemy fire the company sustained minimum casualties. This was on July 28, 1950, near Chang-Song, Korea. By his judicious direction of his men's fire he effected the reduction of the enemy potentiality.

Said Col. Perry, while making the presentation to Mrs. Herring, "Master Sergeant Herring's dauntless courage, soldierly ability and exemplary leadership are in keeping with the best traditions of the military service."

Took Part in Inchon Landing

St. Louis Captain Is Decorated For Brilliant Korean Service

Courier Sat 2-10-51

Capt. Alfred G. Rollins, 4643 Newberry Terace, St. Louis, Mo., commanding officer of the 549th Quartermaster Laundry Company, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, it was recently announced by Eighth Army Headquarters.

Captain Rollins displayed extraordinary leadership, control and coordination in providing the maximum of efficiency and production of his unit in support of a combat division engaged with an armed enemy.

SUMNER HIGH GRAD

Captain Rollins is a graduate of Sumner High School in St. Louis and first endered the Army in February of 1942. He has been in command of the 549th for three years, most of the time being spent at the Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, Va.

In August, 1950, the unit landed in Japan and later participated in the Inchon landing as part of General Almond's Tenth Corps. Subsequently, the company was deployed in platoon strength in support of the First Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Infantry and Twenty-fourth Infantry divisions.

PRAISES MEN

Captain Rollins attributes a large part of the success of his hard-working unit to the training skills they perfected at A. P. Hill, Camp Lee, and to the experience gained while participating in the Portrex "operation" in the United States during 1949.

Captain Rollins is the son of Mrs. Emma Walton of St. Louis.

BRONZE STAR GOES TO CORPORAL GARRETT JR.

WITH THIRD INF DIV IN KOREA—For heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device, has been awarded to Corporal Seaborn D. Garrett, Jr., according to recent 3rd Division order.

He is the husband of Mrs. Edith Garrett, 1718 7th Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

Cpl. Garrett is a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division.

The citation for the award read: "On 22 December 1950, near Hungnam, Korea, the 3 Battalion was defending a sector in the perimeter of the Hungnam beachhead.

"At approximately eleven o'clock at night, the wire line to Company "I" went dead.

"Corporal Garrett and another lineman went out to check the line, and approximately two miles from the battalion command post a break was discovered.

"Corporal Garrett and his companion began repairing the line when the enemy suddenly opened fire upon them.

"He, with complete disregard for his own personal safety and aware of the importance of maintaining communications, calmly went about his task of repairing the line.

"Not until his mission was completed did he seek cover.

"The courage displayed by Corporal Garrett on this occasion reflect great credit upon himself and the military service."

Capt. Allison Cited For Valor

CAPT. CHARLES HENRY ALLISON

His many friends in Nashville and Louisville, are almost as proud of Captain Charles Henry Allison's recent citation for valor on the battle field in Korea as his adoring mother, Mrs. Mayme Boyd, of 1209 Meharry Blvd., the well known worker in Tabernacle Baptist church. The citation recently released here is as follows:

CITATION BRONZE STAR MEDAL
General Order Number 102
Headquarters 25th Infantry Division
5th of February, 1951
Capt. CHARLES H. ALLISON, 01002565, Adjutant General's Corps, Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, United States Army. During the period 28 August to 1 November 1950, Captain Allison served in Korea as Assistant Division Postal Officer with great distinction. He operated the forward echelon of the Division of the Army Post Office, providing continuous, efficient postal service to all combat troops. Fully cognizant of the importance of his work, he worked tirelessly and with exceptional good spirit, setting an inspiring example for his men. When the units moved rapidly and were widely dispersed, he exhibited extraordinary initiative and unremitting energy in continuing all postal activities. Captin Allison's notable professional ability, selfless devotion to duty and exemplary leadership reflect great credit on himself, his unit and the United States Army. Entered the military service from Kentucky.

As a boy, young Allison attended the Nashville public schools, but later went to Louisville, where he was graduated from Central High School. In 1941 he was graduated with the Bacheler of Arts degree from Louisville Municipal College. He also was employed in the Postal Service of Louisville before going into the Army. It is recalled that, as a member of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Nashville, he belonged to the junior choir directed by Mr. M. L. Hopkins, the well known linotypist now with the Government Printing Office in Washington.

2 La. GI's Win Battle Awards In Korea

New Orleans (ANP).—Two Orleanians have been decorated for action against the enemy in Korea it was disclosed here last week.

First of these is Sgt. Vernon Ketchens, who received the bronze star medal for outstanding service against the enemy. Ketchens, a World War II veteran of the European theatre, is serving with the 24th Infantry regiment of the 25th Division.

The other is Cpl. Floyd Allen, who was awarded the silver star for gallantry in action. The latter is also attached to the 25th Division.

Sat-9-1-51

Reports reveal that Allen was cited for distinguishing himself in battle when his platoon was temporarily immobilized by a small arms and automatic weapons barrage. Heroically he broke up the attack by ordering his squad of four men on a bayonet charge.

30a 1951

Korean War

AWARDS
Silver Star

Silver Star Winner Back

Afro-American Sat. 11-17-51

Lieutenant, Private on Leave from Korea

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

Two Washington soldiers have recently returned from Korea and are currently on leave awaiting reassignment. One is an officer and holder of the Silver Star for gallantry in action and both are Purple Heart winners.

They are: Baltimore

First Lt. Arthur E. Collins of 1443 R St., NW, the Silver Star holder, and Pfc. Joseph L. Hadley, 705 Second St., SW.

In All Major Battles

Lieutenant Collins returned from Korea on Oct. 5 after spending 13 months in service over there. He participated in all of the major battles between August 1950 and September 1951.

He is currently on leave and soon will go to Ft. Eustis, Va., where he has been reassigned.

He is also holder of the Army Commendation Medal earned during the Korean campaign. During World War II he won the Combat Infantry Badge, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Gallant Warrior

The Silver Star was awarded him for gallantry in action at Masan during the break through in September 1950. His company was overrun at the time and his unit commander killed.

Lieutenant Collins took over the company, attacked and regained the hill over which they were fighting, and held it for 24 hours. He helped to evacuate the wounded to the rear.

Lieutenant Collins is the son of Arthur E. Collins Sr., of Leavenworth Kans.

Lieutenant and Wife Return From Pacific

First Lt. and Mrs. Arthur E. Collins, 1443 R St., NW. who have just returned from Korea and Japan. Lieutenant Wilson is holder of the Silver Star. All of the "fruit salad" on his chest represents combat ribbons in both the Korean conflict, in which he spent 13 months, and World War II, in which he served over a year. Mrs. Collins has been in Japan during the time her husband has been serving in Korea.

Honor Dead Hero—The Silver Star, awarded posthumously to Sgt. Willie B. Murphy, who was killed in Korea in January, 1951, was presented to his widow, Mrs. Maxine Murphy, in a ceremony in Chicago by Maj. Gen. George F. Ferry, deputy commander of the Illinois National Guard. On the left are Col. Richard L. Jones, commander of the 178th Regimental Combat Team, and George Thomas, Mrs. Murphy's father.—Willis Photo.

Wins Bronze Star For Heroism In Korean Fighting

Journal and Guide
Sat. 5-5-51
Norfolk, Va.

Twenty-eight-year-old Roscoe Samuel Strothers MR/1c, of New York, in charge of the machine shop aboard the USS Missouri, was awarded the Bronze Star for bravery in the Korean fighting. The Missouri docked in Norfolk last Friday after several months of action in Korean waters.

Strothers, who has seven men working under him, was among several officers aboard the ship who received citations. Other men on the ship received letters of commendation. He has been in the Navy for 6½ years, and has been aboard the Missouri since 1946. He is single, and resided with Mrs. Emma King at 287 Edgecombe avenue, in New York.

He is shown being interviewed by P. Bernard Young Jr., editor-in-chief of the Journal and Guide.

Richmond Herc Given Medal

Shoots Way Out of Guerrilla Trap

Sat. 6-23-51

With IX CORPS, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—Although Lt. Charles S. Thompson of Richmond is a motor officer in IX Corps' 540th Truck Company, a unit which usually operates behind the front lines in Korea, he has demonstrated his ability as a first class fighting man.

On May 7, Lieutenant Thompson received the Bronze Star Medal from Lt. Col. Joseph D. Klunder, commander of the 55th Truck Battalion for displaying heroism in shooting his way out of a guerrilla trap last fall.

On Nov. 1, a convoy of trucks in which he was riding was ambushed by about 100 North Koreans near Kumchon.

Although fired upon from close range by five guerrillas, he fired back and helped drive them away.

He then organized the lightly-armed truck drivers of his convoy into a platoon of riflemen and eventually they shot their way out of the trap.

A native of Richmond, Lieutenant Thompson was graduated from Maggie Walker High School. He entered the Army in January, 1948, and attended the Officer Candidate School at Fort Riley, Kan. Upon graduation in April 1949, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps.

Prior to joining Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge's fighting forces on the central Korean front, he was assigned to the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot. He came to Korea in August, 1950.

Lieutenant Thompson's wife, Dazarie, lives at No. 1 West Federal St.

Bronze Star Winner

S-SGT. JAMES GRANT

ALBANY, Ga.—(SNS)—Staff Sergeant James Grant, son of Rev. and Mrs. Chester Grant of 406 Holloway Avenue and nephew of Mrs. Lizzie M. Toby of 620 Residence Avenue, has been awarded the Bronze Star in Korea, for bravery in action and under enemy fire. Sgt. Grant has been in Korea for a long time and is expecting to be sent to the States under the Armed Forces rotation plan.

Magnolia Cpl. Gets Bronze Star

WITH IX CORPS, US ARMY IN KOREA—Although Cpl. Jalee Butler of Magnolia is a driver with IX Corps' 540th Truck Company, a unit which generally operates behind the front lines, he has proved his ability as a first class fighting man.

Corporal Butler received the Bronze Star Medal for valor May 7 from Lt. Col. Joseph D.. Klunder, Commander of 55th Truck Battalion, for displaying heroism against an armed enemy last fall.

On November 1st, near Kumchon, Korea, a convoy of trucks in which Corporal Butler was riding was ambushed by about 100 North Koreans. Although fired upon from close range by five guerrillas, he cooly stood his ground and fired, killing two of them. The others fled. Then, for four hours he fought with his fellow truck-drivers against well-entrenched enemy. Eventually, the Americans shot their way out of the ambush.

A native of Magnolia, Corporal Butler attended the Pike County Training School, in Magnolia. He is a veteran of World War II, having served in England, France and Germany. After the war he reenlisted in the Regular Army. Prior to joining Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge's fighting forces on the central Korean front he was assigned to the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot.. He arrived in Korea with the 540th in August, 1950.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Les Butler, reside in Magnolia.

District Veteran of Korea Honored with Bronze Star

Sergt. 1/c Ralph M. Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Douglas, 1200 Sumner road S.E., was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in Korea at a Ft. Meade, Md. ceremony, officials announced yesterday.

Sergt. Douglas.

Col. Jesse L. Gibney, post commander, presented the award to the 21 - year - old soldier.

Sergt. Douglas was intelligence sergeant of 3rd Battalion Headquarters, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division. He is now at the 2053d Reception Center at Fort Meade awaiting reassignment.

Gets Bronze Star

Pfc. Stanley A. Harrison who has recently been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism. He stayed on while his outfit was under attack to attend the wounded in Korea. He is a member of the Army Medical Service, Medical Company of the 24th Infantry Regiment. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Harrison, 5318 East Captial St., Washington.

The youth is 21 and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Harrison of 5318 East Capital St. He attended Lincoln University, Pa., for two years, the Kerpel Dental Technician School and graduated from Brooke Army Medical School as a dental technician.

He also holds the Purple Heart. He is currently stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Lincoln Alumnus Awarded Medal

WASHINGTON

Pfc. Stanley A. Harrison of the Army Medical Service, Medical Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, has recently been awarded the bronze star medal for heroism in Korea.

Pfc. Harrison was among two medical men who volunteered to stay and attend the wounded although medical supplies and vehicles had been ordered abandoned just before dawn on Dec. 1, 1950 near Kunu-ri, Korea.

Despite the constant exposure to mortar and automatic weapons fire, according to his citation, he remained in the area until all the wounded had been safely removed.

Great Credit

"Pfc. Harrison's valorous action and selfless devotion to duty reflects great credit on himself and the United States Army Medical Service," said his commanding officers.

Bronze Star Medal For Memphian

WITH IX CORPS, U. S. ARMY IN KOREA—Cpl. Earl Thomas, right, of 1009 Melrose street, a member of the 74th Transportation Truck Company, receives the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroic achievement, from Lt. Col. Joseph D. Klunder, Commander of the 55th Transportation Truck Battalion on July 31. Cpl. Thomas won the award for saving the life of a wounded soldier while under enemy fire during an attack by 40 guerrillas near Koksong last October.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Award Dad Dead Son's Citation

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Patrolman Fred Stokes, of the Oakland Avenue staton, last week received a post-humous bronze star on behalf of his son, Cpl. Fred J. Stokes, 583 Grove st., who was killed in action in Korea, Dec. 9 1950.

Corporal Stokes served in World War II and re-enlisted in 1947. While in Korea, he served with Headquarters Co., 24th Medical battalion, 24th division.

Lieutenant Queen Cited

First Lieut. James H. Queen (right), son of Mrs. Cleone E. Queen of 4030 Parrish St., Philadelphia, receives the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement from Lieut. Col. Joseph D. Klunder, commanding officer of the 55th Transportation truck Battalion. Last November, Lt. Queen was commander of a convoy which was recovering abandoned ammunition. When a part of the convoy was attacked by 100 North Korean guerrillas, he organized the drivers into a rescue squad. **After a four-hour fight, the Communists were driven from their well-dug-in positions on the hillside. To prevent a counter-attack Lt. Queen exposed himself to follow the enemy as they were retreating. The citation states, "Lieutenant Queen's action prevented a large number of casualties among the American troops and prevented the capture or destruction of numerous Army vehicles."** Lieutenant Queen's mother, Mrs. Cleone E. Queen, resides at 4030 Parrish St., Philadelphia. His grandmother, Mrs. Flora H. Queen, lives at 1116 13th St., Parkersburg, W. Va., (U. S. Army Photo)

Two Negroes Win Honors In Korea

Two Birmingham Negroes are continuing to keep abreast of each other even in Korea.

The yare Cpl. Andrew L. Thomas son of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Thomas Sr., 1218 Sipsey-st, n, and Cpl. Rudolph Patton, son of Harvester Patton, of 431 13th-av, n.

CPL. THOMAS

Both graduated from Parker High School in January, 1950. Cpl. Thomas was president of the Student Council.

On Feb. 1 both joined the Army together. They ended up in the same camp.

It didn't stop there. Both were assigned to the 74th Transportation and Trucking Company and shipped to Korea.

On Oct. 14, 1950, both of the young Negroes were driving together in a 22-truck convoy when they were ambushed by 75 North Korean guerrillas.

They helped rally the men enough to drive off the enemy.

Both got three Bronze Stars each for their "acts of heroism."

RECEIVES PURPLE HEART—Recently awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received during action in Korea, was Pfc. Lester A. Martin, Jr., USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester A. Martin of 1809 Dumaine, New Orleans, La. Presenting the award is Capt. W. F. James, Medical Corps, USN, Medical Officer in Command at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan.—(Official U. S. Navy Photograph).

RETURNS HOME A HERO.—A battle-beaten but hearty 9th Infantry soldier, who had fought "all over Korea" with the 2nd Division, returned home to South Carolina this week, wearing among his many ribbons a purple heart with four oak leaf clusters.

The soldier, M/Sgt. James R. Bellamy, went home Wednesday to be married to a childhood sweetheart, Miss Martha Henry. Reporting here this week to receive pay, the sergeant explained that he expected to get assignment at Fort Jackson at the expiration of his furlough.

Outstanding in Sergeant Bellamy's Korean experiences was action at Pohang which earned him a Silver Star. He led his platoon out of a trap where "Joe Chinks streamed upon us like bugs from holes . . . where you plug one place and they just come over and around."

The sergeant was captured near Wonju and remained prisoner of the Chinese Reds for two months. He escaped to return "65 or 70 miles" to his outfit, traveling five days in the mountains.

"Yes, I'd like to go back . . . but only if they'd give me a jet plane," the sergeant quipped. "You see, I want a chance to give them a little of what they gave us."

D. C. Soldier Wins 3rd Purple Heart In Year

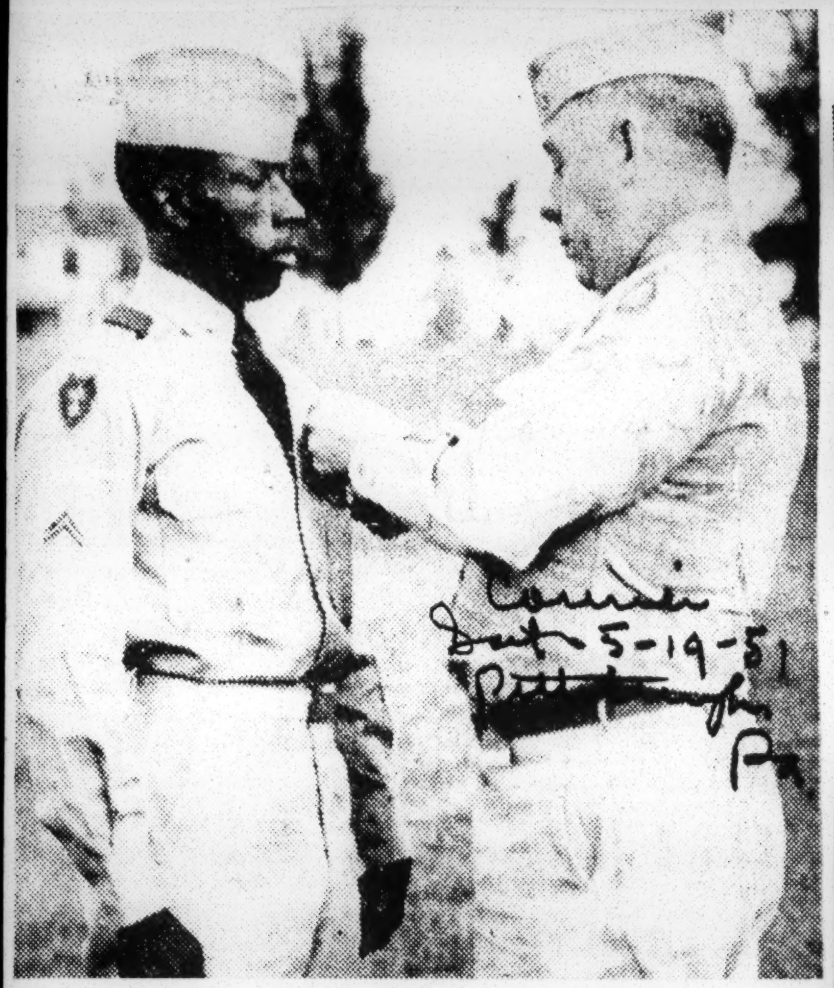
WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Master Sgt. Paul W. Swain, 20, has been awarded his third Purple Heart medal in less than a year, it was reported here last week. Swain now a patient at Camp Pickett, Va., won the citation for wounds suffered in the Korean battle.

Last August, he received his two medals for being wounded in the left arm twice in a week. His third wound occurred in April when he was hit in the left leg by an artillery shell. A native of Washington, D. C., he enlisted in the army when he was 17 and was on combat duty in Korea last July.

The Tennessee from Shelby, County in Tennessee to lose his life in the Korean conflict was killed last April 23, according to recent department of defense casualty lists.

The victim was Pvt. Alexander Williams, 24. Born in Greenville, Miss., Williams was inducted at Memphis last September 20. He was sent to Japan on March 28.

Purple Heart Winner

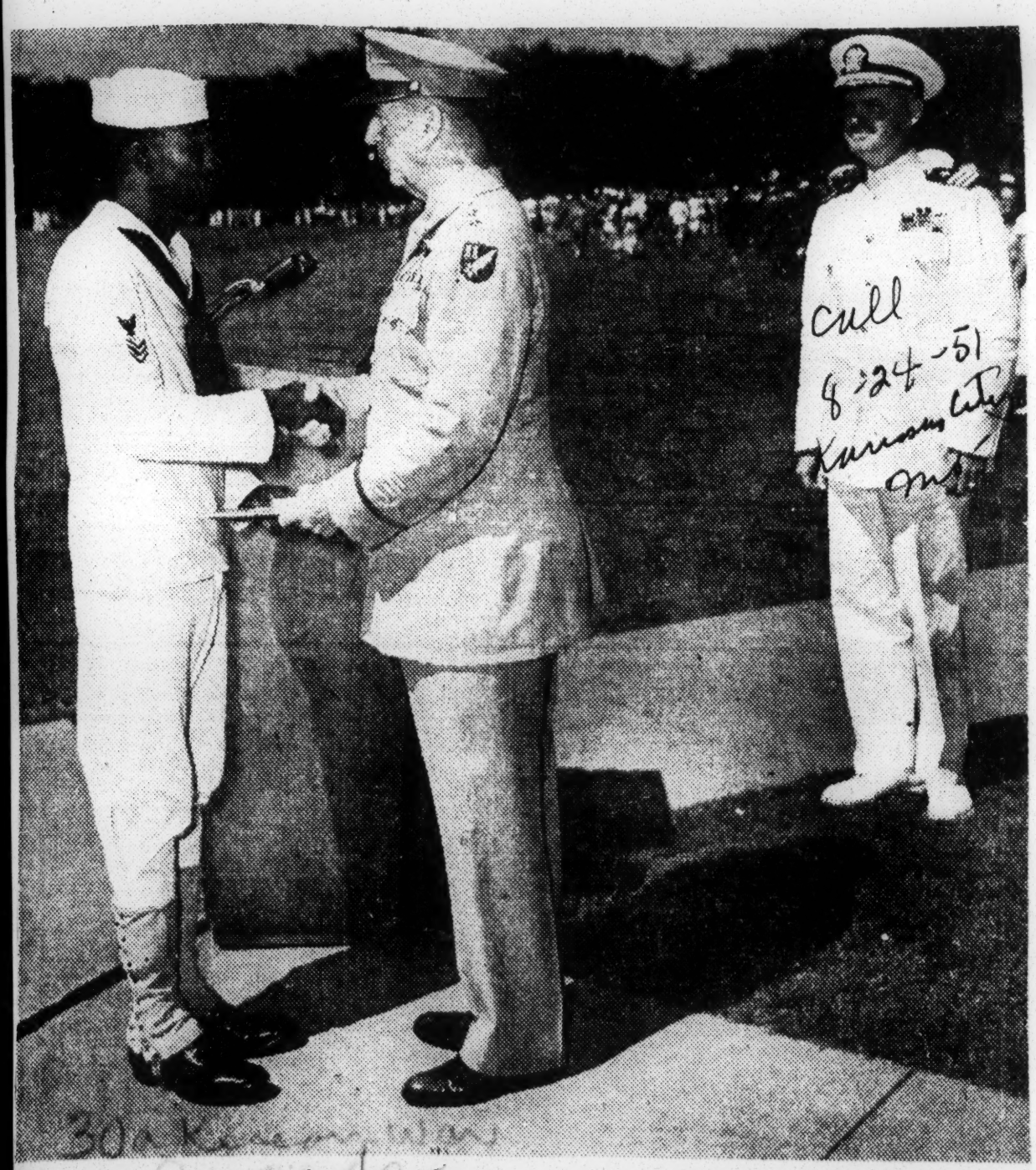


Purple Heart—Felled by enemy rifle fire near Haman, Korea, last September, Corp. Robert D. Humburd of Iowa receives the Purple Heart at Fort Bragg, N. C., from Maj. Nathaniel R. Elliott. Corporal Humburd was a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.—U. S. Army Photo.

Pfc. Louis J. Dugue, of 1319 Columbus St., New Orleans, was among six Korean veterans and the widow of a seventh who received awards from Col. George N. Kibler, post engineer, during ceremonies at Fort Lewis July 3. Pvt. Dugue, who has been stationed here since his return from Korea, was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received last November while fighting with the Second Infantry Division.

Brig. Gen. Harry D. Offutt (left), commanding general of army hospital in Denver, Colo., pins a purple heart medal on Pvt. Robert M. Lee, 19, of Pulaski, Ill., who was wounded in the leg and thigh by mortar fire in Korea on July 28, just 16 days after he arrived at the front.

AWARDS
American Spirit Honor Medal



WINS AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL.—American Spirit Honor Medal winner Charles Black is congratulated by Major General John B. Brooks, USAF (ret.), during a military review in which Black was awarded the medal upon completion of his recruit training at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.
—Official U. S. Navy Photo.

Hero's Pal Bares Story Of Bravery

By CPL. REGINALD WASHINGTON
as told to Arnold C. de Mille

Cpl. Washington, 20-year-old New Yorker, was one of last to see Pfc. Thompson alive and related this vivid account of the action that won Thompson the nation's highest military honor, but brought him sudden death.

E-X-C-L-U-S-I-V-E

NEW YORK—William Thompson died a hero.

I know because I was there when he was killed. I had an eye blown out at the same time and I made out one of the affidavits of his heroism that got him the Congressional Medal of Honor.

PFC. WILLIAM THOMPSON

In July, 1950, we went to Korea from Japan, and at that time Thompson was a first gunner. I had been serving as a c[illegible] and didn't like that so much.

I asked to go back to the field where I could handle guns and they made me a squad leader. Thompson promptly wangled to get into my squad. I was glad to have him because he was an expert with weapons.

We often went on patrols together. That's the time to really know a guy, when you're both in danger. Well, we got to be real buddies.

This particular day, the sixth of August, we were assigned to go on a patrol up on "Battle Mountain" near Haman. I had been assigned five men, but one of them was sort of nervous.

While I was trying to get Thompson to replace this nervous fellow, Thompson was trying to get to go along with us. When they said he could go I was real happy. I think he was too, though I think I was happier because it was comforting to know a good guy like him would be along.

On our way to the line of departure in a jeep, we were singing "Deep In The Heart of Texas." Just to scare me Thompson said, "Washington, you're going to die tonight."

I told him: "Well, if I go, you'll go, too." It was all a joke. We reached our destination about five o'clock. It was raining hard and you couldn't see so well.

The first ambush was over by eight so they sent a patrol down to the village to see how many North Koreans we had killed. When the patrol didn't come back, they sent another to see what happened to the first.

Both were ambushed, but we didn't know it then. Our intelligence had told us that there were only 250 North Koreans. But the 250 were only bait. Actually, there were hundreds hidden in the hills and rice paddies.

There were about 25 men waiting for the two patrols to return. No rifles, just machine guns.

I had my machine gun set up on a hill and Thompson and I were sitting behind it. There were six of us—Thompson, Pfc. Willie Smith from Chicago, Sgt. Grant from Washington and I can't remember the others just now.

It was quiet and Thompson was reciting some poetry. He knew lots of it. All of a sudden, out of nowhere, a North Korean jumped in front of us about 25 yards away. Then another ran right by us, yelling "Banzai."

Smith jumped up and Thompson began firing away. Things got hot pretty fast and I told everybody to clear out. I though everybody did.

I was firing the machine gun when Thompson came up behind me and said I couldn't hold them off by myself and that he was staying with me.

Then he pushed me aside. I still had an automatic carbine and with it I covered the flank and rear while he kept firing the machine gun.

But the North Koreans kept on coming. As fast as he mowed them down, more came from nowhere. He was a real cool customer.

I don't know the moment it happened, but suddenly I saw he had been hit in both legs and couldn't move. He said for me to go ahead and leave him.

I couldn't do that. I took my gun back from him and began firing. After a while I stopped and crawled to where he was supposed to be to see if I could help him. While I was crawling to him, he was crawling back to the machine gun. I yelled at him and crawled back to the gun and pushed him aside.

I had fired about 50 rounds when I saw a spark almost in my face. He said one of the enemy was holding a hand grenade near my face.

"Grab it," he yelled, "and toss it away."

Then almost at the same time it exploded. It knocked us back about 10 feet. My face was numb. I looked at him and all I could see was blood, no features. He was moaning and saying: "Get out! Get out! Get out!"

I could only see a little out of my left eye. I tried and thought I had knocked him into a gulley so he couldn't be found by the enemy.

Then I met Sgt. Grant and I told him about Thompson. We started to get him, but the whole place was swarming with North Koreans and nobody knew anything.

Then we heard the gun blasting again and we looked and saw Thompson shooting again, just shooting like a madman. He was getting some and he was missing some, but he was making it hot for them.

But there were more and more North Koreans. We yelled and called. I don't know whether he heard us. All I remember is him at the gun shooting, shooting like a madman.

Washington has been awarded the Silver Star and the Bronze Medal for his part in the action. He's not eligible for the Medal of Honor because there must be two witnesses. Grant is the only other living witness.

Thompson 43rd To Get Honor Medal

WASHINGTON — The "Congressional" Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for bravery, will be awarded posthumously to Pfc. William Thompson of Brooklyn, N. Y. first Negro to win this high honor since the Spanish-American War, 53 years ago.

Pfc. Thompson, a machine gunner with the 25th Division, was killed last August 6 in Korea when he disobeyed an order to withdraw and, although repeatedly wounded, fought single-handedly against the Chinese Communists while his companions made their way to safety.

The medal was to be presented to his mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, by General Omar Bradley in a Pentagon ceremony on June 21. This marks the 43rd time since it first was authorized by Congress that the high medal for heroism has been awarded to a Negro.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway, Far Eastern commander said of him: "This splendid soldier fought with distinct gallantry and fortitude for the ideals of freedom and protection of his fellow soldiers. His personal bravery and self-sacrifice were far above and beyond the call of duty and bring honor to himself, the military service and to his country."

Thompson, a native New Yorker was born August 16, 1927 in Sloan's hospital, and his father, a veteran of World War I, died in 1929.

His mother was born in Norfolk, Va., and was taken by her parents to New York when she was 11 years old. Ironically, it wasn't until she was notified of his death last year that she knew of his whereabouts since 1945.

It was that year that Rev. Harry C. Eva, founder of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, found Thompson wandering in Union Square park in a dejected state of mind.

When he said he had no home and no people, Rev. Eva cared for him until 1948 when he enlisted in the army.

Friends, Rev. Eva and his mother pictured him as a quiet youth, fond of reading, boxing, music and dancing. He was not married and had no known girl friend.

AWARDS
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
PFC. WILLIAM THOMPSON

Medal of Honor To Go to Negro Killed in Korea

Award for New Yorker, One of 10, First to Race Since Spanish-American War

A New York Negro soldier who died in Korea fighting alone against hordes of Chinese Communists to protect his platoon in a withdrawal, will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his gallantry "above and beyond the call of duty," the Army announced yesterday in Washington.

The ward to the soldier, Pfc. William Thompson, twenty-two, who died firing his machine gun into an overpowering Communist force near Haman, Korea, Aug. 6, is the first presentation of this, the nation's highest award for heroism, to be made to a member of his race since the Spanish-American War.

Pfc. Thompson, though wounded many times by enemy rifle fire and grenade fragments, stuck by his machine gun in a surprise attack—fought off comrades who tried to drag him to safety, crawled back to his weapon, and died in the blast of a grenade after declaring that, if he could not get out alive, "I'll take a lot of them with me."

Praised by Ridgway

His gallantry, described by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, commander in chief of Far Eastern forces, as "far above and beyond the call of duty," permitted his machine gun platoon of Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, to extricate itself from a surprise attack by a large enemy force, and to withdraw to a more tenable position.

The coveted award will be given to Pfc. Thompson's mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, thirty-nine, of 202 Decatur St., Brooklyn, in ceremonies at the Pentagon Building in Washington June 21. The soldier's step-father, Haryy Henderson, will also attend. General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Join Chiefs of Staff, will present the medal.

Medal of Honor awards will be made at the same time for nine other Korean War soldiers. They include Cpl. John W. Collier, twenty-one, of Worthington, Ky., who died by 2d Lt. Herbert H. Wilson, 111 Morningside Ave., commander of the 1st Platoon, Company M Lt. Wilson described the surprise attack, and said: "When the order was given to withdraw, I ordered Pfc. Thompson to withdraw with the rest. At this time I saw that he had been wounded in several places and was bleeding profusely. Pfc. Thompson said that he had been hit, and was not going to move back, but would cover the enemy. The others to be honored will be announced later.

Officer Describes Heroism

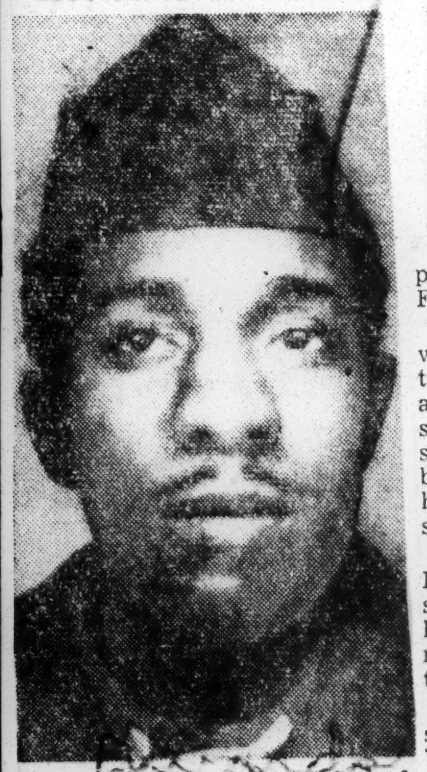
The action in which Pfc. Thompson gave his life was witnessed by 2d Lt. Herbert H. Wil-

movement of the rest of the men; then if he could not get out he would take a lot of the enemy with him.

"The squad leader, Cpl. Washington, and another man then tried to pull Thompson away from the gun, but he fought them and succeeded in getting back to the gun, and began firing again.

Thompson enlisted in the Army in 1945, when he was seventeen. He gave his address then as the New York Home for Homeless Boys, 462 East 158th St. The Rev. Harry C. Eva, founder of the fifty-two-year-old non-sectarian shelter, said last night he found Thompson one night sleeping in a park, having left his home. He stayed at the shelter about a year and a half, when he enlisted.

HONORED IN DEATH



Pfc. William Thompson of Brooklyn, who fought a delaying action in Korea which cost him his life and for which he has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He is the first man of his race to win the medal since the Spanish-American War. He was killed last Aug. 6 when he resisted all efforts of his comrades to induce him to withdraw and, though repeatedly wounded, fought while his buddies retreated to safety.

Associated Press

Negro GI Gets Highest Honor For Bravery Costing His Life

WASHINGTON, June 13—(AP)—A Negro soldier in Korea who ignored an order to retreat and fought a heroic delaying action which cost him his life has won the Medal of Honor.

The nation's highest prize for bravery has been awarded posthumously to Pfc. William Thompson, 22, formerly of New York City. He is the first man of his race to win the medal since the Spanish-American war.

He was killed last Aug. 6 when he disobeyed an order to withdraw and, though repeatedly wounded, fought single-handedly against the Reds while his comrades made their way to safety.

The medal will be presented to his mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, 202 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y., by Gen. Bradley in a ceremony at the Pentagon on June 21. His stepfather, Harry Henderson, also will attend the presentation.

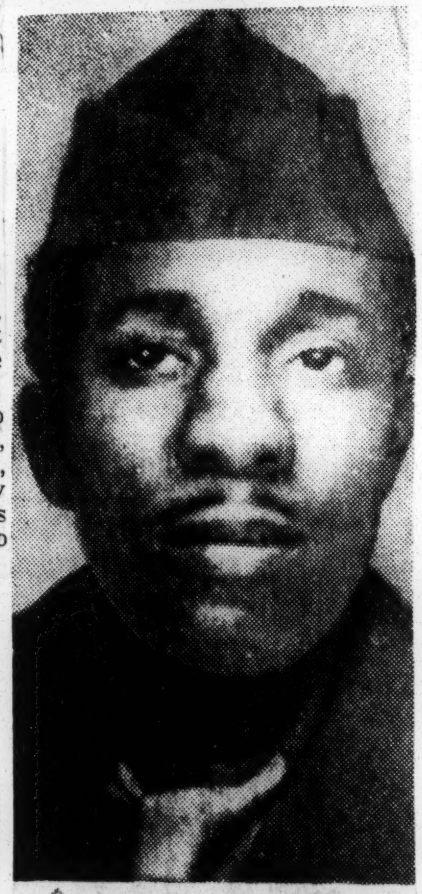
Thompson's deed won this praise from Gen. Ridgway, now Far Eastern commander:

"This splendid soldier fought with distinct gallantry and fortitude for the ideals of freedom and the protection of his fellow soldiers. His personal bravery and self-sacrifice were far above and beyond the call of duty and bring honor to himself, the military service and to his country."

Thompson's platoon leader, Lt. Herbert H. Wilson, 111 Morningside Ave., New York City, told his story of the gallantry of this member of the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division:

The company was overrun by a surprise attack during the night. Thompson, a machine gunner, placed his weapon directly in the path of the onrushing Reds. The platoon leader ordered him to fall back with the rest of the men, but Thompson said he already had been hit and would cover the retreat.

"He told me," Wilson said, "that if he could not get out he would 'take a lot of the enemy' with him."



Associated Press Wirephot

HIGHEST AWARD—Pfc. William Thompson, above, 22, has won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic action in Korea which cost him his life. The posthumous award of the nation's highest honor makes Thompson the first man of the Negro race to win the medal since the Spanish-American war. He was killed last August when he disobeyed an order to withdraw and, though repeatedly wounded, stayed behind to cover the retreat of his comrades.

STANDING BEFORE — the Uinted Nations flag at 2nd Logistical Command Headquarters in Korea, Sgt. 1-c Harry H. Williams, Jr., of Los Angeles, holds a certificate of achievement, just received from his brigadier general. Sat. 12-8-51

Williams, son of Harry H. Williams of 206 E. 69th st., Los Angeles, and Mrs. V. L. Williams of Washington, D. C., was rewarded for exceptionally faithful and meritorious performance of military duties from May 4 to Oct. 31, 1951. Now assigned as an administrative non-commissioned officer of the 2nd Logistical Command's G-4 section, Williams entered the Army in 1945. He has been in Korea since August of 1950.

30a 1951

KOREAN WAR

Presidential Unit Citation
of the Republic of Korea
To- 24th Division

Rhee Awards Citation To U. S. 24th Division

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Jan. 3.—President Syngman Rhee has awarded the Presidential Unit Citation of the Republic of Korea to the United States 24th Division, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said today.

The division previously won the American Distinguished Unit Citation from President Truman.

The Korean citation covered the period from July 2 to July 22.

Cited In Korea

Exemplary service of the 822nd Enginee Aviation Battalion in Korea has won for it a Presidential Unit Citation, an honor shared by a Memphis soldier in that battalion, Corp. Garfield Ackles, Negro.

Corporal Ackles

The 19-year-old son of Joe D. and Flossie Hayes of 370 Greenlaw, Corporal Ackles went from Okinawa to Korea last June 27, two days after the war began. He has written home that he has never seen anything like the hills in Korea—so different from the Memphis landscape.

A graduate of Grant School and a former student of Manassas High, he joined the Army in 1948 because he wanted to follow in his father's footsteps. The elder Hayes served in North Africa and Europe during World War II.

Cpl. Ackles served two years overseas and will return soon to the States.

Awarded Medical Badge In Korea

Advocate

Captain George C. Cypress was awarded the Combat Medical Badge for satisfactory performances in ground combat against the enemy effected September 24, 1951. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cypress of West Pearl Street, Jackson, Miss., were notified November 15 by extract from special orders issued by Capt. Thomas A. O'Brien, Infantry Adjutant.

2 D. C. Soldiers Killed In Action in Korea; 2 From Area Wounded

Two District soldiers have been killed in action in Korea, the Defense Department announced last night.

In casualty report No. 435 two Washington area servicemen also were listed as wounded in action.

Pfc. Kollock.

Reported killed were Sergt. Herbert F. Clark, 25, husband of Mrs. Martha J. Clark, who formerly lived at 2830 Twenty-seventh street N.W., and Pfc. Lorenzo Kollock, 25, son of Theodore Roosevelt Kollock, 1437 G street N.E.

Wounded were Pfc. Edward L. Crawford, son of Mrs. Rebecca Crawford, 1338 F street N.E., and Pfc. Thomas E. Arrington, 22, son of Mrs. Rhoda Kelly, 307 Telegraph road, Alexandria.

Sergt. Clark and the former Martha J. Preston of Washington were married two weeks before he sailed for Korea last February, friends said. Mrs. Clark left October 10 to stay with her husband's parents in Lebanon, Ky. He was killed two days later.

Sneak Attack Suspected.

Friends said Mrs. Clark wrote that she received a letter from her husband dated the same night he was killed. She theorized that he met his death during a sneak night attack by the Communists. He wrote he was to return to Japan during the first part of October but was retained to train a group of new men.

Sergt. Clark was born in Lebanon. He entered the Army in September, 1950. From October of that year until receiving his overseas assignment, he was stationed with the 3d Infantry Regiment at Fort Myer.

Wrote Twice a Week.

Pvt. Kollock, who had written "tell all the boys it's hell over here," was killed October 14. A member of the 21st Infantry, he had been in Korea since last April. Twice a week he had written an aunt, Mrs. Hannah Marie Cole, 20 R street N.E., stating "I am fine and well." His last letter was postmarked the day before his death.

Pfc. Kollock was born in Marlboro County, S. C. He came here in 1945 and worked for a Southwest grocery store before entering the Army in September, 1950.

Pvt. Arrington was born in Virginia. He was living in Washington before his induction at Fort Meade last February. He was sent to Korea in August. He formerly lived at 1708 Fifth street N.W.

GPO Wrapper's Son Is One of 3 D. C. Men Wounded in Korea

Mrs. Linnie L. Sanders wishes her son could be as specific about the date of his return home as he is in recalling, to the minute when he was wounded.

Corpl. Sanders.

One of three Washington men on the Defense Department's latest casualty list, Corpl. John L. Sanders, who is 21, wrote his mother that he was wounded at 8:45 a.m., October 4. He was struck in the right hand by enemy small arms fire and his right index finger was amputated the next day.

Mrs. Sanders, who is a wrapper at the Government Printing Office here, said her son has been in the Army since May, 1950. In December, 1950, he arrived in Korea and has served with Company I, 3d Battalion, 15th Regiment, 3d Infantry Division.

Reports Nurse So Kind.

The letter he wrote home was sent from an Air Force hospital at Nagoya, Japan. Describing his treatment at the hospital, Corpl Sanders wrote:

"The nurse is so kind, sweet and gentle. She is colored and she is your size also. She reminds me of you so much . . . He name is Capt Stone."

Another District soldier, Cornelius Anderson, son of Mrs. Ann Made Void, 1224 I street N.E., was wounded in the left foot on October 4 and has been returned to this country. His mother reports that he is in a California hospital and has been promoted from private first class to corporal.

Rib Fractured.

Corpl. Anderson entered the service in July, 1950, and had been in Korea since last March with the 7th Regiment of the 3d Infantry Division. He is 18 years old.

A 20-year-old Army sergeant Augustine O. Green, jr., was listed by the Department as injured. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine O. Green of 1219 Fiftieth street N.E. He suffered a fractured rib on September 29 while on duty with the 64th Heavy Tank Battalion in Korea.

Killed in Action

First Lt. Fred D. Hilliard Jr., of 1114 Fairmont St., Washington, who was reported killed in action in Korea by the Department of Defense. He is the son of Mrs. Fleta R. Hilliard of the Fairmont Street address and Pvt. Fred D. Hilliard Sr., of the Metropolitan Police Department of 70 O St., N.E.

Two District Area Men Killed, Five Others Wounded in Korea

Two District area soldiers were reported killed in the Korean fighting and five others wounded in a casualty report made public by the Defense Department today.

Killed in action were Pvt. Ira Manning, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Manning, 2634 Twelfth street N.E., and Pvt. James E. Moore, 20, brother of John P. Moore, 301 Orenoco street, Alexandria.

Pvt. Manning, who had been in Korea since July 13, was killed in action on October 3. Before he entered the service last March, he had been a student at Shaw Junior High School.

Pvt. Moore was last in Washington on July 13, when he left for Seattle en route to Korea. He, too, was killed in action on October 3, while serving with the 15th Regiment of the 3d Infantry Division. Besides his brother, he is survived by a sister, Dolores, 11, of the Alexandria address.

A District soldier, Pfc. Robert F. Waldman, was wounded on October 6 by artillery shell fragments. He is the 21-year-old son of Mrs. Phoebe B. Waldman of 7701 Georgia avenue N.W.

His wife, Mrs. Helen Jean Waldman, lives with her parents at 819 Allison street N.W. She said that her husband is recovering from wounds in the left side and leg and that last Wednesday she was able to telephone him at the 343d General Hospital in Japan.

Pfc. Waldman was hit near Kumwha on the central Korean front during a patrol action in which his unit was ambushed.

Corpl. David M. Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Johnson of 1838 Eighth street N.W., was slightly wounded on October 6.

Pfc. Waldman. Corpl. Johnson.

Three Virginia soldiers, who were wounded in Korea, were listed by the Defense Department as:

Pfc. Jackie E. Dove, friend of Mrs. Nora H. Franklin of Stephens City; Sergt. Robert H. Kent, brother of Mrs. Edith M. Dickens of Colonial Beach, and Pfc. George C. Littleton, son of Mrs. Margaret L. Longerbean, Route 2, Bluemont.

Portsmouth Man Killed In Korea

The Department of Defense announced this week that Pfc. Vernon L. Brown has been killed in action in Korea. The soldier, who was 23, was the son of Mrs. Hester Brown, of 231 B, Apartment 71, Carver Homes, Portsmouth, and the Rev. V. F. Brown, of Duham, N. C.

He was a 1949 graduate of Hillside High School in Durham. Besides his parents, he is survived by two sisters, Essie and Helen Brown, of Portsmouth. Pfc. Brown has been in the Army since last March.

Chester Soldier Is Killed in Korea

A Chester soldier was killed in action in Korea and five other service men from this area were wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 424th casualty list, released yesterday.

Other Pennsylvania casualties were one killed, seven wounded and one missing. Six New Jersey men were wounded, while the Maryland toll was two killed and six wounded. One Delaware soldier was wounded and one was injured.

The Chester soldier who lost his life was Cpl. Leonard J. Marcinowski, 20, of 410 Mercer place, an artilleryman with the Second Division. His sister, Mrs. Helen Graham, with whom he made his home, received notification that he was killed Sept. 23.

In a letter written from a rest camp five days before his death, Marcinowski said that his unit had been under fire during a battle for a "Bloody Ridge." He was graduated from Chester High School and enlisted in the Army in September, 1950. He was sent to Korea last March.

WOUNDED OCT. 13

Pvt. Willie F. Green, 19, of 753 S. 15th st., was wounded in action Oct. 13, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green, were notified. He wrote from a hospital that he had been hit in the leg.

A graduate of South Philadelphia High School for Boys in 1950, Green was a member of the basketball team and a writer for the school magazine. He was employed in the office of a knitting mill before enlisting last March. He went overseas in September as a replacement in the Third Division.

Pfc. James L. Harris, 22, of 316 S. Plum st., Media, was wounded seriously Oct. 10, according to word received by his mother, Mrs. William V. Green. Harris enlisted in September, 1950, and was sent overseas last March after training at Fort Knox, Ky. He is a graduate of Media High School, where he played baseball and football.

Pfc. Thomas F. Searle, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Searle, of 1427 N. Front st., was wounded in Korea a second time last month. In a letter from a hospital in Japan, he said he had been machine-gunned in the leg. He previously was wounded in the shoulder last April.

4 BROTHERS ARE VETS

Searle attended Penn Treaty Junior High School and was employed as a brass polisher before enlisting in the Army about a year ago. He had been in Korea since March. A brother, Edwin, 19, is en route to Korea. Three other brothers, Robert, James and Joseph, are veterans of the Second World War.

PFC. HARRIS

PVT. GREEN

Marine Pfc. Robert J. Osborne, 18, of 4906 Rawle st., was wounded in the left arm and hand Oct. 10 while serving with the First Marine Division near Heartbreak Ridge, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Osborne.

Osborne enlisted last Jan. 20 and left for Korea Aug. 5. A former student at Mastbaum Vocational-Technical School, he was employed for a time as a welder. A brother, William F., Jr., is stationed with the Army at Camp Pickett, Va.

Also listed as wounded was Cpl. Fred L. Jones, 19, son of Mrs. Laura Jones, of 8319 Vance ave. Jones previously was reported injured in Korea last April 7.

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Arnelt C. Mabry, friend of Samuel Lynch, of Pittsburgh.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Charles Brigido, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vito Brigido, of Old Forge.

Cpl. Joseph R. Kenney, husband of Mrs. Lois Kenney, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. Russell R. Kuhns, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell R. Kuhns, of Allentown.

Pfc. Thomas I. Leach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oren Leach, of Mifflintown.

Cpl. Armond J. Malandra, son of Mr. and Mrs. Massimo Malandra, of Temple.

Pvt. Carl E. Wagoner, son of Mrs. Lula B. Wagoner, of Butler.

Pfc. Charles L. Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Forest S. Young, of Marianna.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Louis E. Lautenbacher, son of Mrs. Mary Lautenbacher, of Johnstown.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pfc. Canio Gala, son of Mrs. Agnes Francoise, of Montclair.

Pfc. Carl E. Heder, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Heder, Sr., of Park Ridge.

Cpl. Donald W. Williams, son of Mrs. Esther M. Williams, of Long Branch.

MARINE CORPS

Sgt. Joseph Komoroski, husband of Mrs. Joseph Komoroski, of Garfield.

Pfc. Frank H. Pierson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Pierson, of Ocean City.

Cpl. Walter R. Writt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. Writt, of Livingston.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Bryant A. Terry, son of Mrs. Florence B. Terry, of Hanover.

Pfc. Robert C. Thomas, Jr., foster son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Browning, of Mount Airy.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Lemuel P. Adams, son of Mrs. Lillian M. Adams, of Indian Head.

Pfc. Vaughn J. Riggin, son of Mrs. Virginia Sterling, of Crisfield.

Pvt. Nicholas Stolzenbach, Jr., husband of Mrs. Peggy Stolzenbach, of Oella.

Pvt. Albert Young, Jr., son of Albert Young, Sr., of Saint Michaels.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Robert E. Poole, son of Mrs. Pauline V. May, of Baltimore.

Pfc. Donald L. Wiley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Wiley, of Baltimore.

DELAWARE—WOUNDED

Cpl. John W. Dearth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman A. Dearth, of Milford.

INJURED

Pfc. Preston C. Baynum, son of Mrs. Pauline Baynum, of Wilmington.

Four District Soldiers Wounded in Korea

AREA CASUALTY LIST

Wounded:

Army Sergt. Augustine O Green, jr.

Army Corpl. Cornelius Adgerson.

Army Corpl. John L. Sanders

Army Pfc. Robert F. Waldman

Only two members of a nine man patrol, which included a 21 year-old District youth, escaped unhurt in a Central Korean action October 6, Army Pfc. Robert F. Waldman, of 819 Allison st. nw., was one of the wounded, his wife reported yesterday. Three other District men were also wounded, the Defense Department announced.

Pfc. Waldman wrote his wife that he and six others of the patrol were wounded. One died later. Waldman was hit by shrapnel in his side and leg but is now "getting along fine" and is able to walk with a cane.

A native of the District, Pfc. Waldman formerly worked for the Gattis Greeting Card Co., 1024 18th st. nw. He was drafted March 26.

Another casualty was an 18-year-old District infantryman who stopped off in Hawaii long enough to telephone his mother earlier this week that he had been wounded "slightly" and was on his way home.

He is Corpl. Cornelius Adgerson, son of Mrs. Harry Void of 1244 I st. ne., who enlisted more than a year ago after attending Terrell Junior High School. He said he was struck in the foot by shell fragments.

The Defense Department also listed as wounded Sergt. Augustine O. Green, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine O. Green of 1219 50th st. ne.

A District native, he wrote his family he expected "to be home by Christmas." His mother said he failed to mention the nature of his wounds. The sergeant, 21, enlisted more than a year ago when he was a Phelps Vocational High School student.

A third casualty listed yesterday was Corpl. John L. Sanders, son of Mrs. Linnie L. Sanders of 409 South Carolina ave. se.

The 21-year-old soldier, in the service for a year and a half, lost a finger on October 24 as a result of small arms fire, his mother said.

Cpl. Anderson

Cpl. Sanders

Sergt. Green

Pfc. Waldman

Brother of Pacific War Victim Listed as Wounded in Korea

A District mother who lost a son during World War II has received word from the War Department that her youngest boy Corpl. Claude A. Onley, 24, was wounded in Korea on October 4.

Corpl. Beckham.

She is Mrs. Alice C. Onley, colored, of 1410 First street, S.W. Her son was one of four Washington soldiers named in a casualty report released by the Defense Department today.

The report listed Corpl. Elbert Arrington, jr., as missing in action. His mother's address was listed as 69 New York avenue N.W. Mrs. Arrington has not lived at that address for several months, however, according to a neighbor.

Pfc. Onley was with Company B, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment when he was wounded. He enlisted in the Army in July, 1950, and has been in Korea since last April. In a letter to his mother, he said he had not been seriously hurt. In praise of the personnel at the hospital where he is being treated, he wrote:

"I am in the Swedish Hospital (in Korea) and I don't thing there are any better people anywhere."

On the wall of Mrs. Onley's home is a framed letter from President Truman, in honor of another son, William, who was 21 when he died while serving with American forces in the Pacific theater during World War II. A third son, Raymond, saw duty in Europe during the war and has since left the service.

Also listed as wounded were Corpl. Aaron Beckham, son of Mrs. Lanza Beckham of 443 Six-and-a-Half street S.W., and Pfc. Joseph H. Dixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyder Dixon of 47 Florida avenue N.W.

Corpl. Beckham, who is colored, was struck by an enemy bullet in the stomach on October 5. He has been returned to Fort Belvoir, Va., for treatment. His mother said he had been with Company K, the 15th Infantry Regiment, and been in Korea since last April. Before joining the Army in 1950, he was a student at Phelps Junior High School.

3 Penna. Soldiers Killed In Korea, 3 Wounded

Three Pennsylvanians were killed in Korea, including a 19-year-old Philadelphian, three others were wounded and one is missing in action, according to the Defense Department's 389th casualty list, released last night.

Among the wounded was an Army officer from Chester, whose parents were born in Korea. He is 1st Lt. Richard Y. Park, 22, son of Dr. and Mrs. Pum Koo Park, of 230 W. 9th st., Chester.

No additional casualties for New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland were announced.

LT. PARK PFC. MARSHALL

LIVED WITH BROTHER

Pfc. Clarence E. Marshall, 19, who had lived with a brother, Thomas, at 4913 Brown st., since 1946, lost his life in battle Aug. 8. One of nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall, of Birmingham, Ala., he enlisted in the Army Aug. 12, 1950, and was attached to a tank unit.

Private Marshall, who wrote several months ago that he had been wounded in the hand by a grenade, said in his last letter to his brother, received July 31, "We are setting up defense lines and I don't think too much will come of these truce talks. Most of us over here are all for having some action and getting it over with."

The soldier, who was attending a tailoring school when he enlisted, also said he hoped to come home on rotation leave this month. He was the sixth of seven brothers to serve in the Army. Five, including Thomas, who was in Italy, Africa, Germany and France for three years, were in action overseas during the Second World War.

WOUNDED THIRD TIME

The other Pennsylvanians reported killed were Pvt. Frederick W. Bossert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bossert, of Route 3, Bangor, Northampton county, and Pfc. Glenn H. Wolfe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Denny Wolfe, of Ford City, Armstrong county.

Lieutenant Park, whose father is a surgeon on the Chester Hospital staff, was wounded Aug. 8, for the third time. Previously awarded the Purple Heart with cluster, he also was the recipient of a Bronze Star.

Park was decorated for heroic achievement while serving with an automatic weapons battalion. Wounded by mortar fire as his platoon provided close support for an infantry advance, he remained at his post for several hours, until ordered to withdraw by his commanding officer. In withdrawing he organized all the other wounded men and led them to safety.

IN COMBAT NEAR PUSAN

The young officer first saw combat near Pusan, birthplace of his mother, who came to this country as an infant. His father, born in Cholla Province, North Korea, went to Hawaii at the age of 7 with his parents. In 1918, the father was sent to the United States for his college education and was graduated from Swarthmore College and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Lieutenant Park, who wrote that his last wound was caused by a fragment in the arm, was graduated from Valley Forge Military Academy in 1947. He enlisted in the Army the following year, and, after attending Officer Candidate School at Fort Riley, Kans., was sent to Korea last December. He has a sister, Shirley, a student at Nether Providence High School near Media.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Clarence H. Gulentz, husband of Mrs. Norma J. Gulentz, of Pennsylvania ave., West Middlesex

WOUNDED

Pfc. Francis H. Anderson, son of Mrs. Cora M. Anderson, of Erie.

Pfc. Alvin L. Knox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Knox, of McKeesport.

Three From Phila. Area Are Wounded in Korea

Three residents of the Philadelphia area including a Naval lieutenant and two residents of nearby South Jersey have been wounded in action in Korea, according to the Defense Department's 392d casualty list, made public last night.

Pfc. Clarence A. Mercer, husband of Mrs. Lillie Mae Mercer, of 1214 S. Melville st., was wounded in the face on May 28, according to a letter received recently by his wife.

SERVED IN GERMANY

Mercer had been attached to the 24th Division for the last six months. A former student at Benjamin Franklin High School, he served in the Army of Occupation in Germany for three years and entered the Reserve Corps upon his discharge a year and a half ago. He and Mrs. Mercer have a daughter, Carolyn, 2.

In a recent letter to a brother, George J. Mercer, of the Melville st. address, who is in the Headquarters Co. of the Army Service Unit at the Schuylkill Arsenal here, Mercer wrote that he expected to return to the United States soon under the Army's rotation plan, and that he was considering making the Army his career.

BROKE ARM IN FALL

Pfc. Richard Evans, 21, of 1825 S. 4th st., husband of Betty Evans of that address, suffered a broken arm in a fall during combat, according to a telegram received by Mrs. Evans. He has since been returned to this country, and recently told his wife in a telephone call from a hospital in Massachusetts that his arm would have to be rebroken and reset. He is expected home shortly.

Evans and his wife have a 2-year-old son, Richard, Jr. The wounded man attended public school in Bluefield, W. Va., and entered the service Oct. 5, 1950. He was sent overseas last December after basic training at Fort Campbell, Ky. He is attached to the 3d Division.

PFC. MERCER PFC. EVANS

OTHER WOUNDED LISTED

Others wounded from this area were:

Lt. Frederick H. Marshon, U. S. Navy, husband of Mrs. Norma Jean Marshon, of E. School lane, Yardley.

Pfc. Robert E. Denney, Marine Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Denney, of 14 Hanover st., Pemberton, N. J.

Sgt. Rocco Roberto, Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Roberto, 427 S. 4th st., Camden.

3 CHICAGO AREA MEN DEAD AND 3 WOUNDED IN WAR

One Korean Fighter Put on Missing List

Three Chicago area soldiers have been killed in Korea, three have been wounded, and one is missing, according to a defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Sgt. George P. Belkom, 26, son of Mrs. Isabell G. Belkom, 807 W. 79th st., was killed Aug. 4. He was a graduate of St. Mary's High school and was a reservation clerk for the New York Central railroad when he was drafted Oct. 21. He had been overseas since November.

Belkom [left], Lindstrom [center], and Scheltens.

Pfc. Carlo A. Lindstrom, 23, son of Mrs. Gabrielle Lindstrom, 920 Belle Plaine av., was killed July 15 by artillery fire. He was a Lake View High school graduate and was a bookkeeper for the Raymond Engineering company when he was drafted Oct. 19. He had been overseas since April.

Pvt. Frank J. Scheltens, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scheltens, 2544 Hessing st., River Grove, also was killed. He had been listed as missing in action on July 29, less than two weeks after he arrived in Korea. Pvt. Scheltens was a signalman for the Milwaukee railroad when he was drafted last December.

Has Shrapnel Wounds

The wounded men:

Corp. William A. Bork, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bork, 3628 Oakdale av. Bork had been at the front 51 successive days when wounded Aug. 18. He is in a hospital in Japan with shrapnel wounds in the left hip and leg, the right leg and arm, and the face. He was working in the Proctor and Gamble plant when he was drafted Dec. 11.

Bork [left], Knack [center], and Miks

Pvt. Robert E. Knack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Knack, 4438 S. Mozart st.

Pvt. Thomas A. Miks, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Miks, 850 Adams st., Waukegan. Miks suffered a machine gun wound in the shoulder Aug. 19. He enlisted in July, 1950, after three years in St. George's High school, Waukegan, and was sent overseas in February. His father is a lieutenant with the Waukegan fire department.

Missing Since Aug. 7

The missing man is **Pfc. Frank Robinson,** 23, brother of Nathaniel Robinson, 6121 May st. Robinson, reported missing since Aug. 7, moved here six years ago from Lexington, Miss., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Doc Robinson, live. He was working in a rubber company plant when drafted in July, 1950. He had been in Korea four months.

Robinson [left] and Stahl

Other Chicagoland casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Haun, Pfc. Raymond—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haun, route 4, Danville, parents.

WOUNDED

Brown, Pvt. Robert D.—Leonard Brown, Farmersville, father.

Day, Pfc. Herschel W.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Day, East St. Louis, parents.

Debrun, Sgt. Robert L.—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Debrun, Assumption, parents.

Hayes, Corp. Howard C.—Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hayes, route 1, Pawnee, parents.

Hutson, Pvt. Justice J.—Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Hutson, Mason, parents.

Stahl, Pvt. Leonard E.—Mr. and Mrs. Earl R. Stahl, route 1, Plano, parents.

Tripp, Corp. Chester V. Jr.—Chester V. Tripp St., route 2, Mendon, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Loeffler, Pfc. Donald A.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed A. Loeffler, route 3, Ashland, parents.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Buss, Pfc. Alvin F.—Mrs. Vivian J. Buss, route 4, Carthage, wife. [Previously injured.]

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Grayson, Pfc. David J.—Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Willie Grayson, Dunkirk, parents.

Nine From Phila. Area on New Casualty List

Six Philadelphia service men and three from the South Jersey area were reported wounded in action in Korea in casualty list 403, released by the Department of Defense.

The department also listed a Pennsylvania soldier as dead of wounds, 10 others as wounded and one as returned to duty. Other New Jersey casualties on the list were eight wounded.

HIT IN FOOT

Three Delaware service men were named in the Department's 406th list. One was reported killed in action and two were listed as wounded.

Among the local soldiers reported wounded was Pfc. Wallace Feaster, Jr., 19, of 2501 Mifflin st. In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Feaster, Sr., he said he hadbeen hit in the foot Sept. 1 and was a patient in a hospital in Japan.

A graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School, Feaster was employed in a gasoline station before entering the service in September, 1950. He was sent overseas last April with an infantry regiment of the 2d Division.

Cpl. Robert F. Kelly, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kelly, of 2422 Pattison terrace, was wounded in the leg Sept. 1 and is now hospitalized in Japan. He served in Korea since shortly after the outbreak of hostilities and participated in the first attack on Seoul and the Inchon invasion.

Kelly entered the Army in August, 1949, while a student at South Philadelphia High School. A brother

WALTER FEASTER JAMES STUDIVANT

William, Jr., is serving in the Marine Corps.

Pfc. James F. Studivant, 19, of 6146 N. Lambert st., was wounded in the left arm Aug. 31, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Studivant, were notified. He enlisted in June, 1950, and has served overseas since last January. He attended Gratz Junior High School. Two brothers, Walter, Jr., and George, are veterans of the Second World War.

RECALLED TO DUTY

Sgt. 1/c Edward M. Durkin, 27, of 2113 N. 7th st., was wounded in the right arm Aug. 26. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Durkin, Sr., he previously served in the Army a year and was recalled to duty in September, 1950. He was sent overseas the following month.

Pfc. Willie Henderson, Jr., son of Mrs. Mary Henderson, of 1618 N. Fawn st., was wounded in action Aug. 29. He was graduated from Overbrook High School and worked as a cook in a restaurant before enlisting in September, 1950. He went overseas in December.

Also listed as wounded was Pvt. Edward F. Moyer, son of Mrs. Laura Froggatt, of 3110 Custer st.

STRATFORD BOY WOUNDED

Among the South Jersey soldiers reported wounded was Pvt. William Quinn, 19, of 3 Atlantic ave., Stratford. His brother Thomas, received notification that he was slightly wounded in action Sept. 2. William attended Stratford Public School and entered the Army in April, 1949. He was sent to Korea last July.

WILLIAM QUINN

Pvt. John L. Shuster, Jr., of 377 Lawrence rd., Lawrence township, near Trenton, is now a patient in Valley Forge Hospital recovering from wounds suffered in the Korean fighting. He received multiple wounds when a mortar shell exploded near him. Shuster has served in the Army since last January. He was sent overseas in July. His wife, Elizabeth, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Shuster, live at the Lawrence rd. address.

OTHER CASUALTIES LISTED

First Lt. John F. Nolan, Jr., who formerly lived on Bellabridge rd., Medford, N. J., also was listed as wounded. His wife, Mary, and daughter, Anne, 18 months, now reside in Woolford, Md.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—DIED OF WOUNDS

Pvt. Robert N. Reitmeyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reitmeyer, of Pittsburgh.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Luther Y. Bolton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Murry M. Bolton, of Greensburg.

Pvt. Harry Christensen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mads Christensen, of Erie.

Pvt. Royce F. Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald H. Cooper, of York.

Pvt. Paul R. Delo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Delo, of Knox.

Pfc. Charles J. Kane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kane, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Edward A. Lutheran, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lutheran, of Munhall.

Pvt. Anthony G. Orlandi, son of Mrs. Mary Orlandi, of Jerome.

Pvt. Stephen J. Patula, brother of Frank Patula, of Acme.

Pvt. Harry D. Smith, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Sr., Wheelersville.

Pvt. Frank W. Young, son of Mrs. Beatrice E. Young, of Bethlehem.

RETURNED TO DUTY

M/Sgt. Anthony B. Herbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Herbert, of Herminie (previously wounded in action).

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Cpl. James Barry, son of James A. Barry, of Weehawken.

Sgt. Michael D. Cronin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cronin, of Jersey City.

Pfc. William E. Escolante, brother of Joseph Escolante, of Jersey City.

Pfc. Anthony Gelalia, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Gelalia, Sr., of Jersey City (previously wounded and returned to duty).

Pfc. Richard A. Hertz, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hertz, of Hackensack (previously wounded and returned to duty).

Pvt. Henry Pristell, Jr., son of Mrs. Carrie Pristell, of Jersey City.

Pfc. Robert E. Wilfong, nephew of Mrs. Gladys M. Wilfong, of Morristown.

NAVY

Paul Joseph Koch, Hospital corps 3c, husband of Mrs. Charlotte Ann Koch, of Avenel.

DELAWARE—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Paul L. Hitch, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hitch, of Middletown.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Louis D. Barbieri, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pasquel Barbieri, of Wilmington.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Stephen A. Tresnak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Tresnak, of Bridgeville.

U. S. CASUALTIES REACH 95,952 IN KOREA FIGHTING

95% of Losses Among U. N. Members

New York, Oct. '31 (AP)—The total of casualties suffered by American and allied nations fighting in Korea has passed the 100,000 mark, with the United States suffering about 95 per cent of the losses.

The defense department in Washington today said United States casualties had reached 95,952 since the war began June 25, 1950. The total casualties suffered by all other United Nations members announced since the start of the war is 5,575.

Other Figures Old

For all units fighting in Korea, unofficial total casualties are 313,721. Some of the other countries' figures are old. Pentagon officials in Washington decline to make public official figures of other countries.

A Pentagon estimate said the Chinese Communist and North Korean Communist losses were 1,402,504 thru Oct. 13.

Table on Casualties

From official and semi-official sources, here are totals based on latest available reports on the casualties of other U. N. members:

UNITED STATES—95,952 casualties, including 14,393 killed in action, 68,641 wounded, 12,558 missing.

SOUTH KOREA—212,544 casualties; 21,625 killed, 72,865 wounded, 71,915 missing in action, and 46,144 non-battle casualties.

BRITAIN — As of July 31, 2,265 casualties, including 260 dead, 782 wounded, 1,107 missing, and many presumed dead; navy 104 casualties.

TURKEY — As of Aug. 27, 1,920 casualties; 458 dead, 1,170 wounded, 282 missing in action.

CANADA—As of Oct. 25, 380 casualties; 84 dead, 262 wounded, 32 missing.

GREECE—As of Oct. 11, 312 casualties; 86 dead, 226 wounded.

NETHERLANDS—June figure, 162 casualties.

PHILIPPINES — June figure, 161 casualties.

AUSTRALIA — June figure, 137 casualties.

THAILAND—June figure, 135 casualties.

BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG — As of Sept. 17, 83 casualties; 18 dead, 65 wounded.

COLOMBIA—As of Oct. 1, 37 casualties; 10 dead, 27 wounded.

FRANCE—June figure, 30 casualties.

NEW ZEALAND—Oct. 1, 33 casualties; 9 dead, 24 wounded or missing, two prisoners of war.

SOUTH AFRICA—Oct. 1, 20 casualties.

ETHIOPIA—No figures made public.

A Pentagon estimate said the Chinese communist and North Korean communist losses were 1,402,504 thru Oct. 13.

Military Rites Set For Norfolk Soldier

Military rites will be given the remains of Pfc. Josephus Taylor, son of Mrs. Rosa E. Taylor, 1665 Hunter Street, Norfolk, on Dec. 6. Ceremonies will take place in the National Cemetery at Hampton, Va. The 21-year-old soldier was killed in action, July 29 in Korea. Joining the Army in December, 1948, he went overseas with the 376th Engineers Bttn. in March, 1950

Pfc. Taylor was a former student at Booker T. Washington High School and was a member of New Calvary Baptist Church. Survivors include five brothers and five sisters.

Ex-Champion of D. C. Public Links Missing, 2 Wounded in Korea

The Defense Department today announced a 19-year-old former District public links golf champion is missing in action in Korea. The department also released the names of two other Washington men wounded in the fighting there.

Casualty lists 255 and 256 of the Korean war also carried the names of 11 Maryland and Virginia men.

Listed as missing in action is Pfc. James N. Bridgett, champion golfer in 1948 at the District's East Potomac Park course. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Bridgett of 3220 G street S.E.

Pvt. Bridgett, who enlisted in the Army last July, is reported missing from the 9th Regimental Combat Team since February 8, according to Defense Department notification to next of kin.

Attended Anacostia High.

He wrote, in a letter apparently mailed the day before he was reported missing, that "food has been so scarce that we killed about five cows in the last month" and that "we work about 25 hours a day," his parents said. A native of Washington, Pvt. Bridgett attended Anacostia High School before enlisting.

Reported wounded in action for the second time was Corpl. Alexander Robinson, son of Mrs. Bertha Robinson of 4704 Meade street N.E. He was wounded earlier, on December 4, and returned to action on December 16. Corpl. Robinson, second of 10 children, was wounded the second time on February 25.

His father is in the Army, stationed at Camp McCoy, Wis., and a brother, Frederick, is scheduled to be graduated from an Army radio school at Fort Monmouth, N. J., later this month.

Also listed as wounded was Marine Corps Pfc. Kenneth L. Milstead, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie E. Milstead, whose address is given as of 1 Hawaii avenue N.E.

Corpl. Bennett Wounded.

Marine Corps Corpl. Richard H. Bennett, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Bennett of 3809 Milan drive, Alexandria, was wounded in action on March 2 with the 1st Marine Division, his parents have learned. Corpl. Bennett has written home that his wounds are not serious. He expects to return to duty soon, according to his letter.

A native of Ohio, Corpl. Bennett was attending high school in Youngstown when he enlisted in 1948. Before being transferred to Korea, he served in Guam and Japan.

Corpl. Robinson. Pfc. Frye. Pfc. Bridgett. Pfc. Sullivan.

Also listed as wounded was Marine Corps Pfc. Michael J. Sullivan, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Sullivan of 3909 Calverton drive, Hyattsville. Dr. Sullivan is a dentist with offices in Washington.

Pvt. Sullivan was wounded on March 8 near Wonju, with the 1st Marine Division. He arrived in Korea on his 20th birthday, January 17, his parents said, after entering the service from the Marine Reserves.

A graduate of St. John's College here, Pvt. Sullivan attended Georgetown University for one semester before going on active duty.

Marine Wounded Again.

Another Marine, Pfc. Henry J. Maini, 21, whose wife lives on Holly Hill road, Silver Spring, also was listed as wounded. A member of the 1st Marine Division, Pvt. Maini had suffered wounds earlier in the Korean fighting.

Pvt. and Mrs. Maini were married last July 25, while he was stationed at the White Oak (Md.) Naval Laboratory. Five days later, he was transferred to California for duty in Korea. Mrs. Maini now is visiting her father in Florida.

Marine Corps Pfc. Robert F. Frye, 21, whose wife and parents live at 1642 North Edison street, Arlington, apparently is on his way home from Korea to recover from wounds.

The young Marine's wife, Mrs. Francille Shepherd Frye, said she received a cablegram from him last Wednesday, saying he was in a hospital in Japan and would telephone her as soon as he arrived in this country.

Pvt. Frye was called to duty from the Marine Reserve last October and arrived in Korea in January, his wife said. He had been employed at the Kraft and Imlay Sheet Metal Co. in Arlington. He is a member of St. Ann's Catholic Church in Arlington.

Stubbs' Son Wounded.

An Army casualty, Pvt. Farmer L. Stubbs, jr., son of a candidate for Fairfax County Sheriff in 1947, was wounded in the foot and expects to be returned to this country for treatment, according to his mother, Mrs. P. L. Bruce of 1112 Wayne road, Falls Church. His father, Farmer L. Stubbs, died shortly after the 1947 Fairfax election.

Mrs. Bruce said her son telephoned from Japan Friday to assure her he is "all right" and expects to be flown home soon. Pvt. Stubbs was born in Washington, but attended Fairfax High School. He enlisted in the Army in 1947 and served in Japan for more than a year before the outbreak of fighting in Korea.

The Defense Department also announced Pvt. Floyd H. Ridgeway, brother of Arch Ridgeway of Vienna, Va., has been injured in Korea. It reported a Frederick (Md.) soldier, Pfc. Raymond R. Flair, husband of Mrs. Ida B. Flair, previously listed as missing, has been killed in action, and listed as missing Pvt. Nokomis J. Rose, son of George Rose of Waynesboro, Va.

In addition, two Anne Arundel County (Md.) soldiers were listed. Reported killed in action was Pvt. Clayborn L. Cox, 21, son of Mrs. Pauline A. Cox of Edgewater. Pfc. Arthur W. Triplett, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Triplett of Odenton, was wounded for the second time in Korea on February 13 and is in an Army hospital in Tokyo, according to his parents.

3 CHICAGOANS WOUNDED; ARGO YANK IS KILLED

3 Others from Vicinity on Casualty List

A soldier from Argo was killed in Korea and three Chicagoans, two of them marines, suffered wounds, according to a defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Corp. Richard H. Mann, 21, was found slain after having been reported missing in action since Feb. 4. He was a graduate of Argo Community High school and attended Georgia Military academy at College Park, Ga., for one year. He lived with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Mann at 7419 W. 62d pl., Argo.

Wounded were:

Pfc. Lloyd J. Martin, who lived with his mother, Mrs. Flossie M. Martin at 130 2 Evans av.

Marine Pfc. Alfred W. Halevan, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Halevan, of 625 W. 120th st., who

Mann [left], Martin, and Halevan [right].

enlisted last July 21 and was sent overseas in January. He was a graduate of Mount Carmel High school and worked briefly as a clerk for the Illinois Central railroad.

Marine Pfc. Barnett B. Marafchik, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Karyl Marafchik, of 4419 N. Springfield av. He served one year, was recalled in September, 1950, and went overseas in January. He was a graduate of Roosevelt High

Marafchik [left], Carter, and Alonzo [right].

school and spent one year in Roosevelt college.

In addition, three Chicago area men also were listed as follows:

Pfc. Thomas L. Carter, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Carter, of 134 Oak av., Lockport, who was reported to have been returned to military control. He enlisted last June and was sent overseas in December. He was held prisoner by Chinese Communists from Feb. 12 to Feb. 23 after a skirmish in which he was slightly wounded. He was liberated by marines. Pvt. Carter is a graduate of Lockport High school.

Pfc. Thomas Alonzo, 19, son of Joseph Alonzo, of 435 Indiana st., Hammond, who was listed as wounded. He enlisted last June and went overseas in January, and was wounded in his second week at the front. He attended Lincoln High school, Indiana Harbor, for three years.

Marine Pfc. Robert E. Bergren, son of Mrs. Viola G. Bergren, of rural route 1, Chesterton, Ind., also listed was wounded.

Other midwest area casualties are:

ILLLINOIS

WOUNDED

Barnwell, Corp. John E.—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barnwell, Marion, parents.

Welshans, Pvt. Dyrol L.—Mrs. Clara S. Weoten, Marissa, aunt.

Barker, Marine Pfc. Gordon F.—Mrs. Ruth H. Barker, R. F. D. 1, Sandwich, mother.

Barker, Marine Pfc. John M.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Barker, East Alton, parents.

Crawford, Marine Pfc. George A.—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crawford, Pakwood, parents.

Hunt, Marine Pfc. Richard L.—Mr. and Mrs. Lacy E. Hunt, East Peoria, parents.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Wagers, Pfc. Dan H.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wagers, Indianapolis, parents. [previously missing.]

DIED OF WOUNDS

Bellinger, Sgt. William H.—Miss Josephine V. Goetz, Terre Haute, friend.

WOUNDED

Butler, Corp. Melvin L.—Mr. and Mrs. Owen L. Butler, Indianapolis, parents. [Previously missing in action.]

Kleber, Sgt. Alvin J.—Mrs. Irene M. Kleber, Fort Wayne, wife.

Kinzie, Corp. Alvin F.—Mr. and Mrs. Dale R. Smith, rural route 5, Warsaw, parents.

Propes, Pfc. Fred O.—Mrs. Pearl McKinley, Topton, mother.

Burgdorf, Marine Pfc. Jack G.—Otto A. Burgdorf, rural route 2, Evansville, father.

Dougherty, Marine Corp. Russell G. Jr.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Dougherty Sr., parents.

Hardesty, Marine Pfc. William H.—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hardesty, Evansville, parents.

Horton, Marine Pfc. Leon E.—Mrs. Goldie M. Horton, Indianapolis, mother.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Bernier, Corp. Stephen L.—Mrs. Ethel I. Katus, Pontiac, mother. [Previously missing.]

Moore, Pfc. Lucien S.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Moore, Detroit, parents.

WOUNDED

Folmar, Corp. Ivan C.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Folmar, Detroit, parents. [Previously wounded and returned to duty.]

Levesseur, Pfc. Allen R.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Levesseur, Dearborn, parents.

Hubbel, Marine Pfc. Bruce L.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Hubbel, Grand Rapids, parents.

Jolly, Marine Pfc. James C.—Mrs. Mildred Jolly, LaPeer, mother.

Kuczynski, Marine Pfc. Leo C.—Mrs. Leo Kuczynski, Detroit, wife.

MISSING IN ACTION

Young, Marine Pfc. Robert J.—Mrs. Eileen Prager, Detroit, friend.

2 CHICAGOANS AND HINSDALE YANK WOUNDED

Tribune

Two Chicagoans and a Hinsdale man were reported wounded in action in Korea, an Evanston soldier was listed as missing, and a Chicagoan who had been wounded was reported returned to duty in a department of defense casualty list issued yesterday. The wounded:

Pfc. Rapier L. Bond, 19, son of Mrs. Hazel Bond, of 4631 St. Lawrence av., who enlisted March 11, 1949, and has been overseas one year. He joined the army while in his senior year at Du Sable High school, where he starred in football.

Tr. 3-23-51

Sgt. Joe I. Cooper, 22, an orphan, whose brother, Edgar A., lives at 623 S. Thurlow st., Hinsdale. Sgt. Cooper has been in the army since 1947, and overseas since 1948. He was a student at Kansas State college before his enlistment. Cooper recently wrote his brother from a hospital in Osaka, Japan.

Pvt. Christopher A. Glaser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Glaser, whose address was 2610 W. 108th

Bond [left], Cooper, and Finch [right].

st., but who were notified in Anchorage, Alaska.

The missing soldier is **Pfc. Leslie A. Shy,** 21, whose sister, Mrs. Mary Leonard, lives at 1720 Darrow st., Evanston.

The soldier returned to duty is **Pvt. Lester Finch,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Finch, of 6630 Eberhart av.

Other midwest casualties are:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Jetton, Pfc. Bufford L.—Mrs. Hazel Jetton, East St. Louis, wife.

Kincade, Pfc. Floyd E.—Ernest F. Kincade, Milford, father.

INJURED

Hull, Sgt. Earle—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hull, Payson, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Roessler, Pfc. Walter—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Roessler, R. R. 1, Gifford, parents.

Smith, Pfc. Albert L.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, East St. Louis, parents.

D. C. Soldier Killed, 3 Wounded, One Listed as Missing

Sergt. James K. Walker, jr., 25, friend of Representative Frances Bolton, Republican, of Ohio, and a former class president at George Washington University, was killed in action in Korea on March 7, according to word received here yesterday.

Star

Mrs. Bolton, under whose patronage Sergt. Walker worked at the House of Representatives while he was studying here, said he was killed four days after landing in Korea as a member of the 8th Cavalry Regiment. He was a native of Willoughby, Ohio.

At the same time, the Defense Department announced an 18-year-old Washington soldier is missing in action in Korea and listed three other District men and a Mount Rainier GI as wounded.

Star 3-30-51

Missing in action with the 9th Infantry since February 14 is Pfc. Warren L. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Anderson, of 228 R street N.E. His parents said they last heard from him in a letter dated February 9, when he said he was at the front—that "the food is bad and there's nothing to fight for over here but mountains and hills."

Phelps Vocational Graduate.

Pvt. Anderson was home on furlough just before last Christmas, his mother said, after taking basic training at Fort Knox. He enlisted last June soon after he was graduated as an auto mechanic from Phelps Vocational High School. A native of Washington, Pvt. Anderson also attended Randall Junior High School. His father works at the Veterans Administration here.

Sergt. Walker enrolled in the School of Government at George Washington after his discharge from World War II service in Europe in 1946. He was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity at the university.

After working for a time in the House, Mrs. Bolton said, Sergt. Walker was employed by the Hecht Co. and the Bituminous Coal Institute. He was recalled to active duty in the Reserves last November and arrived in Japan for assignment to Korea on February 21. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Walker, live in Willoughby.

Reported wounded were 1st Lt. James A. Graham, 27, of Sandy Spring, Md.; Pvt. Hunion L. Henderson, 21, of 1768 U street N.W.; Pvt. Earl L. Johnson, 25, of 1225 Carrollburg place S.W., and Corpl. William B. Tester, 24, of 4403 Twenty-eighth place, Mount Rainier.

Pfc. Anderson. Pvt. Johnson. Pvt. Henderson. Corpl. Tester. Lt. Graham.

Previously Wounded.

Lt. Graham, whose wife, Mrs. Patricia Beebe Graham, lives at 2016 R street N.W., suffered wounds in Korea a second time on March 7 when he was struck in both legs and the left hand by mortar fragments. He was wounded last July near Pohang, Korea. During World War II in Germany Lt. Graham was wounded three times and won the Bronze Star Medal, Mrs. Graham said. She is the daughter of Dr. Steven O. Beebe, a dentist, of the R street address.

Lt. Graham enlisted in the Army in 1942 and received a field promotion from the rank of sergeant to that of lieutenant in Germany, his wife said. He was discharged in 1945 and resumed his studies at the University of Maryland, where he had already finished his freshman year. At the university, he met and married Miss Beebe, and they moved to Sandy Spring. In July, 1949—a semester short of graduation requirements—Lt. Graham was recalled as a Reservist and sent to Japan.

Mrs. Graham said he hit the beach at Pohang last July with the 1st Cavalry Division. After recovering from wounds in July, he was transferred to the 27th "Wolfhound" Regiment. He was wounded after his unit had completed a crossing of the Han River near Seoul.

Pvt. Henderson, adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Henderson, was wounded slightly on March 2, according to word received here. A native of Newbury, S. C., Pvt. Henderson enlisted three years ago after attending Garnett Patterson Junior High School.

Johnson Served in Pacific.

Pvt. Johnson, a veteran of World War II in the Pacific, was wounded on March 4 in action with an engineer unit in Korea, according to his sister, Mrs. Bernice Kelton. Pvt. Johnson's mother, Mrs. Ruth A. Jonnson, died January 3, Mrs. Kelton said. His father lives at 620 Otis place N.W.

Corpl. Tester, husband of Mrs. Hedy Marie Tester, was wounded in the head and face by mortar fragments near Seoul on March 4, his wife reported. She said his letters are now coming from an Army hospital in Tokyo and that he recently was awarded the Purple Heart Medal.

He served for 13 months during World War II with the 2nd Division in the Philippines, Mrs Tester said. Now attached to the 13th Engineer Battalion of the 7th Division, Corpl. Tester was sent overseas last November, after having been recalled to duty in the Reserves in October.

Mrs. Tester and their 7-month-old baby, Marie Louise, are living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Angermann, near Gambrills, Md. Corpl. Tester's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tester, live at 1538 Sixtieth avenue, Spaulding Heights, Md. The young soldier is a graduate of Mount Rainier High School.